# THE TIMES

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## Family set on paying kidnappers

The family of Mr Bernard Dunne, the kidnapped Irish businessman, remain determined to hand over the £500,000 ransom demanded despite being prevented from doing so by police action on three occasions. The search for Mr Dunne is being concentrated in a small area round Crossmaglen, co Armagh, and Hackballscross in co Louth Page 2

## Swan & Edgar to close

The Swan & Edgar department store is to close in the new year. The Debenhams chain is selling the building in Piccadilly Circus because it does not think the investment needed to make the store more profitable would be worthwhile Page 2

## TUC warning to Tebbit

The TUC has given a private warning to Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Employment, that any further union legislation will prove disruptive. Union leaders are drawing up plans to resist any fresh curts on their powers. A campaign is being planned for when proposals for Labour law reform are revealed Page 3

## Docherty cleared of perjury

Tommy Docherty, manager of Preston North End Football Club, was cleared of perjury at the Central Criminal Court. He had denied two offences allegedly committed while giving evidence in 1978 in his libel action against Willie Morgan, a former Manchester United footballer, and Granada Television Page 4

## Nationality Bill through Lords

The British Nationality Bill completed its passage through the House of Lords, but only after bitter criticism from the Archbishop of Canterbury. In the view of leaders of all the churches, the Bill was questionable when judged by moral principles, he said

Parliamentary report, page 9

## Nurses arrested in Zimbabwe

To break up demonstrations in Salisbury by striking nurses and teachers, Zimbabwe enforced regulations introduced last week to control political rallies. Truncheon-wielding police arrested 750 people who were later released. Police were ordered to break up any future demonstrations Page 6

## Police can evict site protesters

The Court of Appeal ruled that demonstrators in Cornwall who, at the invitation of the landowner, have been keeping the Central Electricity Generating Board from surveying a site for a nuclear power station may be removed by Mr John Alderson, the chief constable Back page

## 999 police car killed cyclist

A police driver answering a late night emergency call went to the wrong side of road bollards at an alleged speed of 60 mph and killed a cyclist aged 18 who was making a right turn in front of him, it was alleged at Oxford Crown Court Page 4

## Solidarity bans protest action

The leadership of the Solidarity independent trade union movement in Poland issued a directive to all branches to abstain from protest action; but warned the Government against its declared intention of seeking parliamentary approval to suspend the right to strike Page 6



# Cabinet fails to agree cuts in public spending

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

After three hours of difficult discussion, the Cabinet failed yesterday to agree on the overall amount of cuts required in next year's planned level of public expenditure.

The Treasury's request for total cuts of some £5,000m, to keep spending in line with the medium-term strategy, met firm resistance from the majority of the Cabinet. Ministers said afterwards that there was little chance of more than half that total being achieved.

A head count of those around the Cabinet table in Downing Street indicated that of 21 ministers present, only eight supported the Treasury, including Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, and the two Treasury ministers, Sir Geoffrey Howe (Chancellor of the Exchequer) and Mr Leon Brittan (Secretary to the Treasury). Lord Hailsham, the Lord Chancellor, and Mr John Nott, Secretary of State for Defence, were absent.

At the end of the debate, the first attempt by the new Cabinet to find common ground on public expenditure levels, the Prime Minister was reported to have asked her colleagues to "go away and do the best you can".

Mrs Thatcher leaves today for the North-South summit in Mexico. Meanwhile, Mr Brittan is to resume at once his task of tackling one by one his colleagues who head the spending departments, in the hope of persuading them to reduce their demands. His prospects of success looked poor last night.

Collective discussion in Cabinet will be resumed a week on Thursday. The Treasury hopes that broad agreement will have been reached, for better or worse, by the third week of November.

Although little information was officially available after the meeting, several accounts said that support for the Treasury came from the new members promoted to the Cabinet last month—Mr Nigel Lawson (Energy), himself a former member of the Treasury team, Mr Norman Tebbit (Employment (and Mr Cecil Parkinson( Chairman of the Conservative Party), as well as Sir Keith Joseph (Education) and Mr Norman Fowler (Social Services).

But a powerful speech against the Treasury case was made by Mr John Biffen, the former Chief Secretary to the Treasury and now Secretary of State for Trade.

Mr Biffen was moved from the Treasury by the Prime Minister last January after he signalled his doubts about the strategy which he formerly upheld. At a meeting of the Conservative backbench finance committee, he had described the M3 measure of monetary growth as a "wayward mistress".

Among the more established opponents of Treasury policy, Mr Peter Walker, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, appears to have taken issue with the figures produced by the Chancellor which were designed to show how many extra jobs—or rather how few—might be provided if extra funds were committed in public investment projects.

Mr Walker and others argued that the figures were misleading. The Treasury's economic model made assumptions, he said, about wage inflation which were probably too pessimistic. The Cabinet was, after all, committed to keeping public sector wages under firm restraint.

Sir Geoffrey apparently made it clear that, if his proposed cuts could not be obtained, direct taxation would have to be increased and there would be no scope for reducing the national insurance surcharge fdr which both industry, and critical Conservative backbenchers, have been pressing. This prospect did not seem to frighten the spending ministers.

There was relief at yesterday's meeting that the unemployment figures had not yet touched three million, and indeed have slightly improved. But extra provision for unemployment benefit in 1982-3 accounts for a large part of the "overshoot" in public expenditure which the Treasury wishes to curb.

British Leyland's expected demand for several hundred million pounds of new investment in the next financial year, provided they remain in business, was touched on by Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Industry, who also reminded his colleagues of the continuing needs of British Steel and British Shipbuilding.

On one thing, however, there seems to have been wide agreement: that capital spending should be protected as far as possible. But there is clearly no great willingness to find savings in current spending in order to make room for this.

At the end of a debate in which there was little discussion of what each department might contribute by way of cuts, ministers were saying last night that one thing was clear—that the Prime Minister, in spite of having last month promoted several loyal supporters to her Cabinet, is no nearer to commanding the support of a majority of her colleagues on the central question of economic strategy.

For every supporter she has recruited, one minister said, she has lost another to the opposing camp.

Back in the ring, page 2

# Brezhnev attacks Reagan's 'madness'

By Our Foreign Staff

President Brezhnev in an interview published today, joined battle with President Reagan over the latter's claims that Moscow believed in the possibility of victory in a nuclear war.

In a scathing response to Mr Reagan's recent remarks which the American leader had used to justify Washington's accelerated nuclear arms programme, Mr Brezhnev told Pravda that it was a "dangerous madness" for anyone to count on victory in a nuclear war.

"Only he who has decided to commit suicide can start a nuclear war in the hope of emerging a victor from it," Mr Brezhnev said.

"No matter what might the attacker possess, no matter what method of unleashing nuclear war he chooses, he will not attain his aims. Retribution will ensue ineluctably."

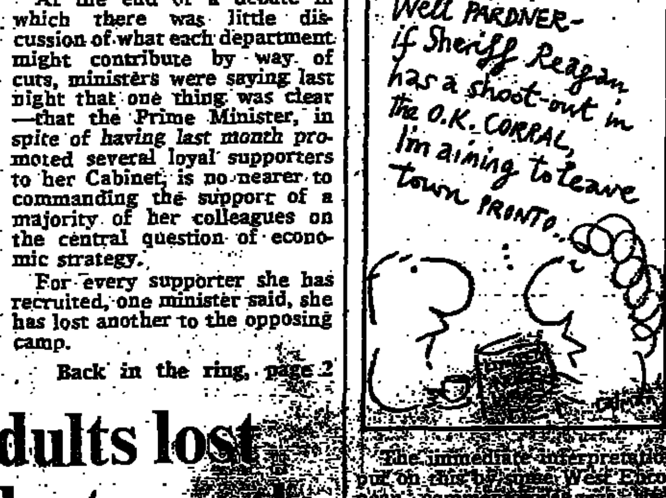
In his comments, published in today's issue of the official Soviet newspaper, Mr Brezhnev did not make any direct reference to the latest controversy over President Reagan's recent remarks about the United States possibly surviving unscathed from a nuclear exchange in Europe.

Mr Brezhnev, who was answering questions put to him by a correspondent of Pravda, said that the efforts of the Soviet leadership were directed at preventing nuclear war altogether—at eliminating the very danger of its outbreak.

"Why was the United States not supporting the proposal made by the Soviet Union at the current session of the United Nations General Assembly to forego any first nuclear strike?"

Yesterday at the Nato Defence Ministers' meeting at Gleneagles, British and American officials including Mr Caspar Weinberger, the United States Defence Secretary, were at pains to dismiss any suggestion that the impromptu answer on the nuclear threat by President Reagan last week could become a divisive issue in the alliance.

The controversy largely surrounded one sentence in which he said: "I could see where you could have the exchange of tactical (nuclear) weapons against troops in the field without it bringing either one of the major powers to pushing the button."




The immediate interpretation put on this by some West European commentators was that Mr Reagan was opening up the possibility of a limited nuclear war which could devastate Europe while leaving the United States, the fairy godmother of the West, unscathed.

Mr Weinberger and Mr John Nott, the British Defence Secretary, both of whom were attending the Gleneagles meeting, have protested at such interpretations.

After pointing out that the unfortunate sentence had been taken out of context, Mr Nott said: "If anyone does envisage such a situation, confined to Europe, it is the best ever argument for having Polaris and Trident (Britain's nuclear deterrent)."

In Washington, meanwhile, Mr Reagan has disavowed remarks by Major-General Robert Schweitzer, one of his national security advisers, that there was a "drift toward war" with the Soviet Union. General Schweitzer has been dismissed from the White House staff and transferred to the Defence Department.

Reagan controversy, page 6




Workers at National Carriers' depot near Paddington station, London, yesterday. Soon they may be part-owners of the business (Photograph by Brian Harris).

# We just can't lose, the freight workers say

By a Staff Reporter

The idea of the workers owning their own business, proposed for the state-owned National Freight Corporation, got a thumbs down from a senior official of Britain's biggest union yesterday. "It's a terribel idea, a con", Mr Alex Kitson, deputy general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union said.

But drivers, warehousemen, and cleaks or the corporation, interviewed in London yesterday were full of enthusiasm.

"I don't think we can lose", said Miss Margaret Hansford, aged 57, a clerical officer who intends to take advantage of the banking consortium's £2m fund to enable staff to borrow up to £200 interest-free for o year to buy shares. And the National Union of Railwaymen dissented from the TGWU. "We welcome this initiative. We art opposed to privatization, but this is preferable in that the staff retain an interes.t"

The sale by the Government, at a knockdown price of £53.5m, is dependent on the 25,000 staff's finding ot least £3m out of their own pocket by the new year.

At least three fifths of the staff are expected to take up shares in the company. It is a varied enterprise owning 15,000 lorries, which makes it Britain's biggest road transport fleet. It moves fish from port to dinner table, house furniture, timber, and parcels. It removes waste, warehouses almost anything, and runs a travel agency business.

It is much decentralized with 500 to 600 depots, each with its own profit and loss account, already a keen sense of business among the staff.

Mr Ron Peterson, aged 61, a driver, said: "We haven't a problem here with strikes and trouble between management and employees, but people should work together even better. I think that we are on a winner."

Mr Michael McSweeney, aged 29, a warehouseman, said frankly: "The least successful elements should fall by the wayside. It sounds brutal, but it should make it easier to prune and cut back. It offers pride in participation. It gives people a say in the firm they work for and that should make it more successful."

Mr Peter Thompson, aged 53, the corporation's chief executive, who is the architect of the sale and is putting in £40,000 himself, does not predict an overnight revolution.

Continued on back page, col 6

# BL to stand firm in face of strike call

By Edward Townsend and David Macintyre

BL, the state-owned motor group which faces what one union leader described yesterday as the country's most disastrous industrial dispute since the war, will failing agreement, begin to formulate contingency plans next week for the liquidation of the company.

Union officials are due to meet management negotiators tomorrow but, on the issue of pay, will be confronted with a Government-backed BL determination not to improve on its 3.8 per cent pay offer to car workers.

If no compromise is agreed within the next few days, the BL board at its meeting next Wednesday—five days before the start of a strike by BL cars' 58,000 workers — will decide whether to abandon its 1980 corporate plan.

Mr Ray Horrocks, chairman of BL Cars, said yesterday that Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Industry, understood the BL board's position and confirmed the Government's support. Next week's board meeting was the ideal time to take stock of what was happening, he said.

Engineering union leaders promised full backing yesterday for the strike. At its weekly meeting the executive of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers endorsed the call by 200 senior shop stewards for the stoppage, which was approved by a large majority of the workforce in the company's 34 car plants on Friday.

Mr Terence Duffy, the union's president, said: "Any member going into the industrial action which has been called—which we still hope can be averted—will be endorsed." The union executive will almost certainly wait until after the strike begins to make it official, in line with normal practice.

If all the AUEW's 20,000 members in BL Cars strike from the beginning of November, it will cost the union about £240,000 a week. Like the TGWU, which has also promised official backing for its 40,000 members in the company, the AUEW pays £12 a week in strike benefit.

Mr Duffy said he hoped that tomorrow's talks would provide the opportunity to allow further discussion on pay. A strike would be the most disastrous dispute in Britain since the war.

Mr Duffy said that while the labour force had been reduced by 40 per cent, productivity had increased by 30 per cent. "We have gone from a situation where one man was producing seven cars a year to one where production is 24 cars a man per year."

Leyland union negotiators are to report formally on the outcome of Friday's mass meetings to the 200 senior stewards at Canley and then to meet management to discuss the separate and unresolved issue of the working week.

Mr Horrocks said that BL had no plans at present for liquidation nor were there plans for a ballot of the workforce.

The BL Cars chairman was speaking at the press preview of Motorfair, the first motor show to be held in London for four years, at which one of the stars is the Triumph Acclaim, BL's new saloon car which is being built at Cowley in collaboration with Honda of Japan.

After only two weeks on sale, the Acclaim is taking 3.5 per cent of the home car market and 2,000 have been sold to fleet buyers.

Mr Horrocks said he did not regret the letter sent to workers before the strike vote which attempted to point out that job prospects at the Longbridge and Cowley factories were as good as those for anyone in the country.

# Storms cause chaos on road, rail and at sea

By a Staff Reporter

Gales and rain storms hit Britain yesterday, causing road and rail chaos and cutting off villages, in the South and South-east.

In the Channel, a round-the-world yachtsman sent out a "may-day" call when he lost control of his craft seven miles off Dungeness, Kent. Coastguards, lifeboatmen and the Royal Air Force went to help Mr Louis Brioni and he was taken to Dover by lifeboat.

Mr Graham Cresswell and his wife Anne, were rescued south of the Isle of Wight after a 12-hour ordeal after gales hit their 31ft catamaran on a trip from Sark to Alderney in the Channel Islands. The craft's automatic pilot broke down, their dinghy was torn away and the foresail ripped. The couple, from Cornwall, were towed into Poole, Dorset, by the Yarmouth lifeboat.

Three men were trapped for one and a half hours on the A246 at Merrow, near Guildford, Surrey, when a 30ft tree fell on their transit van, crushing their cab. They were taken to the Royal Surrey County Hospital with serious injuries after being freed by firemen.

Fallen trees cut off the Sussex village of Cowfold and roads were also blocked near Handcross, Crawley, Hastings, Maresfield and Newick.

Almost every Southern region rail line was hit during the morning rush hour. A tree blocked the London to Brighton line and King's Cross station in central London was flooded.

Forecast, back page



# 56,000 adults lost their jobs last month

By David Blake, Economics Editor

Unemployment stayed below the politically sensitive three million mark in October because more than 50,000 school leavers found jobs.

But the figures concealed a sharp rise in the underlying rate of unemployment, with the number of adults out of work increasing by 56,200 once allowance is made for seasonal factors—the biggest jump for six months.

The total figure for people out of work in October was 2,998,644, a drop of 10,145 on the September level. The percentage unemployed stayed constant at 12.4 per cent, or about one in eight of the workforce.

Seasonal factors mean that unemployment among the total population is likely to fall again next month, but the steady rise in the underlying figure suggests that the three million figure will be breached in December or January.

The latest figures were denounced as shameful by Mr Michael Foot in the House of Commons, who announced that the Labour Party would demand a censure debate. A group of jobs protesters were also ejected from the public gallery at the House.

Others to express their concern were Mr Len Murray, of the TUC, and Sir Raymond Pennock, of the CBI.

The most worrying feature for the Government is that the increase in the underlying level of unemployment seems to be picking up again after easing off in the summer.

The underlying rate of increase dropped to only 30,000 a month in July but has risen steadily since then to its present level of 56,000 a month. It is still too early to be sure that this worsening will turn into a definite trend, however.

There are now slightly more vacancies on offer at employment exchanges than there were a few months ago, it seems likely that the economy's output stopped falling at some point in the summer.

All regions of Britain have shared in the growth of unemployment. More than one in 10 adults in the South-east and London are now out of work, and the total unemployment rate there is now up to 8.3 per cent.

### Trade surplus shrinks

The huge surge in imports has caused Britain's balance of payments surplus to shrink to £147m during September, according to the latest figures issued by the Department of Trade Page 21

The South-east is far better off than the rest of the country, however. In Wales and the North of England, unemployment is over 14 per cent, while both the North-west and the West Midlands have total unemployment at 13.8 per cent.

In all these regions, one man in six is without work. This probably gives a better indication of the scale of the problem than the total figures, since many women who want jobs do not bother to register.

The figures would be even worse but for special Government measures which keep people off the register. The most important of these is the special short-time working scheme, which covers 320,000.

Altogether 697,000 people were covered by all these schemes in September. The Government estimates that, without them the unemployment total in September, the last month for which all figures are available, would have been 345,000 higher.

☐ Mrs Thatcher will next week have to defend her economic policies before a far more critical audience than the one she faced in Blackpool last week, after the decision of the Opposition yesterday to table a censure motion over the latest unemployment figures (Philip Webster writes).

Several Government critics

Continued on back page, col 4

# Big book on India wins Booker again

By Philip Howard, Literary Editor

Salman Rushdie, a young Indian who lives in London, was awarded the Booker Prize last night for his novel Midnight's Children, published by Jonathan Cape.

His victory confirms the literary folklore that the favourite in the betting usually wins Britain's most valuable prize for fiction; and that the judges tend to look favourably on big books about India. It is a frivolous way to look at good books.

The children in the title of the winning novel are the thousand and one said in the story to have been born in the midnight hour of India's independence. The children born in that magic hour are said in the novel to be endowed with an extraordinary talent; and the privilege and curse of being both masters and victims of their times. The hero and narrator of the book finds himself



Salman Rushdie: £10,000 prize for "magic hour".

mysteriously handcuffed to history by the coincidence of his birth.

Behind the magic and the mysticism there is a colourful old fashioned family historical saga, into which real characters like Nehru and Shaikh Mujibin Bangladesh make guest appearances.

Salman Rushdie was born in Bombay in June, 1947. He is the author of one previous novel, Grimus. His publishers had three books in the short list of seven for the prize, worth £10,000.

Professor Malcolm Bradbury, the chairman of the judges announced the award at a time to suit television schedules, but calculated to cause the maximum inconvenience to the daily press. Distinguished literary editors, who had not broken into more than a shuffle for years, had to scramble for the single telephone in Stationers Hall, City.

Presenting the cheque, and a leather-bound copy of his work to Salman Rushdie, Professor Bradbury described his book as "a brilliant experimental novel, but also a very funny book."

# Police and kidnap victim's family in battle of wills

From Christopher Thomas, Belfast

A battle of wills has developed between the police and the family of the kidnapped Irish millionaire, Mr Bernard Dunne, over attempts to meet a £500,000 ransom demand.

The family made it clear from their home in the exclusive Castlenock area of Dublin last night that they are still determined to hand over the money, despite being prevented by police from doing so on three occasions since Friday's kidnapping on the Irish border near Newry.

The Gardai in the Republic and the RUC in Northern Ireland are equally determined that the money will not be handed over in case it goes to subversive groups.

Mrs Mary Dunne said her only concern was to get her husband back. "I will do whatever the kidnappers want. His release is my only priority. I do not care what the authorities' view of the situation is."

Mr Dunne, aged 34, is joint managing director with his brother of Dunne's Stores, a chain of 66 shops on both sides of the Irish border selling drapery goods, clothes, hardware goods and food.

The business was started by Mr Dunne's father, an Ulsterman who is in his 70s, and is company chairman. He began with one shop in Cork in the late 1940s and his £200m business now ranks as the seventh biggest in the list of top Irish companies.

The Dunne family keep firmly out of politics and are not heavily involved in the Dublin social scene. The stores, which are promoted almost daily in a radio, television and press advertising campaign, are a familiar sight in all main Irish towns.

Mr Dunne has four children who have not been told of his abduction: Mark, aged eight, Robert, aged six, Caroline, aged two, and Nicholas, aged two months.

The search for Mr Dunne is being concentrated in a small area in co Armagh and co Louth.

The Provisional IRA denies involvement, but one theory is that a small group of republicans, acting independently, is responsible.

Those close to the IRA, however, say the Provisionals are extremely uncomfortable at being surrounded by such intense police activity and may initiate their own efforts to get the affair sorted out to get the police out of the area.

□ The future of the Anglo-Irish joint study groups established in January is to be considered in the next few weeks when Mrs Thatcher meets her Irish counterpart, Dr Garret FitzGerald at Downing Street for the first time since Dr FitzGerald's election.

Dr FitzGerald seems certain to propose some form of political dialogue between Dublin, Westminster and Belfast to try to establish a closer relationship between Northern Ireland and the republic.

□ Two men shot a boy aged 15 last night as he stepped from a sweet shop in Ligoniel Road, north Belfast (the Press Association reports). His condition was not believed to be serious.

# Ghenghis gibe at Thatcher

By John Witherow

Mrs Shirley Williams, a joint leader of the Social Democratic Party, last night compared the Prime Minister to the legendary tyrants Ghenghis Khan and Tamburlaine.

Speaking in Croydon in support of the Liberal-SDP Alliance candidate in the Croydon North-West by-election, Mrs Williams said that Mrs Margaret Thatcher described herself as a "conviction politician". "There have been many conviction politicians in history ever since Tamburlaine and Ghenghis. "Just as compassion without conviction is rightly described as wet, conviction without compassion is not going to be the basis on which this country can learn to build its future together."

Britain can expect a series of hard winters if the Government continues with its policies and does not alleviate unemployment, Mr Michael Foot, leader of the Labour Party, said in Croydon earlier.

Speaking soon after putting down a motion in the Commons censuring the Government, Mr Foot described the unemployment figures as a national catastrophe of the first order. He said unemployment had never risen so high in British history, and if nothing was done to reduce it and to take pressure off the trade unions and local authorities, "then the British people are going to see a very hard winter indeed, and for several winters ahead".

Mr Foot, who arrived in the Croydon, North West, constituency to support Mr Stanley Boden, the Labour candidate in tomorrow's by-election, also attacked President Reagan's comment that he could envisage a limited nuclear war in Europe.

"If President Reagan wanted to say anything which would greatly mobilize the anti-nuclear camp throughout Europe, he could not have said it more clearly."

Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, who was in the constituency to meet leaders of ethnic groups, maintained the Conservatives could retain the seat if they kept their solid support.

Frank Johnson, back page

# GENERAL SUFFERS SETBACK

By Stewart Tendler

Lieutenant General Sir Steuart Pringle yesterday had a set-back in his recovery from the injuries he suffered last weekend when a Provisional IRA bomb exploded under his car.

King's College Hospital reported that he was suffering from a lung impairment which often occurs after serious injury. It is brought on by delayed shock and gas inhalation.

Yesterday Sir Steuart, Commandant General of the Royal Marines, was still in the hospital's intensive care unit and breathing with the aid of a ventilator. He has undergone an emergency operation in which a leg was amputated and a skin grafting operation on Monday night.

Captain David Tong, a Royal Marine press spokesman, said Sir Steuart had received hundreds of get-well cards

Captain Tong said Sir Steuart had been visited by his chief of staff and wanted to keep in touch with his work.

Scotland Yard scientists are still examining a green Volkswagen thought to have been used by the bombers who attacked an Army coach outside Chelsea Barracks a week before the attack on Sir Steuart.

## Parliamentary sketch

# Party champions back in the ring and fighting fit

By Hugh Noyes, Parliamentary Correspondent, Westminster

They do not call her the Iron Maiden for nothing.

After a week of Mr Heath and Sir Ian Gilmour at Blackpool, Mrs Margaret Thatcher might have been excused a little pallor about the cheekbones. Not a bit of it. There she was in the House of Commons yesterday, rosy faced and bushy tailed, hammering away at Mr Michael Foot as though the summer recess had never existed.

Nor does Mr Foot seem to have mellowed much over the past couple of months. No back-dated birthday greetings for the Prime Minister, no mutual commiserations over thorns in flesh. Bang, wallop, Mr Foot was announcing a censure motion on unemployment.

Eight people in the public gallery shouted: "Jobs not bombs", only to be instantly jumped upon by eager guardians of the peace while Mrs Thatcher beamed acidly like the spider welcoming the foolish fly into her web.

The Prime Minister went straight into her sweetness and light act. She was genuinely hurt and surprised that Mr Foot could not see any hope for the unemployed in the unemployment figures, nor could she understand why he was so annoyed at her decision to flog the North Sea and the National Freight Corporation to the highest private bidders.

Mr Foot, who is not paid to be optimistic about anything that the Government is doing, announced rather pompously that he would restore to "British control" everything that she gave away and that he was out to protect British interests. Mrs Thatcher replied that she was out to protect the interests of the consumer.

The Leader of the Opposition took one set of figures from the unemployment statistics to show that things were getting worse. Mrs Thatcher promptly seasonally adjusted them and showed that things were getting better.

At that point Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader, got into the act by referring to the constructive advice given recently by Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Employment, that the unemployed might have better success in finding jobs if they got on their bicycles. That suggestion will rank among the great sayings of our times, alongside Mr Patrick Jenkin's advice during the electricity cuts of the three-day week that we should brush our teeth in the dark.

Where did the Prime Minister think that those people should cycle to, Mr Steel asked. That question was not worthy of the Liberal leader, Mrs Thatcher replied, reminding him of the 253,000 who had come off the unemployment register last month. "All cyclists", an Opposition MP shouted.

All good things have to come to an end sometime and, after announcing that she was off to Mexico, Mrs Thatcher swept out of the Commons, leaving the floor to Mr Alick Buchanan-Smith and the problems of the British glasshouse.

Mr Buchanan-Smith, Minister of State, Agriculture, quickly made clear that the glasshouse he was concerned with was not the sort in which Mr Whitelaw gives short, sharp shocks to the nation's unruly youth. The British tomato was under threat from overheated and over subsidized foreigners, a fate that almost moved Mr George Thomas, the Speaker, to break his vow never to indulge in controversy.

Scarcely was the tomato out of the way when Mr Norman Atkinson rose in defence of the British hen, seconded by Miss Janet Fookes from the Tory benches. Mr Atkinson got quite excited claiming that chickens were being jammed into cages no larger than the House of Commons order paper. It all got rather complicated because Mr Atkinson is one of only a handful of MPs who have gone fully metric.

Changing a chicken into square centimetres is clearly a calculation that no honourable member should be asked to do only two days after the summer recess. But at least it showed that the House was back to normal.

Parliamentary report, page 8

Canteen democracy: Lord Sieff helping himself in the canteen of Marks and Spencer's branch at Fargate, Sheffield, in line with his view that management and workers should enjoy the same level of facilities.

# How St Michael won high street war

By Derek Harris

Lord Sieff, chairman of Marks and Spencer, which this week announced sharply increased profits, could well prove to be Britain's most successful retailer in 1981. The profits surprised financial analysts, who expected even the St Michael brand of retailing to be hit by the high street recession, especially since clothing sales have been one of the most conspicuous trading victims.

Lord Sieff is the first to admit that Marks and Spencer is not the cheapest in the high street on any of the goods it sells. Quality and value are the strengths of the business, two thirds of which is in clothing and footwear and virtually the rest in food.

So when the recession led consumers to count their small change before shopping, Marks and Spencer was vulnerable. The company's answer was to go for a different mix in its clothing, which it has always classified into three sales layers: budget, the medium-price range and luxury items. In recent years, the company has become more fashion-conscious, although it has never aimed at the high-fashion market of the boutiques.

The emphasis on buying was switched to the budget and medium ranges, where the Marks and Spencer policy of buying 90 per cent British brought a useful pay-off.

The company has had links with a range of suppliers for many years, taking in some cases a large part of a supplier's total production. As a result, suppliers have been encouraged to invest heavily in the latest equipment. Having British suppliers means a short supply chain with more flexibility in changing the ranges of goods. That meant a switch to the budget and medium ranges could be made more quickly.

The result over the past year was a jump in sales volumes of about 7 per cent in the clothing sector despite desperate competition from all areas of the high street. Lord Sieff may have dropped some of the frills on the clothing in his stores but the strategy of going for classic value had paid off.

Other retailers have always admired how Marks and Spencer has succeeded in the food business by selling on quality rather than price. In the past year the company's food prices have risen by 5 per cent, but the company's volume sales in food have risen by about 12 per cent.

All this says much for the retailing acumen of Lord Sieff, who has shown in other ways how caring is part of his approach to life. A high priority with him has always been the quality of training and management.

Lord Sieff, chairman of Marks and Spencer since 1972, is the third member of his family to head the company. He is presiding over a continued expansion, with £300m in new store investment due to be spent over the next four years.

# QC tells of ruses to get lethal drugs

From Ronald Kershaw, Middlesbrough

A surgeon gave his wife double the normal dose of a dangerous drug after he and his mistress had launched a "determined, skilful and successful enterprise" to kill her, Teesside Crown Court was told yesterday.

Mr Harry Ognall, QC, for the prosecution, said that Paul Vickers, the surgeon, had consulted professional friends in an effort to shed light on his wife's illness, while issuing prescriptions for the drug over and over again.

Vickers, aged 47, consultant orthopaedic surgeon of Moor Crescent, Gosforth, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and Miss Pamela Collison, aged 34, research assistant, of New Barnet, Hertfordshire, both deny murdering Mr Vickers' wife Margaret, aged 43, on June 14, 1979.

Mr Ognall said medical experts had calculated that the maximum amount of the drug CCNU that could be administered in conventional treatment was between 20 and 30 capsules.

He said Mr Vickers obtained 52 capsules and gave them to his wife. The Crown did not accept that the use of the drug was justified at all.

Mr Ognall said that Mr Vickers later told police he had issued the prescriptions in various names, scattered over a period of time to fit in with the appropriate safe, accepted dosages.

"In other words, to avoid suspicion or inquiry that would have arisen if all had been in one and the same name."

Mr Ognall went on to say that Miss Collison had attempted unsuccessfully to obtain from the company handling the drug details of its effects and whether it could cause aplastic anaemia from which Mrs Vickers died. He said Miss Collison had written to Dr Gerard Vaughan, the Minister for Health.

The letter ran: "Dear Gerry, I wonder if you would be so kind as to give me 10 minutes of your valuable time. I need advice. The problem relates to the activities of a mutual friend, the implications of which are very unpleasant and could possibly damage your career."

The case continues today.

## Science report

# War brings elephant population explosion

By Tony Samstag

The eight-year war of independence in Rhodesia, now Zimbabwe, has had one agreeable and unforeseen consequence; a population explosion among elephants. Officials in the Zimbabwe Department of National Parks believe that there have never been more elephants *Loxodonta a. africana* in Zimbabwe than now.

Writing in the current issue of *Oryx*, the journal of the Fauna and Flora Preservation Society, John B. Hallagan quotes estimates of at least 43,000, in seven distinct habitat areas, as against 10-13,000 40 years ago.

"The war . . . was fought mainly in the bush in some of Zimbabwe's prime wildlife habitat. One of the unexpected benefits was a decline in wildlife poaching. Poachers stayed out of the bush because of the danger of attack by government or guerrilla forces."

The author notes, however, that wildlife management did suffer during that period so that "populations, particularly elephant, have exceeded carrying capacity in some parts" and culling may be necessary in at least one national park area.

Poaching, in any case, has always been less of a problem in Zimbabwe than elsewhere, most notoriously East Africa, in large part because the complex and efficient "middleman" network for exporting ivory has never developed.

With those historical advantages, augmented by the moratorium on poaching, Zimbabwe "presents a bright portrait of success in what is too often viewed as the dark future of wildlife conservation in Africa".

About 15 per cent of the country's land area is in national parks and wild life lands, so-called, which include safari and wildlife research areas, recreational parks, sanctuaries, botanical parks and forestry lands

Source: "Elephants and war in Zimbabwe", by John B. Hallagan, *Oryx*, vol xvi no 2, pp 161-4 (c/o Zoological Society of London, Regent's Park, London NW1 4RY; £2 plus postage).

# Swan & Edgar will close in new year

By Baron Phillips

The Swan & Edgar department store in Piccadilly Circus is to close early in the New Year.

Debenhams, who own the store, issued a terse statement last night saying that contracts for the sale of the group's leasehold interest in the building have been exchanged.

The sale is expected to be completed on January 18 and the store is likely to close shortly after that.

The company says the closure decision was taken because of the store's poor trading prospects and the need for extensive modernization to make it more profitable.

The company believes it would be imprudent to undertake a capital expenditure programme as the lease runs out in a few years.

Profits of the group, which includes 70 stores, including the Hamleys toy shop, have been under pressure recently. The company announced pre-tax earnings for the half year marginally down on the same period last year at £1.11m, but most of the group's profits are made in the second half and in the year to January 31, 1981 Debenhams produced pre-tax profits of £25m, an advance of more than £4m on the previous year.

The Swan & Edgar store is probably one of the oldest landmarks on Piccadilly Circus. It has been in its present form for most of this century and a store has been on thesite since the days of Queen Victoria.

Debenhams have owned the building since acquiring it from the Drapery Trust in 1927 and since then Swan & Edgar has undergone many facelifts and internal remodelling.

Work needed to make the store more profitable would have included installing of escalators, which the group says posed tremendous problems within the triangular building and reduced the 76,000 sq ft selling area.

The name of the would-be purchaser and the selling price are not disclosed until completion of the deal. The group would not say how long the existing lease has to run.

About 260 people are employed in the store and a spokesman said last night that efforts would be made to find them jobs within Debenhams.

The freehold of the site is held by the Crown Commissioners, who own large tracts of land in Piccadilly and Regents Street. The area is subject to a number of ambitious redevelopment plans aimed at cleaning up Piccadilly Circus and improving its tarnished image.

# Schools set poser for Joseph

By Diana Geddes, Education Correspondent

Among sensitive questions facing Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science, is whether to approve an application by three Jewish independent schools in Hackney, east London, to be taken into the maintained sector against the wishes of the Inner London Education Authority (ILEA) which would have to pay running costs of nearly £1m a year.

The Yesodey Hatorah girls' primary school and the Lubavitch Foundation boys' and girls' primary schools, which have a total of about 800 pupils, applied in June for change of status from independent to voluntary-aided maintained school.

The Secretary of State can direct a local education authority to take on running and staffing costs of an independent school other than maintenance and decoration costs, regardless of whether it has the means to pay.

The ILEA, already spending far above the government limit, has objected, alleging that the schools do not meet the required standards.

It also fears that other Jewish schools, and those of other religious groups, would follow suit.

Dr Rhodes Boyson the minister now responsible for schools, is known to be strongly in favour of denominational education. Mrs Frances Morrell, chairman of the ILEA schools committee, is equally strongly opposed to the division of children on any grounds, including religious. For Sir Keith Joseph, the situation is complicated by the fact that he is an orthodox Jew.

A confidential report by ILEA inspectors on the Yesodeh Hatorah girls' primary school, commented on the open, happy, disciplined yet relaxed atmosphere among pupils.

But the premises were found to be substandard; only three of the 18 teachers had qualifications recognized by the Department of Education and Science; the teaching showed "grave deficiencies in style and deficiencies in style and quality; and "in almost every respect", the teaching of the secular curriculum fell below the standard expected in the authority's schools.

Confidential reports on the two Lubavitch Foundation schools also indicated that the premises were substandard and badly in need of repair, and that many of the staff were not properly qualified. But the children were cheerful, courteous and well-behaved.

# Tax fraud sentence ends ex-waiter's luxury life

By Richard Ford

The luxurious life of William Tchi Hong Young, a waiter who became head of a chain of Chinese restaurants, ended in humiliation yesterday when he was given a two year suspended prison sentence for his part in a £3.5m series of frauds.

Already £1,448,000 of the total owed to both the Inland Revenue and Customs and Excise has been repaid. But Mr Young must return to work at the Richmond Rendezvous chain of restaurants to enable him to repay the rest.

Mr Young, and four of his colleagues, had admitted three charges of conspiring to defraud the Inland Revenue by making false trading and profit and loss accounts, by understanding the amount due for income tax and national insurance contributions and to fraudulently avoiding payment of value-added tax.

At the Central Criminal Court, Judge McKinnon QC, told Mr Young, aged 52, of Heather Lodge, Chester Avenue, Richmond, Surrey, that he had slipped into a system which was dishonest and fraudulent and had kept a very large sum of money from the Inland Revenue.

When customs and revenue officers raided Mr Young's home in 1978 he had lied about the non-payment of VAT.

Mr Derek Spencer QC, for the prosecution, said a Rolls-Royce was in the garage, Chinese works of art and paintings were on the wall and £17,000 was under a mattress and in a pillow case. In a secret room behind display cabinets was a safe containing jewellery valued at between £150,000 to £200,000.

There were also documents relating to eight foreign bank accounts. Cheques totalling £1m relating to six of the restaurants were diverted into seven bank accounts.

Mr Montague Sherbourne, for the defence, said the restaurants could not long survive without Mr Young who had come back from self-imposed exile in Taiwan because he did not want to see others take the blame for him.

"All his assets are now in the hands of the revenue. All he has is the right to run his restaurants to ensure payment of tax. He has put a yoke around his neck, certainly for the next five years and maybe longer."

Kwai Cheng, aged 40, of Highfield Road, Isleworth, London, Yuen Chung, aged 53, of West Heath Drive, Golders Green, London, Tsuen Tsien, aged 73, of Arundel Avenue, Sanderstead, Surrey, and Cheuk Wan, aged 34, of Manor Lane, Richmond, were given suspended prison sentences of a year on each of the three charges they admitted.

## IN BRIEF

### Left's challenge beaten off

Mr James White, Labour MP for Glasgow, Pollock, was last night reselected to fight the constituency at the next election, defeating Mr David Dick, the Militant Tendency choice, and Mr Michael Connarty, the pro-Benn constituency group.

Mr White, aged 59, and MP for Pollock since 1970, had a majority of 8,492 in the last election. He has been outspoken in his attacks on the constituency's extreme left.

### Airship deal hope

Britain's Airship Industries has signed a partnership deal with Grumman Aerospace, the United States company, in the hope of landing an $8m order for the Skyship 500, a coastal surveillance airship, for the United States Coast Guard.

### M1 pile-ups

Police blamed "maniac" drivers yesterday for pile-ups on the M1 in Northamptonshire which caused an eight-mile tail-back of vehicles. Since road repairs began in May more than 700 vehicles have been involved in pile-ups.

### New mackerel quota

Trawlers can fish for mackerel off the south-west coast from Sunday, the Ministry of Agriculture announced yesterday. Trawlers of more than 40ft will be limited to a weekly catch quota of 90 tonnes.

### £1m a day EEC cost

Membership of the European Community has cost Britain £1m a day since January 1, 1973, Mr Nicholas Ridley, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, said in a parliamentary written reply yesterday.

### Pension cuts fight

Unions at Heathrow airport have launched a campaign to fight British Airways' plan to cut pensions. One union official said the proposed cuts were a tool to ensure sufficient redundancies.

### Prisoners recaptured

Five prisoners who escaped from Rollestone Prison on Salisbury Plain are back behind bars.

**Overseas selling prices**
Austria Sch 25; Bahrain BD 0.650; Belgium B. frs 36; Canada $2.50; Canaries Pes 125; Cyprus 500 mils; Denmark Dkr. 6.50; Dubai Dir 7.00; Finland Mk 6.50; France Frs 6.00; Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr 75; Holland Gl 3; Iran IR 138; Iraq ID 0.300; Irish Republic 50p; Italy L 1600; Jordan LD 0.495; Kuwait KD 0.480; Lebanon LL 4.00; Luxembourg Lf 35; Madeira Esc 75; Malta 30c; Morocco Dir 7; Norway Kr 6.20; Oman OR 0.700; Pakistan Rps 12; Portugal Esc 75; Qatar QR. 7.50; Saudi Arabia SR 3.25; Singapore $4.5; Spain Pes 125; Sweden Skr 7.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Syria L£6.00; Tunisia Din .600; USA $1.50; UAE Dir 7.00; Yugoslavia Din 50.

# Unions will fight new curbs, TUC tells Tebbit

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

Mr Norman Tebbit, the new Secretary of State for Employment, has been privately warned by the TUC that any further legislation on the trade unions will prove disruptive, and union leaders are already drawing up plans to resist any fresh curbs on their powers.

A confidential policy paper prepared for a meeting today of the TUC Employment Policy and Organization Committee gives details of a warning letter to the minister from Mr Len Murray, TUC general secretary, and sketches out a big new campaign against labour law reform.

In his letter to Mr Tebbit, Mr Murray catalogues the "wide range of serious and damaging consequences for British industry and industrial relations that restrictive legislation of the type the Government is currently contemplating would entail".

He asks Mr Tebbit to give serious attention to the views of the TUC

Mr Murray adds: "To proceed with any such legislation would prove disruptive, and I strongly urge instead that you devote your full attention to tackling the problem that should be your department's—and the Government's—top priority, namely the devastating level of unemployment now prevailing in this country."

The background paper discloses that as soon as Mr Tebbit comes forward with a consultative document or a Bill to diminish further the powers of the unions, there will be special internal talks "on the form of campaigning activities which can best further the TUC's opposition to the legislation".

The main aims of such a campaign are:
1 To brief trade union officials and activists on the implications of the Government's proposals;
2 To win support from union members, employers, MPs and the public for the approach adopted by Congress;
3 To develop strategies to resist, as far as possible, the adverse effects on trade union activities of the new legislation when implemented.

Congress House experts on labour law have been set to work preparing draft changes in legislation necessary if a forthcoming Labour government chooses to act in three areas: trade union immunities and closed shop agreements; statutory support for collective bargaining, and employment protection measures and individual employees' rights.

# Independent assessor on police is agreed

From John Chartres
Manchester

The experimental appointment of a civilian community officer to handle complaints made against the police was agreed in principle by the policy committee of Greater Manchester County Council yesterday when it accepted the report of the independent tribunal into last July's Moss Side riots.

The committee's decision will go before the full council later this month but detailed action on the report's recommendations will have to awit a meeting of the police committee next month, and possible the publication of the Scarman report on the summer rioting.

Councillor Brian Tetlow, the Conservative leader, said the report contained too many criticisms of the police and not enough criticism of those who had allowed the current social conditions and high unemployment to arise in the Moss Side area.

☐ An inquiry was ordered last night into allegations of police harassment during the Toxteth riots (the Press Association reports). Heavy-handed policing and discrimination against black youths are among the claims that will be investigated by the Merseyside Police Committee. Yesterday the committee considered an interim report on the rioting produced by 18 county councillors who interrocated community groups in the area.

The councillors were told of alleged discrimination and racist abuse against young blacks. The police complaints procedure was described as a "farce" and many people were said to fear reprisals

Mr Peter Wright, the deputy chief constable, is to investigate claims that people who complained were arrested "on the flimsiest of evidence".

☐ A solicitor made an official complaint to the police at Toxteth yesterday, claiming vital evidence had been "conned" from the sister of a man injured in the riots (our Liverpool Correspondent writes):

Mr Robert Broudie, acting for Mr Ken Anderson, who is claiming compensation, said Nurse Pearl Merton was deceived into handing over clothes worn by her brother to police when he was hit by a CS gas canister.

☐ Simon Alexander Los, aged 18, a chemistry student who distributed leaflets headed "Burn Babylon, Burn" three days after the riots in Nottingham last July, was jailed for three years by Nottingham Crown Court yesterday (Our Nottingham Correspondent writes).

☐ Miss Jean Weir, a nurse of Coldharbour Lane, Brixton, was cleared yesterday by Lambeth magistrates of throwing bricks at police during the Brixton riot in April (the Press Association reports).

☐ A student accused of assaulting police officers during a street rampage, after a fair in Finsbury Park, north London in April, changed his plea on one charge yesterday. Oluranle Otesanya, of Highbury, London, admitted assaulting Sergeant David Rowe with intent to avoid lawful arrest.

At Snaresbrook Crown Court he still denies further charges of causing grievious bodily harm to Police Commander James Dickinson with intent; causing bodily harm to Commander Dickinson, and causing actual bodily harm to Chief Supt Patrick Carson, and the hearing continues today.



## Legacy of a recluse nation

A spectacular Sumo wrestling hold captured in eighteenth century ivory is one of a unique collection of Japanese art works which goes on show at the Royal Academy, Piccadilly, on Saturday.

The Great Japan exhibition, which is expected to attract record crowds, brings together for the first time more than 400 works of the Edo period of 1600 to 1868, when Japan virtually shut herself off from the outside world. The exhibits, including embroidered kimonos, silk prints, armour and ceramics, are housed in specially-built glass cases.

Many are so delicate that they can go on show for only 50 days at a time and will be changed for other exhibits half way through the exhibition. The exhibition runs until February 21. (Photograph by Brian Harris).

# Junor article referred to Attorney General

An article by Sir John Junor, editor of the *Sunday Express*, was referred yesterday to the Attorney General after being severely criticized by the judge in the Down's syndrome baby murder trial.

The move came after a complaint on Monday by Mr George Carman, QC, defending Dr Leonard Arthur, aged 65, a consultant paediatrician. Dr Arthur, of Church Broughton, Derbyshire, has pleaded not guilty to the murder last July of John Pearson, aged three days, at Derby City Hospital

Mr Andrew Collins, representing Sir Michael Havers, QC, the Attorney General, and Mr Geoffrey Shaw, for Express Newspapers, attended Leicester Crown Court yesterday. After the legal discussions, Mr Justice Farquharson told the jury that last week counsel for Dr Arthur had drawn his attention to an article in a national newspaper. Mr Justice Farquharson said he had decided to remit that matter to the Attorney General.

He said thta, although he had said no other such article should be published during the trial, the *Sunday Express* had published an article dealing specifically with, and identifying, the case.

The judge said he was initially tempted to proceed in a summary fashion against the owners of the *Sunday Express*, but that he had been pressed by Mr Collins not to do so. Despite his reservations, he would therefore remit the matter to the Attorney General.

Nevertheless, if another similar article was published he would act on the spot against the writer and the directors of the publishing company.

Mr Douglas Draycott, QC, who is leading for the Crown, has alleged that John Pearson was given the drug DF118 which suppressed his appetite and impaired his breathing. Counsel said that course of treatment was designed to cause the death of the baby after he had been rejected by his parents.

Mr Patrick Toseland, a consultant biochemist, said he had seen a report of an analysis of the baby's blood.

The blood level of dihydrocodeine amounted to 7.4 micrograms a millilitre. A report on the liver showed 4.3 micrograms a gram.

The hearing continues today.

# BROADMOOR GETS A NEW CHIEF

By Lucy Hodges

Dr Edgar Udwin has been named as the new medical Superintendant for Broadmoor top security hospital.

Dr Udwin, who will hold the post for 18 months until he retires at 65, is an unexpected checoi, partly because of his age.

He has aroused controversy on the past over his decisions to recommend the release of six patients who later committed serious crimes.

The most notorious was Graham Young, who was poisoning people again within four months of his release in 1971. He was then jailed for life for murdering two men and attempting to poison others.

Dr Udwin, who has been a consultant at Broadmoor since 1962.

# POET JOINS MUSEUM PROTEST

By Our Planning Reporter

Mr Norman St John-Stevas, MP, the Duke of Norfolk, Lord Weidenfeld and Sir John Betjeman are among the signatories to a new letter protesting at the proposed demolition and rebuilding of part of the Natural History Museum.

The letter, sent yesterday to the museum's trustees, calls for the abandonment of "this controversial and destructive policy on the grounds of economy, discrimination and good sense".

Approval for the rebuilding was granted by Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, after a public inquiry in 1079.

The letter to the trustees points out that opposition to the rebuilding has been expressed by conservationists, architects, scientists and historians.

# EXIT man 'dreamt of saving NHS'

A member of EXIT, the voluntary euthanasia society, dreamt of saving the National Health Service by helping people who wanted to die, the Central Criminal Court was told yesterday.

Mark Lyons was alleged to have told police: "No country can survive an ailing population. The laws in this country are so imbecilic. My dream is to have my own healing centre where my hands could help them. Having an aged population, there are too many people to be sustained by the health service. I am hoarding pills.

"If you change the law so people who want to die can die, they can look at a book and, hey presto, the health service will be saved."

Mr Lyons, aged 70, who is accused of murder and aiding and abetting suicides, was said to have made his remarks during interviews with police after his arrest.

Mr Lyons, of Fairhazel Gardens, West Hampstead, north London, has denied murdering Mrs Isobella Ward, aged 90, on February 20 last year. Mr Lyons and Nicholas Reed, aged 33, of New Cross, London, general secretary of EXIT, deny conspiring to aid and abet Mrs Ward to commit suicide.

The trial continupes today.

# Whitehall unions copy the miners

By Our Labour Editor

Union leaders of 530,000 white-collar civil servants are working on a new joint pay claim of the sort that gave rise to the lengthy dispute involving government employees earlier this year.

First steps towards a common pay strategy were taken at a meeting yesterday of the major policy committee of the Council of Civil Service Unions (CCSU), but the final shape of the salary demand will not be known before the end of next month.

Civil Service union leaders are taking a leaf out of the miners' book in delaying their pay initiative until the oulook for the 1981-82 wage round becomes clearer. They do not want to hasten a ruling from the Cabinet that civil servants are bound by the Chancellor's 4 per cent limit on salary rises.

*Mr Gerry Gillman, general secretary of the 108,000-member* Society of Civil and Public Servants (SCPS), said last night: "The general desire is to achieve a central claim if we can, because people see the obvious difficulties in proceeding any other way".

There are differences among the unions about priorities. The largest union, the Civil and Puvlic Services Association, wants to focus attention on the elimination of low pay, while the SCPS argues that Government employees should seek to match the best deal in the public sector.

But leaders of the Institution of Professional Civil Servants are under pressure from some key groups to go ahead with separate claims for bigger rises than are likely to be ofered to lower-paid Whitehall staff.

# DENTIST IS ACCUSED OF RAPE

A dentist had sexual intercourse with a girl patient in his surgery, a jury was told yesterday.

Mr Brian Appleby, QC, for the prosecution, told Nottingham Crown Court that the girl, aged 19, who had gone to have a tooth filled had been given an injection of valium which rendered her *semi-conscions*. While lying in the dentist's chair she felt his hands slide down her chest and feel her breasts. Then the dentist placed his penis in her hand.

The next thing she remembered, counsel said, was that her stomach and legs were bare and a man was lying on top of her moving up and down and breathing heavily.

The next day, Mr Appleby said, the dentist visited the girl at her home and gave her four more injections of valium.

The girl said, counsel added, that the dentist then had oral sex with her.

The dentist has denied raping and attempting to rape the girl on January 5 and 6.

The case continues today.

# AUEW DISPUTE SIMMERS ON

The constitutional wrangle between right and left in the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers is likely to simmer for some weeks after a demand from the union's internal appeals court for a meeting with the union's executive (Our Labour Correspondent writes).

The AUEW's executive yesterday agreed to defer any discussion of the court's decision that an electoral rule was breached during Mr Terence Duffy's campaign to be re-elected as president last year until a report has been compiled by Sir John Boyd, the union's general secretary.

# FOUR FOR ART THEFT TRIAL

Four men accused in connexion with the theft of the £1m Rembrandt "Jacob de Gheyn III", were committed for trial at the Central Criminal Court by Camberwell magistrates yesterday.

George Stallard, 29, of Fellows Road, Primrose Hill, London, and Klaus Echterhoff, 39, of Wallau, West Germany, are accused of receiving the stolen painting and aiding its removal to another person. Leonardus Smit, 55, of Ilsselstein, Holland, is charged with arranging its disposal, demanding money with menaces from the director of the Dulwich Picture Gallery and trying to prevent Echterhoff's arrest. They were remanded in custody.

Paul Hill, 39, of Sundew Avenue, Shepherds Bush, London, was bailed on a charge of receiving the painting.

Statistics: Crime

# Youth at top in record total of offences

By Stewart Tendler, Crime Reporter

The number of offenders convicted or cautioned for serious offences last year in England and Wales reached a record of 556,000, the Home Office said yesterday. The 1979 figure was 509,000.

People found guilty or cautioned for both serious (indictable) offences and summary offences totalled 1,060,000, compared with 995,000 in 1979.

For serious offences, male juveniles aged 14 to 17 received the highest number of convictions per head of population. The next age and sex group was males aged 17 to 21.

Overall, offenders aged under 21 years accounted for 53 per cent of all convictions for serious offences and predominated in robbery, burglary, and criminal damage.

Figures for serious offences recorded by the police, published last March, showed a 1980 total of 2.7 million in England and Wales. The statistics issued yesterday show that 80 per cent were for theft and handling stolen goods. Fifty-six per cent of convictions were for the same offences.

Police recorded 6,500 serious offences involving the use of firearms last year, two-fifths for criminal damage, two-fifths for violence and most of the remainder for robbery. Firearms caused injury in 2,500 offences, a drop of 500 on 1979.

Murders last year dropped to 464 compared with a record 551 in 1979. Eighty-four of the deaths last year were the result of arson, four were caused by terrorism. One policeman on duty was killed.

Courts in England and Wales dealt with a record 2.4 million defendents.

Imprisonment was imposed on 47,000 people last year, an increase of 4,000 on 1979. Suggestions that sentences should be shorter brought some reductions. Figures for periods in 1979 and last year show that the net result of the reductions could be to bring the prison population down by 1,000.

Use of legal aid increased last year by £8m to £62m and there were 475,000 applications.

*Criminal Statistics, England and Wales, 1980. Statistics relating to Crime and Criminal Proceedings for the year 1980.* (Stationery Office, £9.60.)

Statistics: Education

# 10,000 teaching jobs lost

The number of teachers in England and Wales was reduced by 10,028 las year, according to figures released yesterday by the Department of Education and Science.

State nursery, primary and secondary schools lost 9,343 teachers in 1980, while in England over the two-year period since 1979, when numbers peaked, there has been a total drop of 11,600, mainly in primary schools.

The figures mainly reflect the falling numbers of pupils, but according to the department, the teaching force in January, 1981, was still nearly 5,000 more than had been allowed for in public expenditure plans. The figures also show a very slight worsening of the pupil:teacher ratio in state schools.

The total teaching force in England and Wales in January, 1981, was 565,258 compared to 575,286 in the previous year.

The number of nursery, primary and secondary school teachers fell to 446,765, while the remainder, 118,493, made up mainly of 73,159 college lecturers and 18,799 teachers in special schools, fell by 685.

# Tommy Docherty cleared of libel case perjury

Tommy Docherty, the football manager, was cleared of two perjury charges at the Central Criminal Court yesterday.

Mr Docherty, aged 53, had denied lying while giving evidence in his libel action against Willie Morgan, the former Manchester United footballer, and Granada Television at the High Court in 1978.

Docherty was alleged to have falsely sworn on oath in those proceedings that when he spoke to Denis Law, the former Manchester United player, about a free transfer, Law did not seem "too disturbed or surprised."

He was also said to have falsely sworn on oath that he did not know, until Manchester United were sued, of a term in an agreement on the transfer of Ted MacDougall the striker which required United to pay Bournemouth and Boscombe a further £25,000 when MacDougall had scored 20 goals.

Mr Paul Purnell, for the prosecution, said Mr Docherty had told deliberate lies to give the High Court proceedings a tone which was not justified.

Mr Docherty, who is now manager of Preston North End, had told the jury from the witness box that he was bullied and intimidated by counsel at the High Court.

The jury took just under two hours to clear him and, after being discharged by Judge Charles Lawson, he left the court with his friend Mrs Mary Brown.

Mr Docherty refused to answer questions from reporters.

Mr Dochery abandoned the libel case after admitting during cross-examination that he had told "a pack of lies".

He claimed he was bullied into saying things which were incorrect, but maintains that Law did not seem surprised when told of the free transfer and merely shrugged his shoulders.

Summarizing the evidence, Judge Lawson said Mr Docherty was a man of good character and a Manchester MP had spoken highly of him during the case.

The judge agreed with Mr Richard Du Cann, QC, for the defence, that the witness box could be the loneliest place in the world.

Barristers were sometimes fierce, but they were bound by their duty to their clients. Sometimes their instructions were bad and they acted in error, the judge said.

He told the jury it might conclude that some matters put to Mr Docherty in the High Court during cross-examination by Mr John Wilmers, QC, were not entirely based on fact.

"There were undoubtedly mistakes and matters which ought not perhaps to have been put in that form", he said.

The jury would bear in mind that a man giving evidence years after the event was entitled to have vagaries of recollection.

Thet would also ask themselves whether a witness could be so terrified that he answered questions without really knowing what he was saying, as Mr Docherty said he had done, on the basis that he only wanted to give an answer and get out of the witness box.

The judge said Law was a footballer of great distinction: "The king of Manchester."

He said: "He is a man who even those who have not followed football know about and a man who was undoubtedly highly regarded both in the football world and outside it."

## Triumph and torment of a determined wanderer

By Nicholas Harling

Tommy Docherty, one of football's more gregarious characters, has never settled down for very long in one place as a manager, although most of his playing career was spent with two clubs, Preston North End, his present employers, and Arsenal.

Not surprisingly for someone whose favourite saying is: "I've had more clubs than Jack Nicklaus", Docherty, has certainly been able to improve his geographical knowledge.

His managerial career began when Chelsea promoted him from coach in January 1962 and since then he has been to Rotherham, Queen's Park Rangers (three times), Aston Villa, Oporto in Portugal, Hull City, Manchester United, Derby County and Sydney Olympia before Preston brought him back from Australia.

In his time a tenacious wing half who served Scotland 25 times, he has attempted to instil into those who play for him the same qualities that made him a successful player.

Most of his clubs have put their emphasis on determined, attacking play, but some have lacked the skill to succeed.

As a manager, Docherty, has courted controversy from the time he packed four Chelsea players off to London from Lancashire for breaking curfew a few hours before a vital game in Burnley.

Docherty has experienced both the depression and euphoria of football.

Chelsea, Rotherham, Manchester United and Queen's Park Rangers were all relegated under him, but it was shortly after his greatest triumph, United's FA Cup win in 1977, that Docherty must have sampled the widest range of emotions.

It was then that his affair with the wife of the club's physiotherapist, was reveald. United, having been led out of the doldrums, dismissed the man responsible for the clubs success.

Today Docherty, who could never resist a challenge, is back where it all began for him: trying to revive a club which has seen better times.



## £120m kiss of life for station

**Before and after: The former Manchester Central Station as it looks now (left), and an artist's impression of how it will look after redevelopment under a £120m scheme announced yesterday.**

The impressive station, which was closed in 1968, is sadly decayed and, has been seen as a symbol of urban decline and indecision (John Young writes).

*The 26-acre site in the* heart of the city was acquired three years ago by Greater Manchester Council after the failure of various speculative schemes to attract support.

The report outlining the latest scheme for an exhibition centre, concert hall and indoor arena was prepared by a joint study group of the council and Commercial Union Properties. In accepting the report yesterday for submission to Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of *State for the Environment*, for council's policy committee said it hoped it would be seen as a successful example of cooperation between the public and private sectors.

The report, however, emphasises that an initial injection of public funds should act as a catalyst, so that the bulk of the money should come from the private sector.

It expects the scheme, which should take between 10 and 15 years, to provide several hundred new jobs.

The first stage will entail conversion of the train hall into an exhibition centre and indoor arena with 10,000 square metres of floor space.

The second phase will be the conversion of the Great Northern warehouse into a 300-bedroom hotel, which should require little or no public money.

Later phases include new sports and recreational facilities and refurbishment of the *Free Trade Hall as a concert* venue and conference centre.

# Race issues distorted in press, says commission

By Lucy Hodges

Journalists should be trained in race relations and editors should actively recruit black reporters to help to correct the distorted picture of race issues, the Commission for Racial Equality says in a report published yesterday.

Black people are reported in a negative light and are seen to be a problem, according to the survey of seven national daily and two provincial papers carried out between 1976-78. The research, undertaken by Mr Barry Troyna, of the Centre for Mass Communication Research at the University of Leicester, accuses the press of concentrating on the National Front, white hostility and crime to the exclusion of racial issues in education, employment and health.

It found that *The Times* gave most coverage to race issues (two items per copy) and that all newspapers paid more attention to the National Front than any other issue. The NF accounted for 14.7 per cent of all the copy on race.

Next came immigration which accounted for 11.7 per cent of the articles on race. Third came crime with 10.7 per cent and fourth human interest or normal stories. The report says that the provincial and popular papers gave more prominence to human interest or normal stories.

A total of 650 newspapers and 824 stories were analysed for the research. In 1976 the headlines were dominated by the influx of Asians from Malawi including the accommodation of two of these homeless families in a four-star hotel, and the action taken by young Asians in Southall in response to a murder. *In 1977* race relations news concentrated on the anti-NF demonstrations in Lewisham and Ladywood and the racial assaults on young Bengalis in Southall and Brick Lane. The following year immigration was a dominant theme.

The report says that there is a close relationship between the attitudes adopted by the public to isssues and the way they have been presented to the media.

*Public Awareness and the Media: A Study of Reporting on Race*, by Barry Troyna (£2, from the Commission for Racial Equality, Elliott House, 10-12 Allington Street, London, SW1 5EH).

## NUJ REDUCES FINES

Fines imposed on three members of the *National Union of Journalists*, Mr Christopher Goodall, Miss Julie Isherwood and Mrs Caroline Holland, have been reduced by the union's appeals tribunal from £750 to £250. The union has suspended Mr Goodall for 12 months, and the other two for nine months.

The penalties against the three *Islington Gazette* employees result from breaches of union discipline during the 10-month dispute over the closure of the *Camden Journal*.

# Police driver accused after 999 call death

From Arthur Osman, Oxford

A police driver responding to an emergency call drove on the wrong side of bollards at an estimated 60 mph and hit and killed a student cyclist, who was turning right in front of him, Oxford Crown Court was told yesterday.

Mr Richard Wakerley, for the prosecution, said: "This was a tragedy in he sense that a young life was lost; equally one may be sympathetic to a police officer acting in the course of his duty. But a motor vehicle is a lethal machine and the safety of other road users cannot be disregarded."

Constable John Henry Wood, aged 26, of the Thames Valley force, who lives at Banbury Road, Oxford, denied causing the death of Mr Gregory Russell Leslie Dixon, *on February 3 by driving a* vehicle recklessly on Woodstock Road, Oxford.

Mr Wakerley said: PC Wood was the driver of a marked Transit van in Carfax, in the city centre. Shortly before 11 pm he received a message to go to a disturbance at the Forte Motel, on the city's northern outskirts.

In Woodstock Road he drove thoroughly recklessly at a very high speed on the wrong side of the road. At the junction with Bevington Road he collided with Mr Dixon.

Travelling in a car behind Mr Dixon were Mr and Mrs *Adrian Avery, who saw him* make a right-hand turn signal and start to move to the crown of the road.

"Instead of pulling behind Mr Avery to follow him through the junction on the near side of the bollards the accused overtook on the wrong side of the bollards. Mr Dixon was making his turn and as he was broadside on the offside of the road the van collided with him."

The van then hit a lamp standard, slewed around and hit a wall. Mr Wakerly said the van's speed was at least 60 mph.

In a statement made some days after the accident PC Wood said his headlights were on and the blue lamp flashing. Two sets of traffic lights in the city centre were at red and he sounded his horn *several* times and drove across with caution. In Woodstock Road he considered his speed was 45 to 50 mph. As he came up behind Mr Avery's vehicle he switched on his full beam to warn of his approach.

After overtaking he remained in the centre of the road *so that he could see* further up the road. There was no traffic coming towards him and none in front.

"As I was about to move to the nearside to pass the bollards I suddenly saw a pedal cyclist on the nearside but not close to the kerb. In view of my speed and the width of the road I decided to pass the bollards on the offside where I knew the road was clear and wide."

The cyclist suddenly turned right. PC Wood said he swerved to the right but had no time to brake.

The hearing continues today.

### Blenheim Fires

Police have started an arson investigation after four fires at two semi-detached cottages being prepared for estate workers on the Duke of Marlborough's Blenheim estate in *Oxfordshire*.

# The leech in peril of extinction

By Pearce Wright
Science Editor

The blood-sucking medicinal leech has been declared an endangered species that ought to be protected. It is one of 40 creatures which will be listed in the first issue of a Red Data Book covering invertebrates under threat of extinction. Among others in danger are the largest butterfly in the world, Queen Alexander's bird wing, which has a wing span of up to a *foot, and the giant clam.*

In view of the leech's precarious state, some leading zoologists are proposing that a breeding colony should be established in Britain for *Hirudo medicinalis*, which is of value in medical research.

The details of the first endangered list of animals such as butterflies, starfishes, sponges, corals, worms, jellyfish, snails and flies has been compiled by the Species Conservation Monitoring Unit at Cambridge, for the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources.

Miss Susan Wells, one of the unit's research team, said yesterday that the book should be published about the end of the year. It will form a new volume in the series

The proposal for establishing a breeding colony is *explained by Dr* Roy Sawyer, a research zoologist working in Wales, in the current issue of *Oryx*, the journal of the Fauna and Flora Preservation Society. The medicinal leech first became endangered in the nineteenth century. When it was used for blood letting and taken by the millions each year. The best records appear to have been kept in France, showing that at the peak more than 50 million a year were used.

The creature never recovered from that era. But the remaining numbers have been subsequently reduced by changes in farming practices and land use. Another new threat to the leech is its value as a producer of hirudin, a potent anticoagulent and a vital agent in research into blood clotting.

The amount of biochemical in *each leech is tiny*, and thousands are needed to obtain the quantities necessary for experimental work.

# Lower fares a bigger draw than expected

By Michael Bailey, Transport Correspondent

London's experiment in lowering public transport fares seems to be paying off so far, at least in terms of passengers carried. Early estimates suggest that in the first fortnight passenger traffic is up by 3 to 4 per cent instead of the 2 per cent forecast. Before the cuts were announced a 7 per cent fall in traffic was predicted.

These figures are based on rough counts of ticket sales on buses and tubes and do not take account of season-ticket travel, nor of newsagent sales of the new bus passes. London Transport emphasizes that a clear picture will not emerge until November, when the scheme has been running for a full month and more returns are in for pass and season-ticket sales.

Meanwhile, a spokesman said yesterday, "at least it is not a disaster" in a decision by the Labour-controlled Greater London Council to transfer £250m in transport costs to the rates, fares were cut by an average of 25 per cent at the beginning of October, and new flat fare zones were introduced.

Before that, traffic on London's buses and tubes was expected to fall by about 7 per cent by the year's end, continuing the downward spiral of recent years.

As a result of the fare cut, traffic was expected instead to rise by about 2 per cent.

# Ratepayers to sue council over supplementary rise

Ratepayers are taking West Midlands County Council to court to challenge its 14p in the pound supplementary rate demand.

Solicitors acting for the West Midlands Ratepayers Federation have served notice on Walsall Borough Council, under Section 7 of the 1967 General Rate Act.

They argue that the recently introduced 25 per cent cut in the county's bus fares is beyond the county council's powers, and that consequently Walsall is not entitled to increase rates to cover the scheme.

A similar case is being made against a scheme to provide free travel for the unemployed, described by the federation yesterday as an outrageous waste of public money.

☐ Local councils should no longer be responsible for paying the salaries of teachers, police officers and firemen, Mr John Heddle MP, the Conservative Party's rates expert, told the annual conference of the Rating and Valuation Association in Torquay yesterday.

He said that once those salaries were paid by the government, it could cut its complex rate support grant to councils and simplify the system of local finance.

## MISSING HOLES 'INSULT' MAYOR

Mr William Revell, the Mayor of Wallingford, has said that he will not attend functions, including council meetings, where the new coat of arms for South Oxfordshire District Council is displayed because the portcullis has only six holes instead of 12.

The council has refused to alter the design, which includes elements from each town in the area. It says it is impossible to identify the correct version of Wallingford's portcullis.

# Child fell to death from safety chair

A girl aged two fell to her death from a safety chair in her parents' car, an inquest was told yesterday.

Lorraine Edwards, the daughter of a policeman, was struck by another vehicle after falling through an unlocked door in the car, which was driven by her father, the inquest at Liverpool heard.

Mr Roy Barter, the Liverpool coroner, recorded a verdict of accidental death and advised Lorraine's parents to try to heal their grief by having another child as soon as possible. "Speaking as a father and a grandfather, I am sure that is the answer", Mr Barter said.

The accident happened shortly after Lorraine's parents, Police Constable Stephen Edwards and his wife, Mary, had been shopping.

Mrs Edwards, who had been sitting on the back seat with *Lorraine*, thought *she had* shut the car door properly when she left the vehicle.

Later, the couple decided to spend the evening out and were taking Lorraine to her grandmother's. She sat on her mother's lap in the back of the car as they left their home in Mersey Road, Maghull, near Liverpool, but then crawled into the baby seat. Seconds later, the door flew open as the car approached a roundabout, and she fell in front of another vehicle.

Mrs Edwards, aged 30, left the court in tears as the evidence was read out. The coroner said: "It is a tragic oversight that could easily have happened to anybody."



## WHY SALES OF CHEESE ARE LOW

By Robin Young

Dull and cluttered delicatessen counters in supermarkets and too limited a range in other shops are blamed for low sales of cheese in Britain, in a report published yesterday by Dairy Crest Creameries, Britain's biggest cheese producer.

Consumption of cheese in Britain is steadily climbing, but Germans, Belgians, Italians and the Dutch eat double the amount while the French dispose of three times as much on average.

The average British household bought 28½ pounds of cheese in the year ending in March, almost two-thirds of it being cheddar. Continental cheeses represented only one-fifteenth of the sales.

The report calls for the introduction of a clearly defined code to help shoppers rely on the flavour and texture of the cheese they choose.

*A Major Market poised for Expansion*, Dairy Crest Creameries, available from Lexington International, Hesketh House, *Portman Place*, London, W1.

## £1,000 OIL FINE

A £1,000 fine was imposed on an oil company, Deutsche Shell Tanker Gesellschaft MBH, of Hamburg, at Kirk wall Sheriff Court yesterday for allowing oil to be discharged into Scapa Flow from the tanker Oliva on August 10.

# Handicapped children may not get promised £1m

By Pat Healy, Social Services Correspondent

Government promises to spend an extra £1m over the next four years to enable more mentally handicapped children to leave hospitals *may be broken by its insistence* that local authorities keep to spending targets.

That warning has been given by the Association of Metropolitan Authorities in response to a draft circular setting out how the Department of Health and Social Security wants the money spent.

The £1m from the DHSS would match £1 for £1 funds raised by voluntary organizations to provide community facilities for children not needing to live in mental handicap hospitals.

The draft circular makes clear that the DHSS expects both its grants and voluntary organization funds to be spent on providing the places, with other bodies meeting the running costs.

In most cases, that would mean local authority social *services departments providing* the revenue at an estimated cost of between £1m and £2m according to AMA calculations. That is an additional burden that local authorities will be unable to bear, the AMA says in its response to the circular.

"*As the Goverment's financial* support for our members has been very significantly reduced again this year — and as many of our authorities are threatened by additional financial penalties for exceeding the shifting guidelines set *by the Department of the* Environment, approaches by voluntary organizations for guarantees of financial support are likely to be acutely embarrassing", the response says.

"In short, we are keen to see the transfer of patients *from hospital, but* the resources need to be transferred with them so that we can take on responsibilities which we all agree are appropriate to local government".

The draft circular says that no project will be considered for funding under the scheme unless the local health, social services and education departments agree.

But the guidelines state that the grants available under the scheme will not normally be available for running costs. *Instead, they suggest that* social services departments, health authorities, parental contributions, individual social security payments and charitable trusts might be used to pay for running costs.

The AMA is sceptical about the possibilities of significant *contributions towards* running costs from many of those sources.



## A baby boy for Esther Rantzen

Miss Esther Rantzen, star of the BBC television programme *That's Life*, who gave birth to a boy at St Mary's Hospital, Paddington, west London, yesterday. Mr Desmond Wilcox, her husband, who is former head of BBC television's general features department, said his wife and the baby were very well. The boy is the couple's third child.

## ORDER SOUGHT IN MURDER CASE

Defence lawyers are to consider applying to the high court tomorrow for an order that Croydon magistrates continue to hear the committal of 15 black youths charged in connexion with the death of Terence *May*, aged 19, *in* June.

Last week, Croydon Magistrates adjourned the case because of the time it was taking. Seven of the youths face charges of murder and all face charges of riot and affray. The Director of Public Prosecutions is considering applying to a judge to commit the case for trial.

## PIPES STOLEN

Police are hunting thieves who stole almost 200 pipes from the organ in the twelfth-century church at Little Barford, Bedfordshire.

# Government steps up its war on the quangos

By David Nicholson-Lord

Quangos should be reviewed at least once during the lifetime of every parliament to decide whether their existence *is* any longer necessary, according to guidelines published by the Government yesterday.

A booklet published by the Civil Service Department, and intended as guidance to other ministries, also suggests that no new bodies should be set up unless there is a "copper-bottomed" case for doing so.

The booklet represents the first comprehensive synthesis of government policy and practice on quangos (quasi-autonomous non-governmental organizations) since a *Treasury document published* 13 years ago.

It reflects the Government's well-publicized determination to cull non-essential bodies and follows on from the report by Sir Leo Pliatzky last year, which recommended a pruning of existing quangos and a more critical scrutiny.

Publication was announced by Mr Barney Hayhoe, Minister of State at the Civil Service Department, in a parliamentary reply to Mr Phillip Holland, Conservative MP for Carlton and a noted campaigner against quangos. Mr Holland recently criticized the Government for not moving fast enough in its quango cull but Mr Hayhoe said yesterday: "We will be going farther. This document will help us go farther."

According to the Civil Service Department, *decisions* to abolish 440 out of about 2,000 non-departmental bodies have been announced since 1979 and 31 new bodies set up.

Mr Hayhoe said the new guidance emphasized accountability, value for money, cost-effective use of public funds *and very stringent criteria for* establishing new bodies.

He added: "We are making sure that bodies do not get left running on when their useful lifetime has gone. We want to cut out the dead wood in the existing systems and like any other forest dead wood continually appears."

*Non-Departmental Public Bodies: A Guide for Departments:* (Civil Service Department, HMSO, £3.90).

# New Samba is a step ahead

By Peter Waymark, Motoring Correspondent

A small car which can claim better fuel consumption than any production model in Europe is announced by Talbot today. The official figures suggest that drivers should average at least 50 *miles to the gallon.*

It goes on sale in France immediately and will be launched in Britain in February. On the Continent it is called the Samba; but Talbot has decided to use a different name for Britain.

A three-door hatchback, the Samba will compete with cars like the BL Metro and Ford Fiesta. It fills the gap left in the Talbot range by the demise of the Sunbeam, which ceased production in the summer with the closure of the Linwood factory.

The Samba is mechanically similar to the 104 model produced by Talbot's French parent company, Peugeot. It uses the 954 cc, 1124 cc and 1360 cc engines from the 104 and the same gearboxes and all-independent suspension.

The car was designed and styled at the Talbot technical *centre near Coventry but it is* being made only in France and there are no plans for assembly in Britain.

Two inches shorter than the Fiesta at 11 feet 6 inches, the Samba is said to be a full four-seater and the rear seat can be folded down. A convertible version, designed by Pininfarina in Italy, will be available next year.

The Samba clearly beats its main rivals on fuel consumption, as the independent test figures show: Samba 1124 GL, urban cycle 48.7, steady 56 mph 61.4, steady 75 mph 44.8; Metro HLE, 41.5, 58.3, 41.7; and Renault 5TL, 44.8, 57.6, 41.5.

# Bulgaria backs Greek plan for atom free zone

From Mario Modiano, Athens, Oct 20

Bulgaria reacted positively today to a proposal for the creation of a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans, put forward by Mr Andreas Papandreou, the Greek Socialist leader, who takes over as Prime Minister tomorrow.

President Todor Zhivkov, speaking during celebrations to mark the 1,300th anniversary of the founding of the Bulgarian state, offered to host a Balkan summit in Sofia next year to discuss the establishment of a zone free of nuclear weapons in this area.

Although the proposal is not new, Mr Papandreou announced during his recent electoral campaign that, if elected, he would ask for the immediate removal of all nuclear warheads stored in Greece.

He had told journalists that there were only tactical nuclear arms in Greece, but this would be a symbolic action. "It will be a challenge to our Balkan friends to do the same", he said. "It would be a tremendous success for Greece if, within six months, we can set up a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans."

After his spectacular election success Mr Papandreou reiterated in a television interview his intention to have removed all nuclear warheads stockpiled in Greece, although he would not press for the immediate closure of the American bases in the country.

President Zhivkov's offer is significant because Bulgaria is the only communist country in the Balkans that may have stored Soviet nuclear weapons. The idea of a nuclear-free zone had evoked much scepticism in Greece in the past considering that the Balkans would still lie within the range of the Soviet Union's nuclear arsenal.

Decisions on this and other crucial issues for Greece will be taken as soon as Mr Papandreou forms his new Government, which is to be sworn in tomorrow.

The Socialist leader submitted the list to President Karamanlis, who gave him the mandate to form a new Government, after the victory of his Panhellenic Socialist Movement (Pasok).

Earlier Mr George Fallis, the outgoing Prime Minister, called on the President to hand in his Government's resignation.

Mr Papandreou's list of ministers was not disclosed, but in view of his big majority in Parliament he was not expected to bring in any Communists, in the fashion of the French Socialists.

The first reaction to the election results from what both Pasok and the Communists call the "economic oligarchy", came today when the Association of Greek Industries asked the Government to "define promptly and clearly the boundaries of the proposed extension of the public sector, of state interventionism and proposed entrepreneurial experiments".

# The first woman heart swop patient dies

Cape Town, Oct 20.—The first woman in the world to receive a transplanted heart collapsed and died in Cape Town yesterday. Mrs Dorothy Fischer, aged 50, received the heart in April, 1969.

The operation, the fifth of its kind in South Africa, was carried out in Cape Town's Groote Schuur Hospital by Dr Christiaan Barnard, the heart transplant pioneer. The cause of her death was not immediately announced.—Reuter.

Apartheid issue: Mrs Fischer was a remarkable patient for a number of reasons (Pearce Wright writes). She was the first Coloured person in South Africa to receive a new heart from Dr Barnard. Although the heart of a non-white person was used, thus fitting the apartheid model even in this sphere of life, there was considerable controversy about the procedure at the time.

Mrs Fischer was also one of the earliest transplants after Dr Barnard made the first operation in December, 1967, and began the transplant vogue. Within a year 64 surgical teams in 22 countries carried out 100 transplants. However, the majority of the patients died within a few months at most.

With hindsight, heart surgeons have a clearer idea of how to select suitable individuals for transplant from their patients and how to monitor the post-operative conditions for early tell-tale signs of trouble.



The scene in Hovenierstraat, Antwerp, after yesterday's car-bomb explosion.

# Bomb blasts synagogue in Antwerp

From Ian Murray, Brussels, Oct 20

Two people died and about a hundred others were injured, some critically, when a huge car-bomb exploded outside a synagogue in the diamond-trading quarter of Antwerp at rush hour this morning.

Police described the outrage as "racialist". Had the bomb exploded only 23 minutes later, the synagogue would have been packed with Jews attending the service for the Succoth, the last day of the Jewish festive season.

The explosives, packed into a light-coloured delivery van, were so powerful that the vehicle was flung into the air as high as the third floor of the adjacent building. Shopfronts and windows over a wide area were smashed and even the main Antwerp railway station a couple of hundred yards away was damaged.

In July of last year a 15-year-old boy was killed and seven other children were injured when a grenade was flung into a group of Jewish schoolchildren boarding a bus in Antwerp. Two Palestinians were arrested for that attack so on this occasion the Israeli Embassy in Belgium issued a statement condemning the "blind Palestinian terrorists who strike at Jews wherever they are".

The Palestine Liberation Organization office in Brussels, however, was quick to issue a statement condemning the attack and denying any responsibility in what had happened.

Of the 10,000 or so who work in the diamond trade in Antwerp about 70 per cent are Jewish.

Socialist congress boycott

# Spanish party divided within sight of power

From Harry Debelius, Madrid, Oct 20

There will be much harmony when the comrades gather to sing the "Internationale" at the twenty-ninth congress of the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party, beginning here tomorrow, but only because those who might strike a sour note have decided not to let their voices be heard.

With the prospects of the Socialists being voted into office looking better than ever, the party, headed by Señor Felipe Gonzalez, has failed to resolve the internal dispute between its left wing, made up mostly of old members and theoretical purists, and its leadership, which has softened the Marxist message to build up a membership big enough to win an election.

Referring to the twenty-eighth congress as "an extraordinarily traumatic experience in the life of the party", Señor Gonzalez said that the decision of the Left Socialist group to boycott this year's gathering was "regrettable, more in view of the quality of its members than their numerical strength".

The party, which got 30 per cent of the vote in the last national elections, now stood a good chance of winning a working majority, "but it all depends on how clumsily the right behaves". He ruled out the possibility of taking part in a popular front. Such a solution was impossible in Spain today.

This time there is not likely to be any public row such as there was at the previous congress, when Señor Gonzalez resigned as secretary-general. He left the party without a leader until the delegates reassembled a few months later to re-elect him, with the party rebels reduced to a silent and somewhat humbled minority.

The hard-core of the left will not be present this time. Those most identified with such positions have all announced that they will not attend the congress.

Under the theme "Roots for Democracy" 799 delegates will consider during the four-day congress a series of propositions designed to reinforce the democratic system.

☐ Polling took place today for Galicia's first regional parliament, and in the south Andalusians were taking part in a referendum on a home-rule statute.

By the evening, according to unofficial estimates, 28 per cent of the Galician voters had cast their ballots.

The 71-member parliament in Galicia is expected to be dominated by three Madrid-based parties, the Centre Democratic Union, the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party, and the Popular Alliance.

In Andalusia, there were few crowded polling places. By mid-afternoon, according to government offices of the region, voter response ranged from 17 per cent in Almeria to 33 per cent in Cordoba.

# French approve law to nationalize banks

From Jonathan Fenby, Paris, Oct 20

The French National Assembly has approved legislation to nationalize most of the country's private banks in the latest stage of a marathon debate on the extension of state ownership.

Socialist and Communist deputies broke into applause last night as the main article of the Nationalization Bill dealing with it was adopted by 333 votes to 153.

The measure, affecting 36 private banks, is still dependent on the Nationalization Bill as a whole being passed, but there is no doubt about this in view of the left-wing majority in the Assembly.

The private banks represent only about a quarter of the French banking sector since the big institutions were nationalized by General de Gaulle's Government in 1945. But, despite their limited importance, they hold a sinister place in Socialist and Communist political mythology, dating back to the undermining of prewar left-wing governments by "the wall of money".

Apart from being an article of faith, nationalization of all but the smallest banks is seen by President Mitterrand's administration as an integral part of its programme to boost the French economy. Under state control, so the reasoning goes, the banking system will act more forcefully to help industry to expand and to cut unemployment.

Private bankers predict that exactly the opposite will happen and that the initiative and effectiveness of their firms will be reduced.

When they have to admit defeat in the Assembly, opponents of nationalization are planning to turn to the law courts and to France's Constitutional Council. M Jean-Maxime Leveque, the head of one of the banks concerned, insisted today that the article approved yesterday was unconstitutional.

☐ France has signed a 4,400m franc (about £440m) contract to supply Iraq with artillery, the first of a number of arms deals being negotiated between Paris and Baghdad, sources in Paris said.

# Astles says he never shot anyone

From Our Correspondent
Nairobi, Oct 20

Mr Bob Astles, the British-born aide to former President Amin who is accused of murder, gave evidence in the witness box in the Uganda High Court in Kampala today. He denied that he killed a fisherman on Lake Victoria in 1977 when he was directing an anti-corruption operation for Amin.

Describing his career in Uganda, which began as a road engineer in 1952 and later brought him into close contact with President Milton Obote (in his first term as President in the 1960s) and with Amin, he said he at no time carried weapons or shot anyone.

At the time of the alleged murder, he was running a hotel-resort complex at Gaba, near Kampala, on the instructions of Amin.

Mr Philip Wilkinson, QC, the defence counsel, told the judge there must be serious doubt about the cause of death of the fisherman, Henry Musisi.

Some prosecution witnesses had suggested that he was killed by Ugandan soldiers who were in the area at the time of his death. Mr Astles was not in the area at the time, he submitted.

Mr George Emesu, the principal state attorney, submitted that there was enough evidence to convict Mr Astles.

Addressing the two law assessors, who will later give their opinion, Mr Justice Manyindo said they must consider the question of the reliability of the witnesses. The hearing was adjourned until tomorrow.

# AUSTRALIA BUYS 75 FIGHTERS

From Our Correspondent
Melbourne, Oct 20

The Australian Government has decided to spend about $A2,500m (£1,562m) on 75 F18 Hornet aircraft for the Royal Australian Air Force.

The Hornets, to be used as front-line tactical fighter aircraft, will be the most expensive purchase ever made by the Defence Department.

This brings to an end a search lasting nearly 10 years for a suitable replacement for the 17-year-old French Mirages.

The Defence Department recommended to the Cabinet the purchase of the McDonnell Douglas F18s instead of the General Dynamics F16 Falcon although the Hornet deal is believed to cost almost $A200m more. General Dynamics have fought a fierce public relations war costing thousands of dollars over the past 12 months.

The F18 is a twin-engined attack fighter being developed for the United States Navy. It has not seen squadron service and there is still much controversy in the United States over its eventual cost.

☐ Wellington: New Zealand will purchase two used Leander class frigates from Britain for £100m, Mr David Thomson, the Minister of Defence, said tonight (W. P. Reeves writes).

The ships Dido and Bacchante are to replace the frigates Otago and Taranaki and join the Waikato and the Canterbury ships of a similar class.

The Dido will be released by the Royal Navy in 1983. The Bacchante will sail to New Zealand late next year and undergo a refit.

# Queen's informality was key to tour success

From W. P. Reeves, Wellington, Oct 20

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh ended their eight-day visit to New Zealand today when they flew from Auckland bound for Sri Lanka. The visit had been relatively low key with fewer flags and smaller crowds than on the previous five visits.

None of this reflects a declining affection for the Crown, merely that Royalty has become more identifiable with ordinary society. The informality of the visit and the Queen's easy grace during walkabouts fashioned an intimacy perhaps missing before.

In her few formal speeches she emphasized the nation's multiracial quality and spoke of the rewards of a blending of cultures. Anxiety that the visit might have been marred by the divisions created by the Springbok rugby tour proved unfounded.

Mr Robert Muldoon, the Prime Minister, was prominent in the company of the royal couple. However, opponents' fears that the Government would seek political advantage to enhance his party's chances in next month's general election seem without foundation.

The tour was kept scrupulously free of party politics, and in her only reference to the election the Queen, during a state luncheon, emphasized her non-involvement.

# Diplomatic status given to PLO office in Moscow

*Moscow, Oct 20.—The Soviet* Union today announced that it was upgrading the Moscow office of the Palestine Liberation Organization by giving it full diplomatic status.

President Brezhnev personsonally informed Mr Yassir Arafat, the PLO leader, of the move at a meeting in the Kremlin today, Tass reported.

Hitherto, the PLO office has been accredited not with the Foreign Ministry, but with the semi-offficial Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee.

Mr Arafat arrived here yesterday. Tass said his meeting with Mr Brezhnev was warm and friendly. They agreed that *the* present tension in the Middle East was caused by the United States and Israel.

Mr Brezhnev said the Soviet Union would continue to give full support to the Palestinian cause, and praised the role of the PLO as the "sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people".

Mr Brezhnev and Mr Arafat also condemned United States interference in Egypt and American "hostile activities" against Libya.

Mr Arafat gave his support to the Soviet proposal for a new Middle East peace conference, for which Moscow has been trying to win support in the Arab world.

Diplomats here said the grant*ing of full diplomatic status to* the PLO mission appeared to have a largely symbolic value and would not make much difference to contacts between the PLO and the Soviet leadership.

☐ Beirut.—A PLO spokesman *said here that the granting of* diplomatic status indicated the support by "the friendly Soviet Union for the Palestinian people and their just struggle for self-determination and the *establishment of an independent* Palestinian state".

PLO sources said that Romania and Bulgaria had already given diplomatic status to the PLO.

Apart from the Arab states, other countries to have done so were Austria, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, India, Iran, Kenya, Malaysia, Pakistan, Senegal, Sri Lanka and Tanzania.

☐ New York.—President Mubarak of Egypt, said in an interview published in *The New York Times* today that he had asked the Reagan Administration to speed up the delivery of military equipment

Mr Mubarak also said that he would depart from the policy of the late President Sadat and never criticize other Arab states.

"We are not going to answer or react," he said. "I am going to tell the press today not to attack any of our Arab friends here, even Libya."

Mr Mubarak reiterated that he would continue the peace process with Israel, but he could not predict whether there would be reconciliation with other Arab governments

☐ Washington.—The State Department today welcomed President Mitterrand's reported offer of French participation in a multi-national force to police Egypt's Sinai peninsula after Israeli withdrawal.

According to the *Washington Post*, M Mitterrand's offer was made in an interview with American journalists in Virginia, where he met President Reagan yesterday. A State Department spokesman, with*out specifically confirming the* offer, told a press briefing: "We warmly welcome and deeply appreciate President Mitterrand's positive attitude."—Reuter.

# US tries to defuse Reagan's remarks

**From Nicholas Hirst**
**Washington, Oct 20**

The United States Administration today tried to defuse the uproar caused by President Reagan's remarks about the possibility of a limited tactical nuclear war in Europe. At the same time it dismissed the senior White House military adviser for making an unauthorized anti-Soviet speech.

In his remarks to a group of regional editors on Friday, which went almost unnoticed here until today as angry reactions were reported from Europe, President Reagan said: "I could see where you could have the exchange of tactical weapons against troops in the field without it bringing either one of the major powers to pushingthe buton."

At the White House today President Reagan disavowed the remarks of Major-General Robert Schweitzer, his military national security adviser, that there was "a drift towards war" with the Soviet Union.

Major-General Schweitzer, whose speech yesterday to the Association of the United States Army, was his personal assessment and had not been cleared by the Administration, is being moved from his post to the Defence Department.

Asked at a photograph session in the Oval Office if he agreed with Major-General Schweitzer's assessment, President Reagan replied: "No, I think this country could have been on a *road that could be described* that way when we were unilaterally disarming and had a widening window of vulnerability and a narrowing margin of safety."

He said he thought the United States had reversed that. President Reagan recently announced sweeping proposals to upgrade its strategic nuclear forces on land, sea and air.

The State Department, in explaining the President's remarks on limited nuclear war, said these were fully consistent with Nato's strategy of deterring any use of force by the Warsaw Pact.

But they come at a particularly sensitive time. The American decision to start production of the neutron warhead, a tactical weapon which could be deployed in Europe, and its desire to place new Pershing and cruise missiles in Europe, has created strong anti-American feeling, particularly in West Germany.

Talks with the Soviet Union on reduction of "theatre forces" in Europe are to begin in Geneva on November 20.

Major-General Schweitzer said that the Russians have every incentive and capability to start a war. This could serve to *heighten European fears*.

A State Department spokesman said today there had been no change in American policy.

American defence experts believe a tactical nuclear war in Europe would involve the deployment of the neutron warhead to stop the superior Soviet tank forces. The United States has not so far had discussions about deploying neutron weapons in Europe.

Major-General Schweitzer's comments were wide-ranging and clearly regarded as inflammatory by the White House. A spokesman said: "We want to knock this one hard."



'The fact that my cup is bigger doesn't mean I can help you'

# Police use tear gas on crowd of 5,000 in Polish steel town

Warsaw, Oct 20.—Police *using tear gas cleared a crowd* of 5,000 in the steel town of Katowice today. Police restored order after the crowd began stoning the police station and a police van was overturned.

Disturbances occurred when police confiscated anti-Soviet and anti-state leaflets being handed out by members of the Solidarity independent union movement, the state television said.

Hard-line communist students in the town occupied party headquarters at a steel mill and took over a radio station to broadcast demands for the resignation of local party officials, Solidarity said.

In Zyrardow, outside Warsaw, 12,000 textile workers, mainly women, continued an eight-day strike in protest at inadequate food supplies.

☐ Solidarity directive: Leaders of Solidarity today told all branches not to take *unjustified* protest action. The call was in response to an appeal by the Central Committee of the Communist Party (Dessa Trevisan writes).

But with almost half the *country* in a state of strike readiness and with a critical and worsening shortage of supplies in the shops, the union leadership reiterated a warning against the declared intention of the Government to seek parliamentary approval to suspend

The Solidarity praesidium emphasized that "authoritarian measures" would have no effect. While the union was ready to join efforts to tackle the economic crisis it rejected renegotiation of the three basic agreements signed *14 months* ago to which the Government was committed. Any ban on strikes was incompatible with those accords.

The union leaders have taken a flexible and moderate stand *in the face of fierce* attacks on Solidarity extremism by the Central Committee last weekend.

The Central Committee appeal against strikes in a nation "on the brink of economic breakdown" was echoed yesterday by Mr Stefan Olszowski, a member of the Politburo. He accused the union leaders of totally disregarding Poland's economic difficulties and said "Constitutional prerogatives" would have to be resorted to for the defence of the country's vital interests. The intention was not to limit civil liberties.

The urgency of resolving the crisis is only too evident to Poles. Industrial production continues to slump and is already down 14 per cent on last year. Wages are up 30 per cent and inflation is rampant.

Social tension caused by the difficulties of getting essential day-to-day goods continues and general strikes are threatened in several regions unless there is an improvement.

Practically everything is rationed: meat, butter, rice, flour, alcohol, cigarettes, sugar and soap. Industrial products from furniture to television sets, winter coats to boots are also all scarce. For every 1,000 zlotys in someone's pocket there are only 750 zlotys worth of goods in the shop.

No one wants money, and goods are increasingly replacing currency.

The Central Committee has set among its priorities supplying agriculture with enough coal and electricity. But coal production is continuing to fall *and the vicious circle goes on*.

Urgent solutions are needed with winter approaching and with the private farmers' livestock deliveries to the state declining.

# Canadian premiers reject Trudeau talks deadline

*From John Best, Ottawa, Oct 20*

Eight of Canada's 10 provincial premiers have rejected Mr Pierre Trudeau's call for a meeting next week to debate the Federal Government's proposals to patriate the constitution.

Instead, at a meeting in Montreal yesterday, the premiers proposed to meet the Prime Minister early next month. They also called for another meeting with Mr Trudeau in early *December to consider how to* resolve Canada's rising inflation, rising unemployment, and high interest rates.

An earlier attempt to arrange a meeting on the economy failed when Mr Trudeau insisted that the press be excluded from the talks.

But it was the constitutional question which dominated the premiers' meeting in Montreal, which was continuing today as the provincial leaders waited for the Prime Minister's response to *their latest initiative*.

Mr Trudeau had proposed holding a federal-provincial summit next week to try to resolve the deep-rooted differences over his plan to patriate the 1867 British North America Act.

The eight premiers strongly object to the federal proposals and they challenge Ottawa's right to ask Westminster to attach a charter of rights and a constitutional amending formula before returning the Act to Canada.

Only two premiers—Mr William Davis of Ontario and Mr Richard Hatfield of New Brunswick—support the federal package.

Asked if the British Parliament would be requested at the end of this month to give Canada final control over its *constitution—with or without* provincial approval—Mr Trudeau said: "It is fair to say that".

But he stopped short of issuing an ultimatum, adding cautiously: "If there is obviously *no agreement or possibility of* agreement, we will have to . . . give Canadians what they want, a charter (of rights) in the Canadian constitution".





## IN BRIEF

### Five escape to West by kayak

Copenhagen.—Five East Germans, one a baby girl, arrived soaking and exhausted in Denmark after a 14-hour crossing of the Baltic in two small kayaks joined by a rope and propelled by a hand-held outboard motor.

One kayak sank three miles off the Danish coast, but its occupants survived by holding on to the other craft.

### Presley's drugs

*Memphis.—A dozen drugs*, all sedatives and painkillers, were found in Elvis Presley's body after death, a toxicologist said in evidence at the trial of Dr George Nichopoulos, the entertainer's personal doctor, who is charged with overprescribing.

### Priests released

Rio de Janeiro.—Father Paul McCarthy, an Irishman, was among five priests released after being held for 24 hours in *northern Brazil for refusing to* celebrate Mass on the orders of federal police agents.

### Crumbling Sphinx

Cairo.—The Great Sphinx of Gizeh, which is more than 4,500 years old, is feeling its age. A hole 10ft by 6½ft has appeared in the left paw of the massive stone statue, *Al Ahram* reported.

### Rail crash deaths

Barcelona. — Three people died and 17 were injured when a passenger train was derailed by a rock fall and hit a tunnel entrance.

### Guatemala toll rises

Guatemala City.—Thirty-seven bodies, many riddled with bullets and showing signs of torture, were found in Guatemala, among them five soldiers *whose car plunged down a* ravine in undisclosed circumstances.

### Oman 'Parliament'

Muscat.—Sultan Qaboos bin Said of Oman has issued decrees setting up a State Advisory Council of 45 nominated members. It will meet four times a year. The members, 17 of whom are Government officials, will serve two-year terms.

# Salisbury nurses and teachers arrested

**From Stephen Taylor, Salisbury, Oct 20**

Zimbabwe police today broke up demonstrations by striking teachers and nurses in Salisbury and arrested 750 people under recently gazetted law-and-order regulations.

Those detained were later released without being charged. But the Government later warned them in a statement that "no leniency" would be shown to people who contra*vened the measures introduced* last week to reduce an upsurge in political rallies. Police have been instructed to arrest and charge anyone taking part in further demonstrations.

The Government's decision to use regulations, designed to cover political activity, to deal with labour disputes marks a tough new response to a wave of industrial unrest.

The nurses and primary schoolteachers, who were striking over pay, gathered today outside the Ministries of Health and Education. In coordinated operations, police with truncheons moved in on both groups, arresting 500 nurses and 250 teachers and taking them in lorries to police stations.

*Tonight it was confirmed that* the Salisbury primary teachers' strike had been supported by action in at least two towns, Gatooma and Sinoia, and unconfirmed reports stated that it had spread to other areas.

The nurses' strike was understood to have been limited to *Harare hospital in Salisbury*, where Red Cross workers have been brought in to maintain services.

More than 1,000 primary teachers demonstrated outside the headquarters of the ministry in central Salisbury for the second successive day, demanding that Mr Dringal Mutumbuka, the minister, come out personally to answer their grievances on pay scales. These they say, were supposed to have been readjusted last January.

Yesterday Mr Mutumbuka refused to speak to the strikers, saying that their action was not supported by the Zimbabwe Teachers' Association. The minister against refused to address the demonstrators today and midway through the morning the police wielding truncheons arrested 250 people and took them to Southerton police station.

The remaining teachers followed to demonstrate outside for the release of their colleagues and were joined in the afternoon by secondary school teachers coming off duty.

# EEC move for a bigger say in defence policy

**From Ian Murray, Brussels, Oct 20**

The European Commission is in the process of trying to redefine Europe's relationship with the United States. That emerged from two speeches today, one by Mr Gaston Thorn, the Commission President, in Nice, and the other by Mr Christopher Tugendhat, a senior *Vice-President*, in Bonn.

Mr Thorn looked at the "suspicion and mistrust" between Europe and the United States. "Europe is accused of being seduced by the siren song of neutralism while Europeans think they see a *new form* of isolationism arising in America. The Americans appear to be so intent on the East-West conflict that they tend not to see any other aspect of the problem."

His comments came as the West German peace movement reacted vehemently to President Reagan's remark that he could envisage a nuclear tactical weapon war in Europe without the superpowers necessarily starting a world nuclear war. For Mr Thorn the solution to the malaise was to ensure that the European pillar of what President Kennedy had called "Two — pillar partnership" of the Atlantic was strengthened.

"Europe does not always speak with one voice. I realize that in many cases it is difficult for the United States to seek Europe's opinion because it does not know who to ask."

By pressing forward with its ideas of political co-operation up to the point of covering security, the Commission believes it will be able to relieve the United States of the pressures it feels from being the dominant member of the Atlantic Alliance.

Mr Tugendhat went considerably further in again making clear his commitment to the creation of a common European defence policy. There were good reasons why European countries should begin to discuss security issues together.

Arms control had a particularly European dimension because of the special situation of the West European countries faced by the Soviet Union. Domestic pressures, such as the West German peace movement, were not shared "on the other side of the Atlantic".

"Such defence problems as the proper balance between military capability and arms control, the need for more cost-effective use of defence resources and questions concerning the deployment of particular *types of weapon, touch* all the peoples of Europe very directly.

"War, it was once said, is too important to be left to generals. By the same token, matters relating to the prevention of war are too important to be excluded from the European Community."

Greater European coordination in designing and building defence equipment made economic and military sense.

## 'Censorship' fear in bridge world

# British captain barred for remarks in novel

**By David Spanier**

The refusal of the executive committee of the *World Bridge* Federation (WBF) to accept Mr Terence Reese as non-playing captain of the British team in the world championship, which opened in Port Chester, New York, yesterday, is being construed in bridge circles as a new threat: that of censorship.

It now appears that one of the reasons the credentials committee, chaired by Señor Jaime Ortiz-Patino, a member of the famous Bolivian family whose fortune was founded on tin, declared Mr Reese unacceptable was because in a novel he had written, so Señor Ortiz-Patino claimed, he had "portrayed the tournament bridge world in a damaging light".

"It may be that the sexual scenes in *Trick 13* were a little over-explicit", Mr Jeremy Flint, the coauthor, said yesterday, "but surely that has nothing to do with it.

"It was a murder story set in the bridge world of the 1990s. Even if the villains acted like villains, the story did not claim that all bridge officials behaved disreputably or that all players were corrupt. If international bridge players are not allowed to write fiction, what are we coming to?"

Mr Flint, who is Bridge Correspondent of *The Times*, added that to object to the book now seemed highly illogical, when he himself had taken part in the last year's Bridge Olympiad without any objection, a year after the book was published.

In fact, other books about international bridge portray players in a far more lurid light, he said, by alleging widespread use of drugs, quite apart from cheating and sexual excesses.

Whatever the literary merits of his case, most bridge players would probably impute Mr Reese's ban as a non-playing captain to causes rather closer *to the game*.

Although by common consent the outstanding bridge player of his generation, Mr Reese has never courted popularity and has, in fact, been an outspoken critic of some of the innovations proposed by the WBF, *notably the use of screens and* alert procedures.

In international bridge, screens are placed across the table to prevent the players from seeing their partners. Mr Reese believes that screens *depersonalize the game*.

Whenever a player makes a conventional bid *his partner* is supposed to tap the table or wave a blue card marked "Alert" in large letters. As players are always entitled to ask their opponents whether a bid is natural or conventional, Mr Reese considers the new rule to be more distracting than helpful.

His strictures, in many players view, are no more offensive than a leg break bowler criticizing the lbw laws.

The only good thing about the whole affair is that the bridge authorities have made clear that the present difference of opinion has nothing whatever to do with the accusations of cheating made against Mr Reese in 1965, which were subsequently shown to be completely false.

☐ Bermuda Bowl: Great Britain begins its programme in the Bermuda Bowl bridge championship with matches against two of the most strongly fancied teams (Harold Franklin writes from Port Chester, New York). In round 1, it meets Indonesia, followed by a match against the United States, which has been given centre court status.

The ladies' team, after a bye in the first session, meets Brazil in the second round and should not be unduly stretched.

In the Bermuda Bowl open championship the seven competing countries—Poland, United States, Argentina, Pakistan, Great Britain, Indonesia and Australia—meet each other twice in round robins. Thereafter the first four play semi*final matches* with a carry-over in each match from the meeting between the two teams concerned in the round qualifying stage.

The carry-over principle is continued in the 96-board final.

## THATCHER VISIT POSTPONED

At the request of the West German Government, Mrs Margaret Thatcher and Lord Carrington, *the Foreign Secretary*, have postponed until next month their visit to Bonn for talks with Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor (Our Foreign Staff write).

It is understood that the request was made before the recent heart operation on Herr Schmidt. The talks will now be held on November 17 and 18.

## EUROPE RADIO PLAN REVIVED

**By Kenneth Gosling**

A standing committee of the European Parliament is considering a fresh initiative by a West German member to revive a four-year-old plan for a supra*national radio network*.

It would involve a service from a central point beaming programmes throughout EEC countries in the different Community languages.

The original £700,000 scheme was killed off in *December 1978* due to lack of funds and French reluctance to surrender editorial control.

The Committee on Culture, Education and Information is also expected to reinforce a motion by Mr Alisdair Hutton, (Conservative, Scotland South) calling on the states to reconsider any planned cuts in external broadcasting—a direct reference to Britain—but also to follow up a motion by the West German, Herr Wilhelm Hahn, seeking to revive the Euroservice concept.

Originally the idea came from Mr Gerard Mansell, former managing director of BBC *external broadcasting*.

# Iran offers Amnesty visit, with strings

Hojatoleslam Husain Mussavi, the Iranian revolutionary *prosecutor, said yesteday that* the London-based human rights group Amnesty International can visit Iran's prisons where 1,800 people have been executed in the past four months.

But he demanded that Amnesty should first condemn crimes of the radical Mujahedin-e-Khalq movement and tell the world that Mujahedin members are terrorists. According to Tehran radio, he also urged Amnesty to denounce the "crimes of the United States, Israeli and *Iraqi* Governments" for their treatment of prisoners. This, he said, would facilitate an Amnesty visit to Iran.

*Hojatoleslam Mussavi said* that Amnesty had failed to visit prisons in the United States, Israel, Iraq, Britain and Egypt.

Earlier this month Amnesty appealed to Iran to end mass executions and asked Mr Muhammad Reza Mandavi-Kani, the outgoing Prime Minister, to receive a delegation. But two days ago Ayatollah Khomeini, the Iranian leader, accused Amnesty of serving the interests of the superpowers, and said that such a visit to Iran would result only in a condemnation of Iran and Islam.

Amnesty says that more than 3,350 people have been executed in Iran since the 1979 Islamic revolution. But Hojatoleslam Mussavi said yesterday there had been fewer executions than assassinations. Courts would pass death sentences as long as political killings continued.

He said the number of executions had *already* declined with a drop in assassinations and sabotage; and 50 per cent of the supporters of left-wing groups had repented since former President Bani-Sadr was ousted last June.

Ninety per cent of jailed political activists had repented and hundreds of prisoners who had denounced their political parties had been released at the weekend, he added.

He said the Islamic authorities had set up rehabilitation centres in jails to reform those who had repented and promised that prisoners would be allowed visits from their families at least once a month.

Mr Bani-Sadr, now living in exile in Paris, attacked Ayatollah Khomeini yesterday for his criticism of Amnesty and said he had resorted to executing dissidents to make up for his incompetence in running the country.

He described his former mentor as a traitor to Islam and Iran, and used clergymen and *the armed forces to voice their* protest against the Islamic Government's violent campaign against Leftists.

Mr Bani-Sadr's statement, which was telephoned to Reuters, *also called on fundamentalists* Revolutionary Guards who carry out the executions, to join a mass movement to overthrow Ayatollah Khomeini.

Tehran newspapers reported today that 12 landlords who had let their houses to Mujahedin members had been evicted from their properties. The houses had been handed over to "deprived people" in the southern city of Shirez.—Reuter.

*Leading article, page 13*

# Taping TV ruled to be illegal

**From Ivor Davis, Los Angeles, Oct 20**

It is illegal to copy your favourite programme off the television set even if it is done purely for pleasure, a United States Court of Appeals ruled today in San Francisco.

In a decision that could have a serious effect on the booming sales of home video recorders—it is estimated that more than three million are owned in the United States—the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals said that copying programmes is an infringement of copyright laws.

The court's opinion, which overturned a 1979 lower court ruling, however, was aimed specifically at companies who manufacture and sell the popular machines.

The original suit was filed five years ago by Universal Studios and Walt Disney Productions in November 1976 against the Sony Corporation of America, who make a machine called the Betamax. Four companies that retail the machine were also named.

It is unlikely, however, that as a result of the ruling scores of "video police" will actually try to prevent people who own the machines from taping the programmes. That task is virtually impossible.

What it will probably mean is that companies making the machines will be forced to pay a royalty and that if this happens the price of the machines, which now sell for between \$800 (£420) and \$1,500 (£830) will be considerably increased.

# Public pressure on Thatcher to back aid summit

By David Cross

Mrs Margaret Thatcher, and Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, are due to leave London today for Mexico fully aware that Britain's top political, trade union and church leaders will be scrutinizing their performances carefully at this week's international development aid summit.

In a final reminder that they expected the Government to play an active and constructive role in ensuring a successful outcome of the Cancun meeting, 15 politicians, trade unionists and churchmen issued a statement this week calling for a "better, fairer and more productive world system".

Among the measures they advocated were steps to reduce hunger and malnutrition in developing countries, moves to make it easier for poor countries to sell their products in the markets of the rich and an increase in the flow of resources to the Third World.

The statement, which was published as a half-page advertisement in *The Times*, was not entirely unexpected since its signatories — who included two former prime ministers, as well as the Archbishop of Canterbury and trade union leaders — have made no secret of their deep interest in development aid policy.

Indeed, many of the signatories have been pressing home the importance they attach to the Cancun summit in recent personal encounters with Lord Carrington at the Foreign Office.

Like the developing countries themselves the signatories are deeply suspicious of Mrs Thatcher's apparent *lack* of enthusiasm for development aid policies.

In recent weeks, the Government has been going out of its way to dispel the notion that it cannot care less about the developing world. In a series of statements Government ministers pointed out that Britain agrees with many of the findings of the so-called Brandt Report, which inspired the Cancun meeting, particularly the recognition that the economic destinies of the developed and developing countries are closely linked.

The latest British line is that the Government believes that this week's summit could well provide an opportunity to set relations between the rich and poor countries "on a constructive course".

With no firm decisions on concrete methods of closing the wealth gap expected to emerge from Cancun, Mrs Thatcher and Lord Carrington should be able to commit themselves fairly easily to any general statement of objectives.

# Why the rich must reassess the price of poverty

From Melvyn Westlake, Cancun, Oct 20

Overhanging the summit meeting of 22 leaders from rich and poor countries, to be held tomorrow and Friday in Cancun, Mexico, will be the question of money. Many other important questions — food, energy, the restructuring of the world economy — will be tackled at the summit, but in most cases, if real progress is to be made, it will involve an increase in the flow of finance to the Third World.

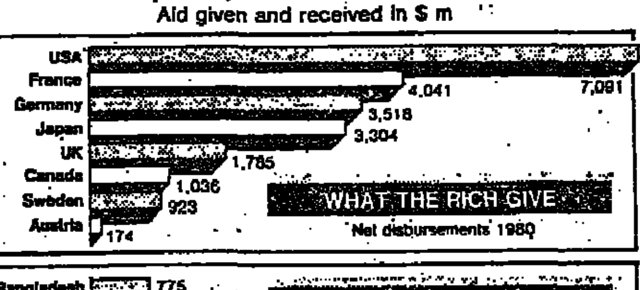
This does not mean only foreign aid, but private foreign investment and commercial bank loans as well. Last year's report by the Brandt Commission — which first suggested a summit between leaders of the world's rich northern and poor southern nations — called for a large-scale transfer of resources to developing countries as part of a four-point emergency programme for the early 1980's. The other elements in the programme were an international energy strategy, a global food plan and reforms in the international economic system. The central plank was, however, a big increase in financial flows to the poor. The report urged doubling of aid from the rich non-communist countries, as well as more financial help from East Europe, Middle East oil exporters and international agencies. The report also called for much higher flows of finance to the Third World from the private sector.

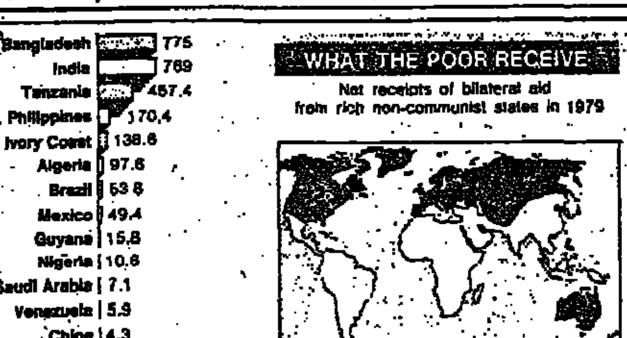
Increases in aid of the order suggested by the Brandt report look most unlikely. Aid budgets are being squeezed in some countries, notably Britain and the United States. Against this, both France and Japan have promised to double their aid in coming years. The best that can probably be expected is a modest, steady rise.

The eight rich countries represented at the Cancun summit — Britain, the United States, West Germany, Canada, Sweden, Austria and Japan — accounted for more than 80 per cent of the $26,708m given in aid last year by the rich, non-communist countries, and more than 60 per cent of aid from all sources (including that from East Europe and the Middle East oil-exporting states). The 14 poor countries attending the summit received about a sixth of all aid given.

But aid alone is grossly inadequate to meet the financial needs of the Third World and has become a shrinking part of the total flow of finance to developing countries as they have turned to the banks for the money they need. The result is that aid now accounts for little more than a third of all the money flowing from the rich North to the poor South, and is now not much greater than bank lending and other commercial loans to developing nations.

Both the British and United States governments would be happy to see private capital playing a bigger role in promoting economic development. The problem with this is that private investment and bank lending tend to go to a handful of better-off Third World nations. Even these have had difficulty meeting the interest charges on their bank loans, as interest rates have soared during the past 18 months.




A number of proposals have been made for increasing the total flow of finance to developing countries. It is generally accepted that aid must increasingly be directed to the poorest nations. At present less than a fifth of all aid from the rich, non-communist nations goes to the 31 most hard-up developing countries — the poorest of the poor.

But if more aid goes to the poorest, it will mean that the better-off developing countries will have to *depend* more heavily on private capital. One proposal which would help this process would involve the rich countries in subsidizing interest rates on commercial *loans. The intention is that* this should lead to a substantial overall increase in the flow of private capital to the Third World as more developing nations could afford to borrow in this way.

Another suggestion is that the rich countries should provide guarantees that the banks will get their money back if they lend to the poorer, normally less creditworthy, countries of the South.

Such schemes have run into *many objections from the* Treasuries in the rich nations. There is rather wider approval for the proposal to establish an energy investment bank. This would function as an affiliate of the World Bank, and help finance exploration and development of new sources of energy in the Third World. The idea behind this proposal is to attract finance from the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). Britain now supports this idea, but the United States does not.

Yet, if the summit at Cancun is to produce some practical results for the world's poor, some initiative to increase the flow of finance to the Third World will be needed.

☐ Growth strategy: In a report to be published tomorrow, The British Trade Policy Research Centre argues that concessions made by the developed countries to the underdeveloped nations at Cancun are likely to "do little toward alleviating the plight of poor people in the Third World" (Richard Owen writes).

The report, entitled *Strategy for Growth*, was prepared *by an international group of* businessmen and economists headed by Lord McFadzean, the chairman of Rolls-Royce.

It argues that the most important benefit the North can bestow on the South is "the maintenance of stable growth and an open trading system".

☐ Washington: The Reagan Administration is to send study missions to specially selected developing nations to test out its policy of emphasizing private development *over direct aid* (Reuter reports). The first mission leaves for Indonesia tomorrow.

# High Gas flows could herald US earthquake

From Ivor Davis
Los Angeles, Oct 20

The threat of a big earthquake that Californians live with daily could be just around the corner. Excessive radon gas, considered a precursor to an impending earthquake, has been found in a 500-mile stretch from San Francisco to the Mexican border.

Scientists at the California Institute of Technology, in Pasadena have reported above average flows of the gas in two test wells 60 miles east and 90 miles north of Los Angeles.

But Mr Chi-Yu King, a geological survey geophysicist, in Menlo Park, California, said similiar high gases have been measured at 95 testing stations throughout the state. The survey has been following the growth of the gas that *is emitted from the* decay of uranium in underground rocks.

Mr King said the reason the public had not been told about excessive gas was that there was a disagreement between experts on the significance of the findings.

"The leaks are quite extensive," he said, "but we could not say it means earthquakes. However, there has not been such extensive evidence of radon in California before." He said there had been measurements in China of widespread gas leakage followed by earthquakes.

## Letter from Atlantic City

# Jackpot eludes faded Vegas of the East

Atlantic City has pretension, no doubt about that. As you drive on the expressway from New York or Philadelphia, billboards at the roadside praise the splendours of its casinos.

At the Tropicana, they boast, we shall feel as though we are in Monte Carlo. Being at the Claridge is just like being in London.

The Tropicana does not open until next month, so it remains to be seen whether it will be crowded with Grace Kelly look-alikes. The Englishness of the Claridge lies in its doormen being dressed as Beefeaters and its security guards as London bobbies, with shiny plastic helmets. Beyond them, it is just another gambling haven, tinkling with fruit machines, indistinguishable from the rest.

This seaside resort 120 miles south of New York has always aspired to be what it *is not. In the 1920s, when it* was fashionable and prosperous for five months of the year, it wanted to be a centre for conventions, to extend its season.

When it became a convention centre it wanted to be a gambling city, the Las Vegas of the east. Now that has happened, it is not quite sure that it likes it. There remains the feeling that casinos are a bit shameful.

"We see gaming as a catalyst for rebuilding as a resort and convention city", said Mr Gerard Kauper, president of the Convention and Visitors' bureau. "We want to attract quality visitors who do not come just for the casinos."

Two of the words he used are interesting. "Gaming" is a posh and not strictly accurate description of what goes on in the casinos; most of the action is at slot machines rather than aming tables. But "gambling" is not a *socially acceptable* word. Under the strict rules by which the state licenses the casinos, they may not mention gambling in their advertisements.

And he spoke of "quality" visitors, a word he uses often. It is what Atlantic City has always wanted but never achieved. The eight casinos that have opened since they were made legal in 1977 have not so far spread their glamour beyond their vulgar glass and steel walls.

They are bright and busy enough, but the faded resort on which they have been grafted remains drab and blighted. Day trippers from New York play the machines in their raincoats. Though contantly crowded, the casinos claim not to be making big profits, nowhere near the level of those in Nevada, the only other American state that permits them.

This is because the rules that the state established to overcome fears of rampant crime and corruption are expensive to enforce. The casinos have to employ, for *instance*, a fixed number of staff; the security squad at just one of them is bigger than the city's entire police department.

Partly for that reason, and partly because of high *interest rates, most of* the 29 hotels and casinos proposed in 1978 have not been built. The Tropicana will bring the total to nine. Work on three others has been suspended and the other sites are still vacant lots.

The city now has the second highest crime level per head of population in the United States — exceeded only by Miami. Fiddles have been invented here. The

On the bright side, convention business is picking up after a calamitous drop in the late 1970s, and the casinos have certainly improved the quality of the entertainments from which visitors can choose.

While the amusements on the three piers are either tatty or closed, something of the old resort remains. At Margate, a few miles south, an old hotel built in the shape of an elephant has been restored.

It only had 10 rooms and must have *seemed almost* as eccentric in the late nineteenth century, when it was built, as it does today. But then it is scarcely more bizarre than the construction of shiny pavilions full of machines, where thousands stand for hours dropping in coins, staring at badly-drawn pictures of fruit, spinning around.

**Michael Leapman**

# SAUSAGE IN PLACE OF KING

Mohammedia, Morocco, Oct 20.— Joseph Guillou, a Frech ship's engineer, was jailed for two years here today and fined about £50 for hanging a sausage on a hook that normally held a portrait of King Hassan.

M Guillou's lawyer said he would appeal against the sentence, imposed of insulting the Moroccan king and the "dignity and feelings of Moroccans".

The court heard that M Guillou said the sausage was "more useful than a picture of the king", and he disregarded protests from Moroccan crew members of the tanker Al Ghassani, where he *hooked the offending item* onto a bulkhead.

The tanker's master, also a Frenchman, was said to habitually remove the king's portrait in bad weather.

M Guillou, aged 45, a father of two from Quimperle in north-west France, was second engineer on the Ghassani. He had been in custody since August 20. — AFP.

# Civilian to administer West Bank

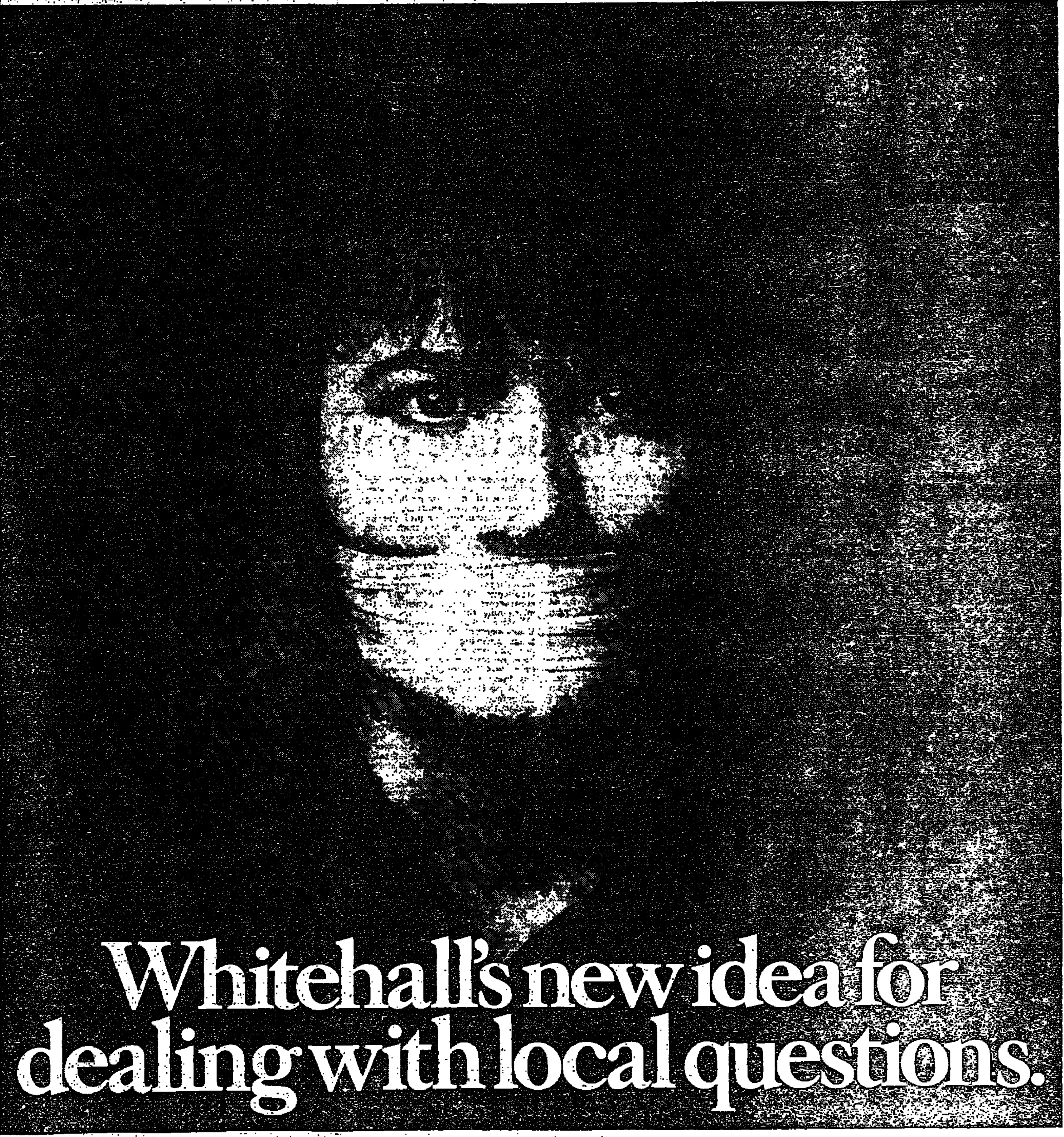
Tel Aviv, Oct 20 — Mr Ariel Sharon, the Israeli Defence Minister, today appointed a civilian to administer the occupied West Bank from the end of the month.

Professor Menachem Milson is to head a civilian administration that will take over such functions as health services, education and agriculture, while the military will concentrate on security.

Palestinian Arabs in the West Bank are to fill some of the senior positions in the new administration, as the first stage of an autonomy plan for the West Bank and Gaza Strip. No Palestinians have yet been appointed.

*Officially*, Professor Milson will be acting under the authority of the military government in the West Bank, but he is expected to take his orders directly from Mr Sharon.

Professor Milson, who is 48, has served as adviser on Arab affairs to the military government in the West Bank — AP.



# PARLIAMENT October 20 1981

# Labour censure motion on unemployment

## COMMONS

A group of young people stood and chanted " Jobs not bombs " when Mrs Thatcher, the Prime Minister and Mr Michael Foot, Leader of the Opposition, were in the midst of exchanges in the House of Commons about the unemployment situation and the figures published earlier in the day. Up to eight young people were removed from the public gallery.

Mr Foot indicated that the Opposition would be tabling a motion of censure on the Government over the " terrible and shameful " unemployment figures. They would also fight the Government's plans to sell off North Sea oil interests and restore to British control everything Mrs Thatcher gave away.

Mrs Thatcher replied that she had hoped Mr Foot would welcome the small reduction in the figures and other good signs.

When questions to the Prime Minister began, Mr Peter Viggers (Gosport, C) said: Government proposals to introduce more private enterprise and competition into the oil and gas industries have been widely welcomed, although the process has been confirmed by both the opposition parties.

This reflects the Conservative Party's concern to help the consumer, to increase competition and efficiency, and reflects the fact that the opposition parties, whatever they call themselves, are still wedded to state monopoly and the other aspects of socialism.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher (Barnet, Finchley, C): Yes. The proposals did receive a wide welcome from all who genuinely have consumers' interests at heart. North Sea oil was brought ashore by private enterprise and investment and it is time, we feel, BNOC was relieved from the contraints of being in the public sector. It gives industrial consumers an element of competition from which to choose sources of supply.

Mr Michael Foot (Ebbw Vale, Lab): We shall fight Government proposals on North Sea oil with every power in our being to protect British interests. We will restore to British control everything she gives away (Labour cheers).

We will also be taking the first available opportunity to ask the House to debate and vote upon the terrible and shameful unemployment figures published today. We will therefore be putting down a vote of censure on the Government on that subject.

Was the medium-term financial strategy of the Government one of the topics on the agenda of the Cabinet today? If so, how many more unemployed would there be if that strategy were to be carried forward?

Mrs Thatcher: The Cabinet meeting was one of several which occur at this time to discuss public expenditure. I am sure the same thing occurred in the lifetime of the previous government.

On the unemployment figures, I did hope Mr Foot would welcome the small reduction in these figures today and other good signs, such as the number of people on short-time working is down, the number of people on overtime is up, and manufacturing output is up. It is good and welcome news.

Mr Foot: She is omitting the most serious figure of all and that is the figure of an increase of 56,000 in the seasonally adjusted figures which shows, so far from the slightly better tendency of a few months ago, it is now getting worse again.

Why conceal that from the House? She is not going to be able to conceal matters from the country much longer.

Did she consider at Cabinet today any proposed further expenditure cuts? If so, what extra unemployment would be involved in them?

Mrs Thatcher: He will take the raw figures or the seasonally adjusted, whichever suits him best. The actual number of unemployed is 10,000 fewer this month - a

Mrs Thatcher continued to speak as a number of young demonstrators, including a girl, chanting " Jobs, not bombs " were hustled by attendants from the public gallery.

Mrs Thatcher: We discussed public expenditure. Other matters are left to the Budget.

Mr Derek Foster (Bishop Auckland, Lab): The youth opportunities programme is at the point of collapse because of the considerable increase in youth unemployment caused by her Government. Will she give an undertaking now to relaunch it as a one or two year programme based on work experience?

Mrs Thatcher: No. I do not accept that it is on the verge of collapse. It has done excellent work and will continue to do excellent work and will be joined by the programme for the employment of young people, announced in July, which will start in January.

It will take people in their first year after leaving school and give them jobs at £45 a week. That will, I hope, get a number of young people who would otherwise be on the unemployment register into jobs.

Mr Timothy Eggar (Enfield, North, C): Will Mrs Thatcher congratulate the management and employees of the National Freight Corporation, many of whom are of course, union members, on their bold decision to go ahead with the purchase of shares in that corporation?

Will she confirm that privatization remains the highest priority for this Government and reconsider the decision not to sell private equity in the British Gas Corporation.

Mrs Thatcher: I hope we can discuss that last point when we come to the legislative programme for next session. If we get the measures for privatization and demonopoly it will be a further big step in taking monopoly away from British industry, thus serving the consumer and ensuring that more shares are in private hands.

I will concur in congratulating everyone, including Mr Norman Fowler, then Secretary of State for Transport and now Secretary of State for Social Services, on the privatization of the NFC, a very imaginative scheme, and a vote of confidence in the future of the company, particularly by its workforce.

Mr David Steel, Leader of the Liberal Party (Roxburgh, Selkirk and Peebles, L): Following the constructive advice of her new Secretary of State for Employment (Mr Norman Tebbit) to the unemployed that they might get on bikes, will she enlarge on that and suggest where they might cycle to? (Laughter)

Mrs Thatcher: I hardly think Mr Steel's question does credit to his party or even to him. I had hoped that he too would welcome the slight reduction. (Shouts of " Answer ")

I hope that he will also look at the Department of Employment figures and see that 253,000 came off the register last month.

An Opposition MP: Not all cyclists.

Mr John Blackburn (Dudley, West, C): As the unemployment register is two million in West Germany, will she agree that no country is immune from world recession and that increased demand on basic industries like steel, chemicals and sections of engineering in this country, together with the employment figures just produced, are reasons for cautious optimism. (Labour laughter).

Mrs Thatcher: World recession is affecting unemployment in Germany, Belgium, France, Holland, Italy and the United States and most western industrial economies.

One or two which have a higher percentage but I am the first to admit that we have more serious problems because of overmanning and restrictive practices not dealt with over the years, with pay going ahead of productivity.

Nations with no overmanning which have had better productivity and no pay in advance of productivity have done better on jobs than we have.

Mr Dennis Canavan (West Stirlingshire, Lab): Bearing in mind all the blatant lies we were told during the last general election campaign, about how a Tory Government would reduce the dole queues, and the latest obsession about holding referendums, what answer would she get if she went to the people now and asked if they would like to sack the Prime Minister herself for betraying the three million unemployed in this country?

Mrs Thatcher: As I do not propose to do that, the point does not arise.

Mr Stanley Thorne (Preston, South, Lab): Will Mrs Thatcher arrange to include in next month's figures the number of women unemployed and not on the register, the number in the youth opportunities programme and the people on short time, a figure which is nearer four million than three million.

Mrs Thatcher: I do not think there is ever a complete breakdown in each monthly set of figures. A sample showed that the number of unemployed, between 60 and 65 was, to the best of my recollection, about 9 per cent. The numbers of married women could not be shown each time, but shown at the back of the press release are figures which give the number in special employment and training measures and the number on YOP as 270,000.

Mr Eldon Griffiths (Bury St Edmunds, C): Has Mrs Thatcher had time to study a document which I am sure has been put through the letter box at her home at Flood Street, as well as those of many other MPs, namely the new rates bill from the Greater London Council?

Will she explain why those of us who live at least part-time in London should be subsidizing the transport of many millions of foreign visitors on the London tubes, and what steps the Government proposes to take to stop this lunatic from driving industry out of London?

Mrs Thatcher: Like most people in London, I have to pay the special supplementary rate in Chelsea which tends to be rather high. The rates demand being received now shows that socialism when put into practice puts up taxes to intolerable levels.

On the point of why everyone should pay for subsidized transport, I wholly agree. These supplementary rates and the high rates of socialism will rob people in London of jobs. That, too, is a result of socialist policy.

Mr Foot: How dare Mrs Thatcher reprimand anybody for raising taxes when she has raised taxes for the vast majority of people in this country higher than ever before in history?

Mrs Thatcher: They are not higher than ever before in history, but I look forward to Mr Foot's vigorous support on reductions in public spending.



Thatcher: Welcome news

Foot: Shameful figures

# Moves against Dutch growers

The EEC Commission is to bring forward proposals this week to prevent the Dutch Government from subsidising its glasshouse industry by allowing it to buy cheap gas, Mr Alick Buchanan-Smith, Minister of State for Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, said in a statement.

Reporting on yesterday's meeting of the council of agriculture ministers in Luxembourg, he said: The council had a general debate on the Commission's guidelines for future decisions on the common agricultural policy contained in its report under the council of foreign ministers' mandate of May 30, 1980. There was a constructive discussion, out of which widely differing views emerged. These issues will now be considered by the foreign affairs council in preparation for next month's meeting of the European Council.

I emphasised the very real need both to contain the cost of the CAP and to deal with the problems of surpluses. We supported the Commission's recommendation for a strict policy on prices, particularly for products in surplus, and the need to relate these more closely to world prices.

We agreed that the Community should develop closer cooperation with overseas trading countries in order to stabilise world prices. Regarding measures to discourage unwanted production I opposed those levies on production which discriminate between producers.

I strongly supported the Commission that there must be much stricter controls on national aids.

One country, France, advocated restrictions on the import of certain feedingstuffs from third countries. I opposed this because of its adverse effect on food and feed costs.

The changes recommended by the Commission should continue to slow the growth in agricultural spending. I stressed that in our view the rate of growth in agriculture expenditure should be markedly below the growth in the Community's own resources.

The Commission reported on its further discussions in the Netherlands to eliminate rapidly the preferential gas tariff available to Dutch growers. The Commission had sought to remove this distortion from the start of the 1982 heating season.

Supported by the great majority of member states, I emphasized again the serious difficulties faced by United Kingdom growers, and the urgency of a solution for the 1981 heating season about to start. Mr Dalsager, the Commissioner said that he would be presenting his proposals to the Commission this week, and that these would be for the current season.

The Council also discussed the recent Commission proposals on battery cages for hens.

I said that after a reasonable transitional period the cage area for each bird should be increased to 600 square centimetres. I also made clear that there must be on-the-spot inspection to ensure fairness Community wide. A number of differing views were expressed, but some countries supported the United Kingdom in the improvement of standards. We shall press for progress on this at the next Council.

The French requested adjustments in MCAs to help their pig industry. The Commission refued this.

Mr Roy Mason, Opposition spokesman on agriculture (Barnsley, Lab): He must be aware of the extreme anger in the British glasshouse industry and in this House. It has suffered considerably in recent times due to subsidized gas being provided to Dutch glasshouses, thereby creating unfair competition and cheap imports. Meanwhile the Commission has taken no action against the Dutch, leaving the problem to national governments to solve as best they can.

Is the Commission looking at a formula which may equalize fuel costs in the glasshouse industries within the whole of the EEC? When is it likely to be agreed by ministers and who will pay?

On battery hen cages, the animal welfare lobby will have to be recognized. There is growing pressure throughout the Community on this issue. I hope he will constantly bring pressure to bear on the other agriculture ministers within the Council to get harmonization on larger cage sizes. We have the best record within the EEC.

Mr Buchanan-Smith: We are seriously concernel about the unfair competition with which the glasshouse industry has had to contend. We are not alone in the



Buchanan-Smith: UK growers in difficulties

Council in relation to this but were strongly supported by almost every other country. We shall continue to press hard.

We do not yet know what the Commissioner's proposals are likely to be. He intends to put them forward this week. They relate to the current season, not the 1982 season, and that is a considerable improvement. In this interim period after we see this satisfactorily settled — and it can only be on a European basis — we shall give £5,500,000 to help the fuel costs of our glasshouse industry.

On battery cages, I am grateful for his support for the line I took in the council. We are not alone. Germany and Denmark in particular joined in pressing for higher and improved standards and we shall continue to work for that.

Sir Derek Walker-Smith (East Hertfordshire, C): Is not the affair of the subsidies of the Dutch on energy for horticulture a very protracted and slow-moving saga? Is it not time our concern was reflected in action? In particular, what are the intentions of the Commission for bringing appropriate proceedings in the European Court of Justice.

Mr Buchanan-Smith: The Commission had not proposed to bring forward harmonization until 1982, and this was totally unsatisfactory. For that reason, the Commissioner had been pressed for earlier action. He has been in discussion with the Netherlands Government, and MPs should wait for proposals he will bring forward this week in relation to the current heating season. If these proposals are not satisfactory, the Government will press the Commissioner for action in the European Court.

Mr John Wells (Maidstone, C): Could he give us some assurance that if the proposals this week do not produce any goodies for some considerable period the Government will take unilateral action?

Mr Buchanan-Smith: I hope we may not need unilateral action, because in this issue the United Kingdom is by no means alone. Almost every other country feels as strongly as we do.

Mr Stanley Newens (Harlow, Lab): The Government should make it clear that it will in no circumstances be prepared to stand by and allow the British glasshouse industry to collapse, and if necessary take unilateral action to see that it does not.

Mr Buchanan-Smith: If the Commission does not come up with satisfactory proposals, we shall certainly press very strongly for whatever action might be needed.

Miss Janet Fookes (Plymouth, Drake, C): The animal welfare lobby of this country and other European countries will be satisfied with nothing less than the orderly phasing out of battery farming, as advocated by our own select committee on agriculture.

Mr Buchanan-Smith: I am aware of the views on relation. The cost of going out of battery production altogether would have a very dramatic effect on the price of eggs. The best course would be to ensure improvements in cage sizes and look for alternative forms of production.

Mr Norman Atkinson (Haringey, Tottenham, Lab) said that a cage of 600 square centimetres—little more than a Commons order paper—was too small, and the Government should be thinking of six times this size.

Mr Buchanan-Smith said that if the battery cage system was abolished it would lead to an increase in the price of free-range eggs of 80 per cent.

# Dying in dignity

## HOSPICES

An undertaking to look in detail into the policy on hospices within the National Health Service was given by Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services. He said he had seen, for example, an article in The Sunday Times dealing with the needs of the elderly.

Mr Laurence Pavitt (Brent, South, Lab) had asked: Will the minister turn his mind to the complete change of policy on the hospices being pursued by this Government?

Elderly people have the right to live and to die in dignity. Because of public spending cuts, this small sector is being squeezed dry.

Mr Fowler (Sutton Coldfield, C) added that he did not think that what had been said negated the Government's general policy.

He said earlier that responsibility for disposing of property no longer needed for NHS purposes had been delegated to the health authorities.

It is (he said) for authorities to consider all bids received from potential purchasers, including any from private health care companies.

He had been asked by Mr Kenneth Eastham (Manchester, Blackley, Lab) if he intended to sell any NHS hospices to private health care companies.

## Ante-natal services

The first meeting of the new Maternity Services Committee had been arranged for November 19 when the 22 members would investigate ante-natal services, Dr Gerard Vaughan, Minister for Health, said during questions.

## Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Questions: Transport. Lords amendments to various Bills. Lords (2.30): Debates on EEC committee reports on employee consultation and on cereal substitutes.

# £2,000m bill to transfer private pupils

There were about 527,000 pupils in independent schools in England in January, Mr Rhodes Boyson, Under Secretary of State for Education and Science, said.

He told Mr James Hill (Southampton, Test, C) who had asked in a written question what the cost to the Exchequer would be if they were educated within the state system: The average recurrent cost of educating that number of pupils in maintained schools is nearly £400m at current prices.

There would also be the initial capital costs of providing additional school places depending on the geographical distribution of the pupils concerned and the extent to which currently surplus school places could be used, those could amount to around £2,000m.

Court of Appeal | Law Report October 21 1981 | Queen's Bench Division

# Court declines to dictate police policy

**Regina v The Chief Constable of Devon and Cornwall, Ex parte The Central Electricity Generating Board**

**Before Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Lawton and Lord Justice Templeman**

**[Judgment delivered October 20]**

The Central Electricity Generating Board was held by the Court of Appeal to be entitled to use self-help to remove obstructors who were preventing the board from carrying out survey work on a farm in Cornwall with a view to comparing that site with other possible sites for a nuclear power station. Lord Denning held the obstruction to be a breach of the peace so that the police would be acting within the law if they cleared the obstructors off the site. However, the decision of the Chief Constable not to intervene was a policy decision with which the courts should not interfere, although it was hoped that he would decide to use his men to clear the objectors off the site or to help the board to do so.

Their Lordships, in reserved judgments, dimissed an appeal by the board from a judgment of the Queen's Bench Divisional Court (Lord Justice Hodgson and Mr Justice McCullough) on July 28, 1981, dismissing the board's application for an order of mandamus directing Mr John Alderson, the Chief Constable of the Devon and Cornwall Constabulary, to instruct police officers under his control to remove or assist the board's servants or agents to remove persons obstructing the board's works at Luxulyan, Cornwall.

No order as to costs in the Court of Appeal and the court below was made.

The Town and Country Planning Act 1971 provides by section 281(2): "Any person who wilfully obstructs a person acting in the exercise of his powers under section 280 of this Act shall be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £20" (now increased to £50).

Mr Anthony Hoolahan, QC and Mr Andrew Caldecott for the board; Mr Alan Rawley, QC and Mr Philip Mott for the Chief Constable.

The MASTER OF THE ROLLS said that the coast of Cornwall was beautiful. Much of the inland was ugly and despoiled by china clay workings. Not far from them there was open farmland with small villages. It was pleasant but not outstanding.

The board viewed it as a possible site for a nuclear power station and wished to survey it so as to compare it with other possible sites. The farmers and villagers objected to the survey and took up a stand against it, but on being told by the courts that it was unlawful for them to obstruct the survey they desisted.

Then groups of outsiders came in from far and wide. They came anonymously and would not give their names and addresses. They flouted the law and wilfully obstructed the survey.

Could the newcomers be moved off the site so that they obstructed no more? Could the board move them off or, if the board could not do it, could the police be called in to help?

The Chief Constable felt that he could not use his force for the purpose. It would put his men in a bad light with the local inhabitants. What then was to be done?

The whole country was now dependent on electricity. It was generated in huge power stations and in future it would be fuelled by nuclear power. To ensure that vital supply Parliament had set up the board.

At present the board had five power stations to supply Cornwall and Devon, but they would not last for ever. The board, looking to the future, felt that they should in time be replaced by one nuclear power station to supply the whole of the South-west of England.

The board had five sites under consideration and it was necessary for it to survey each of them. The board had no difficulty in surveying four of the possible sites but had met with intense opposition in surveying the fifth, which was on a farm owned by Mr and Mrs Searle near Luxulyan, in Cornwall.

If the board eventually thought that that site would be the most suitable there would have to be a public inquiry at which all objectors could be heard and a decision made by a minister responsible to Parliament. There would be no nuclear power station built there unless Parliament was satisfied that it was in the interests of the consumers of electricity in the whole of the South-west of England.

The board had acted throughout in complete accord with its statutory powers and obligations. It gave due notice to Mr and Mrs Searle and sought their consent to the survey. It was not forthcoming and the board informed them of the statutory provision which authorized entry on their land.

The board gave them notice that it was coming on February 24, 1981. News of it got through to the television people and the newspapers. On February 24 three of the board's staff and three surveyors approached the site with written authority to enter. They found the way blocked by about 60 people and they withdrew to the boos of the crowd.

The opposition by Mr and Mrs Searle and their supporters was clearly unlawful. It was a criminal offence under Section 281(2) of the Town and Country Planning Act, 1971. The Act did not, however, contain any power of arrest.

On March 4 the board issued writs against Mr and Mrs Searle and neighbouring farmers, Mr and Mrs Lawton, asking for an injunction to restrain them from preventing or interfering with the entry of the board on to their land, and on March 16 Mr Justice Boreham granted the injunctions.

The farmers obeyed the injunctions and on March 26 the board's contractors entered on the land of Mr and Mrs Searle. They carried out survey work and were not obstructed until the middle of May.

Then several local objectors sought to obstruct the operations. The contractors brought in drilling rigs and men to operate them. Local objectors came in cars and blocked the entrances.

On May 19 one rig entered the field. A man tried to stop it and had to be manhandled off the moving rig or he would have been severely injured if not killed. Three other people threw themselves under an approaching rig and had to be lifted clear of it.

On May 20 drilling was started but had to be stopped when objectors climbed on the rig. One woman chained herself to the rig. The police took the names and addresses of the objectors, who were mainly local people.

On May 22 the board issued a writ against 32 named persons and on the same day Mr Justice Talbot granted an injunction against them. They too obeyed the injunction and moved off the site.

Groups of interlopers then came from far and wide and tried to stop the work. One group calling itself the Cornish Anti-Nuclear Alliance started a systematic campaign of obstruction. They set up headquarters in a caravan. They had seven posts on the farm manned by 17 persons. They took up positions in relays and called one another by their Christian names so that their true names and addresses could not be discovered.

Their organizers issued a leaflet giving instructions to volunteers who came to help them. They were told, inter alia, not to break the law and that if an attempt was made to move the rig into the field two people should chain themselves to it and no attempt could legally be made to manhandle them

The newcomers made things so difficult for the board that it approached the police for help. The board felt that it could not ask its own staff or the contractors' men to turn the people off the site.

The board wanted the police to do it but the Chief Constable refused. He thought he had no lawful authority to do it and that it would harm the relationship of his men with the public. The board felt that the Chief Constable was mistaken, and on July 8 applied to the court for an order of mandamus to compel him.

It was common ground that, although the statute gave no power to arrest obstructors, the police had power to arrest them if there was a breach of the peace or the reasonable apprehension of it. Also the police had power to disperse an unlawful assembly.

But the police took the view that there had been no breach of the peace nor any apprehension of it, nor an unlawful assembly. In his affidavit, the Chief Constable stated that he was not satisfied that the demonstrators had any intention whatsoever of using violence or committing breaches of the peace or threatening to do so, and their whole behaviour so far had been perfectly peaceful.

His Lordship could not share the view taken by the police. The conduct of the obstructors was not peaceful or in good order. By wilfully obstructing the operations of the board they were deliberately breaking the law.

They must know it was unlawful and yet they persisted in going on with their unlawful conduct. They could not avoid the process of the law by not giving their names and addresses so that neither a summons nor a writ could reach them, or by bringing in one group after another.

The obstructors should not be in any better position than those against whom injunctions had been obtained. The arm of the law was long enough to reach them despite their attempts to avoid it.

The leaflet issued by the organizers was completely erroneous. The board and its contractors were entitled to manhandle the obstructors so as to move them out of the way. Every person who was prevented from carrying out his lawful pursuits was entitled to use self-help. He must not use more force than was reasonably necessary but there was no doubt that he could use force to do it.

Further, the conduct of these people, their criminal obstruction, was itself a breach of the peace. There was a breach of the peace whenever a person who was lawfully carrying out his work was unlawfully and physically prevented by another from doing it.

If anyone unlawfully and physically obstructed the worker, by lying down or chaining himself to the rig or the like, he was guilty of a breach of the peace. Even if that was not enough, their conduct gave rise to a reasonable apprehension of a breach of the peace. It was likely that the lawful worker would resort to self-help by removing the obstructor by force from the vicinity of the work so that he obstucted no longer.

If there was here no breach of the peace nor apprehension of it, it would give a licence to every obstructor and every passive resister in the land. He would be able to cock a snook at the law as these groups had done. Public works of the greatest national importance could be held up indefinitely. That could not be: the rule of law had to prevail.

The obstructors were also guilty of a criminal conspiracy. By combining together wilfuly to obstruct the survey they were liable to prosecution provided that the Director of Public Prosecutions consented.

Were they guilty of an unlawful assembly? The old authorities all said that an unlawful assembly was an assembly of three or more persons with intent to commit a crime by open force. That was still the law and the case came within that statement.

It was within the authority of the police to intervene to prevent any criminal offence being committed in their presence, even though it was only a summary offence. Although the statute did not give a power of arrest, a police officer could do whatever was necessary by way of restraint to prevent a criminal offence being committed or continued.

The police would be acting within the law if they cleared the obstructors off the site. If any resisted or returned afterwards the police would be entitled to take them before a justice of the peace who could require them to enter into a recognizance to be of good behaviour.

Notwithstanding all that he had said, his Lordship would not give any orders to the Chief Constable or his men. It was of the first importance that the police should decide on their own responsibility what action should be taken in any particular situation.

The decision of the Chief Constable not to intervene was a policy decision with which the court should not interfere. No order would be made against the police and the appeal should be dismissed.

LORD JUSTICE LAWTON said that the general aspect of the appeal was as follows: could those who disapproved of the exercise of a statutory body of statutory powers frustrate their exercise on private property by adopting unlawful means, not involving violence, such as lying down in front of moving vehicles, chaining themselves to equipment and sitting down where work had to be done? Such means were sometimes referred to as passive resistance. The answer was an emphatic "no". If it were otherwise there would be no rule of law.

A statutory body could use the minimum of force reasonably necessary to remove those obstructing the exercise of its statutory powers from the area where work had to be carried out. That was the common law remedy of abatement by self-help, but it would involve the statutory body taking the law into its own hands and was much to be discouraged.

The most important reason for not using self-help, if any other remedy could be used effectively, was that as soon as one person started to lay hands on another there was likely to be a breach of the peace.

If the obstructors were three or more and by their conduct showed an intention to use violence to achieve their aims, or otherwise behaved in a tulmultuous manner, any constables present had the duty to disperse them because those present and forming part of the gathering would be committing the offence of unlawful assembly.

The board was dissatisfied with the Chief Constable's answer to its request for help and applied to the Divisional Court for an order of mandamus directed to the Chief Constable requiring him to instruct police officers under his control to remove or assist the board's servants or agents to remove the obstructors.

That application showed a misconception of the powers of Chief Constables. They commanded their forces but they could not give an officer under command an order to do acts which could only lawfully be done if the officer himself with reasonable cause suspected that a breach of the peace had occurred or was imminently likely to occur or an arrestable offence had been committed.

The Chief Constable could not give unqualified orders to his man to remove those who were obstructing the board's work. Any orders he gave would have to have qualifying words to the effect that those obstructing should be removed if, but only if, there was a breach of the peace or an imminent likelihood of one or an unlawful assembly formed.

The board had no right to call upon the Chief Constable to provide muscle power to remove those who were obstructing the exercise of the board's statutory powers.

Police constables were no one's lackeys; but they did have duty to preserve the peace no matter how unpopular that might make them with some sections of the community.

Both sides in the dispute now knew the other's point of view. The Chief Constable knew that the board's consulting engineers expected that some of those obstructing their work were keen to provoke a violent confrontation.

The board knew that any police officers who might be watching what was going on could not act unless they saw a breach of the peace or had reasonable cause for suspecting that there was a real and imminent risk of one occurring or that those present, being three or more in number, by their conduct showed an intention to use violence or behave in a tumultuous way.

If those obstructing did allow themselves to be removed without struggling or causing uproar the police would have no reason for taking action nor should they.

The case was not one for making an order of mandamus against the Chief Constable. It was a case for cooperation between the board and the Chief Constable and the use of plenty of common sense by all concerned, including those who were on site obstructing the board's functions

LORD JUSTICE TEMPLEMAN said that the tasks of the judges and the police were to uphold the law and maintain order.

It had been suggested that the police had no powers in relation to passive resisters on private land. That was not the case. In addition to other powers possessed by the police, they were entitled to enter on private land at the invitation of the owner or of any person who had a right to be on the land.

The board was entitled to enter on the site and to complete the survey and it was entitled to invite the police to enter on the site to assist it to establish conditions under which it would be able to complete the survey without any outbreaks of violence taking place.

The common law was sufficiently robust and sufficiently sensible to be able to put an end to a six-month campaign of lawlessness characterized by physical interference with the rights of others, whether in a good cause or a bad cause and whether in the form of passive resistance or any other form of resistance.

There was no need for further statutory extensions of police powers which at present balanced the rights of individuals and protesters against the policy of the state and the requirements of law and order and provided a workable compromise between those considerations.

The powers of the police and the board were adequate to ensure that the law prevailed, and the time had come for the board and the police to exercise their respective powers so that the survey might be completed.

Solicitors: Mr H. M. Thomas; Mr N. B. Jennings, Exeter.

# Whether arbitration is incorporated

**Astro Valiente Compania Naviera SA v Government of Pakistan Ministry of Food and Agriculture**

**Before Mr Justice Staughton**

**[Judgment delivered October 20]**

Mr Justice Staughton, sitting in the commercial court of the Queen's Bench Division refused an appeal by the receivers, the Government of Pakistan Ministry of Food and Agriculture, against an award made by arbitrators, after hearing ad hoc submissions, that the charterparty arbitration clause was incorporated into the bill of lading.

Mr Timothy Saloman for the receivers; Mr W. Richard Siberry for the shipowners.

MR JUSTICE STAUGHTON said that the shipowners had agreed to carry on behalf of the receivers a cargo of wheat in the summer of 1975. The vessel was delayed from June until September. The shipowners claimed demurrage.

The claim was disputed by the receivers who said they had a counterclaim for damage to cargo. The motion was about who should decide the dispute.

The shipowners maintained that there was an arbitration clause incorporated in the bill of lading by reference to the charterparty which they had concluded with the sellers of the wheat. The receivers contended that they were not obliged to arbitrate.

The bill of lading dated in Antwerp on April 21, 1975 appeared to be signed by the master. There was a clause containing excepted perils and then wording relating to the payment to freight followed by "all other conditions, exceptions, demurrage, general average and for disbursements as per above-named charterparty".

The issue was therefore whether those words had the effect of incorporating the arbitration clause from the charterparty into the bill of lading. The arbitration clause could not be comprised in the words "demurrage, general average and for disbursements". So it had to come in, if at all, as a condition or as an exception.

Although the main argument proceded upon the word "conditions" counsel for the shipowners also relied on the alternative, on the word "exceptions".

In his Lordship's judgment the only solution was to characterize the clause as a whole. By that test it was more properly described as an arbitration clause than as an exceptions clause.

If the word "conditions" were free from authority his Lordship would have had little hesitation in holding that it included the arbitration clause. However, there was a long line of decisions that had to be considered. The cases had been concerned with two separate points, and it was important to distinguish between them.

First, were the words of incorporation apt to describe the word sought to be incorporated? That his Lordship called the descriptive issue.

Second, would the clause be consistent with the bill of lading if it were incorporated? An example of that problem arose when the arbitration clause began "any dispute arising under this charterparty ...". That his Lordship called the consistency issue.

It was easily resolved in the present case. Clause 9 (the arbitration clause) of the terms of the charterparty required to be inserted in the bill of lading could be so inserted without any inconsistency arising. The issue which raised difficulty was the descriptive issue.

Many of the older cases had been cited to his Lordship. One of them Serraino v Campbell [(1891) 1QB 283) had the words of incorporation "they paying freight for the said goods, and all other conditions as per charter, with average accustomed". The Court of Appeal held that an exception of negligence in the charterparty was not included. Lord Esher, Master of the Rolls, said at page 291: "The consignee of the goods is entitled to look to the bill of lading alone for the conditions upon which the goods are carried, and he is not bound to look to anything else."

His Lordship accepted that the consignee was entitled to look to the bill of lading in the first instance, but there were many cases where he was told by the bill of lading in sufficiently clear terms to look also at the charterparty and had to do so.

Other cases followed that line but the tide turned with the proposition in The Northumbria ([1906] P 292) that if the bill of lading directed the reader to a charterparty it was proper to look at the charterparty also in order to ascertain which of its conditions were incorporated.

In The Merak ([1965] P 223) clause 10 of the charterparty provided that the bills of lading should be in the form indorsed as the charterparty "and all terms, conditions, clauses (including clause 32) ... as per charterparty". Clause 32 was the arbitration clause. The bills of lading in fact incorporated "all terms, conditions, clauses ... including clause 30 contained in the said charterparty". The Court of Appeal held that the mistaken reference to clause 30 were extra words and even without them the arbitration clause was incorporated.

In his Lordship's judgment that was clear, modern and relevant authority that one could look at the charterparty to ascertain what terms were incorporated in the bill of lading provided always that one had been directed towards the charterparty by the bill of lading in the first instance.

The receivers' submission that the word "conditions" should be given its strict legal meaning was rejected. That would impose a narrower meaning on the word so as to try to exclude such clauses as the arbitration clause. In view of the more modern cases, in his Lordship's judgment, the word "conditions" should be construed in the broader sense.

Solicitors: Lloyd Denby Neal; Holman, Fenwick & Willan.

PARLIAMENT (Continued)

# Archbishop maintains criticism of British Nationality Bill

## LORDS

For the first time there was a Bill which gave British citizenship, carrying with it without question the right of abode in this country and this must surely be good for race relations, Lord Belstead, Under Secretary of State, Home Office, said when he moved that the British Nationality Bill should now pass.

The Bill, he said, marked a long overdue reform of the nationality law. He wanted to emphasize the Government's total commitment to the maintenance of the existing strong links with British dependencies. Nothing in the Bill in any way weakened the United Kingdom's constitutional relationship with them or the right or commitment to represent their interests internationally.

He expressed surprise that Lord Elwyn-Jones had tabled an Opposition amendment which referred to "injustice", "statelessness", "uncertainties" and "racial tension".

The Bill was an endeavour to modernize the nationality law—an endeavour which the Labour Party had previously recognized as being necessary and overdue.

**Lord Elwyn-Jones** moved his amendment which said the Bill would result in injustice, greatly increase the number of stateless men, women and children, create new uncertainties and feelings of insecurity and exacerbate racial tension.

He said Labour peers believed that much as it had been improved during its process through Parliament, the Bill as it now stood was still so objectionable as to merit special condemnation.

The Bill remained seriously unbalanced. The Government had not yielded an inch on the principle of *jus soli*, the acquisition of British citizenship by the simple fact of being born in Britain. It should have been retained. It was simple, clear and familiar and avoided statelessness on British soil. It had been replaced by a complicated provision which was a mixture of birth, descent and immigration status.

For the first time in British history, a number of children born in the United Kingdom would be stateless, running contrary to national traditions.

**Lord Avebury**, for the Liberals, said the changes to the Bill did not alter the fundamental objections to it. The concessions were mainly designed to placate white middle-class opinion.

**The Archbishop of Canterbury**, (the Rt Rev Robert Runcie) said the main criticisms of the Bill which he and others made on second reading still stood. It was a complicated and bad Bill then and it was a bad Bill now.

The changes made had not altered the basic principles on which it was based, nor removed the objections which had been put forward by those who felt they must voice the fears, particularly of the ethnic minorities, to whom the Bill had spelt doubt and uncertainty.

I want to place on record (he said) our deep concern that on so fundamental a matter as nationality, we seem about to pass into law a measure which in the view of the leaders of all our churches—and we are increasingly working together in these matters—is questionable when judged by moral principles and the effects of which will be to sow doubts in an area where reassurance is desperately needed.

History would judge that this was a great opportunity missed and this was a Bill of which future generations would not be proud.

It could have been a better Bill if some amendments narrowly lost in certain cases had been passed. I regret the loss (he said) of the amendment, moved in the name of myself and three other bishops, to retain the principle of *jus soli*. It would have been a much simpler Bill if that fundamental change had been accepted.

As to the future, the churches remained profoundly unhappy


Runcie: Objections not removed

about the Bill. I wish to register this (he said) by voting for the amendment in Lord Elwyn-Jones's name.

If and when this Bill becomes law, we shall seek to help people to understand it and to claim their rights under it, until such time as, I hope, a new Bill based on sounder principles can be introduced. That is the democratic way.

We will have no truck with those who are determined to make mischief. I believe that the Government can help greatly if the administration of this legislation can be characterized by the qualities of generosity and understanding.

In drawing up future legislation there should be the closest consultation with the Commission for Racial Equality and the organizations representing the ethnic minorities. The Bill provided a high degree of ministerial discretion; too much, some would say. It could be used helpfully, and he appealed to the Government to use it in that way.

There was a growing sense of alienation and discrimination among immigrant communities, to which the indignity of unemployment had contributed and which those who talked of repatriation had increased.

**Lord Kadoorie of Kowloon**, in a maiden speech, said there was no doubt that China intended to use to fullest advantage the facilities and expertise of the West that were concentrated in Hongkong and that of all western powers the United Kingdom was best placed to assist in this process.

To many Hongkong citizens (he said) the proposal that we are no longer to share a common citizenship with those of the United Kingdom and colonies gives an impression of rejection, a feeling that at this important stage in our history Britain is distancing itself from Hongkong, that we are losing our Britishness.

**Lord Aylestone (SDP)** supported the official Opposition's amendment because, he said, the Bill could not do anything other than exacerbate the present situation.

**Lord Geddes (C)** said the Bill as it left the House would create feelings of insecurity.

**Lord Tanlaw (L)** said he had been alarmed to read a report that 10 hospitals had been selected for a pilot scheme in which patients' nationality would have to be established first before they were given NHS treatment.

Did this mean that his wife, who was Chinese, if she went to one of these hospitals would be asked about her nationality although she was a British citizen?

**Lord Auckland (C)** said he would support the Bill although he was particularly worried about the effect of it on the Commonwealth. He was concerned that the Bill gave the impression that there was one rule for the EEC and another rule for the Commonwealth. There were serious anomalies in it.

**Lady Elles (C)** said she warmly welcomed the Bill. It was time it was recognized what a great contribution it was making to British legislation. For the first time they had a nationality Act which depended on nexus with this country regardless of race, colour, creed or religion.

**Lord Harmar-Nicholls (C)** said it was not the job of parliamentarians to add a rider such as the amendment to a Bill which they recommended should be passed.

I was appalled (he said) to hear the Archbishop of Canterbury say he would vote for and support this amendment. I accept his arguments and respect his views, but to say that he is prepared to put on record that he is allowing to go through a Bill which will exacerbate racial tension is virtually inviting people who intend to exacerbate race relations to use this as an excuse to go on doing just that.

I am glad he said he was only talking for the bishops, because as a practising member of the church I do not think he was talking for the whole of his flock.

**Lord Belstead** said he rejected the charge in the amendment that the Bill would create uncertainty. Under the Bill, British citizenship would carry the certainty of right of abode in this country. It would make secure the position of many people who came to settle here from overseas.

The amendment was rejected by 149 votes to 92—Government majority, 57, and the motion that the Bill should pass was agreed to.

☐ Earlier the Government accepted, on the third reading of the Bill, an amendment moved by Lord Pitt of Hampstead (Lab) which sought to ensure that Commonwealth citizens' children settled in this country before January 1, 1973, would be able to benefit from the entitlement to British citizenship conferred by the Bill.

# Plastic bullets effective in crowd control

## TERRORISM

The plastic bullet was three times more deadly than the previously used rubber bullet, **Lord Brockway (Lab)** claimed during a question to the Earl of Gowrie, Minister of State for Northern Ireland, on the use of plastic bullets by the security forces in Northern Ireland and Great Britain.

**The Earl of Gowrie**: An answer to a question yesterday set out the guidelines which will govern any future use of baton rounds in Great Britain. In Northern Ireland, baton rounds have been available to the security forces since 1969.

In circumstances where there is risk of loss of life or of widespread destruction of property, the Chief Constable and the General Officer Commanding consider that baton rounds are the most effective means of controlling riots, consistent with the use of minimum force. The Government agrees with that view.

I hope that the decline in violence following the end of the hunger strike will continue, thereby reducing the need for such forms of control.

**Lord Brockway**: Plastic bullets were introduced because the rubber bullet was thought to be too lethal. The plastic bullet has proved to be more lethal than the rubber bullet.

The published figures are that one person is killed from 18,000 rubber bullets fired and one person is killed from 5,000 plastic bullets fired. This shows that the plastic bullet is three times more deadly than the previous rubber bullet.

**Lord Gowrie**: The plastic baton round was introduced because it was considered to be more effective in crowd control than the rubber bullet.

I went to the forensic laboratory in Belfast to examine the plastic bullet, itself an unpleasant weapon. It has been effective in reducing violence, and I hope that the need for its use will be curtailed.

**Lord Brockway**: Does not the use of this weapon and other lethal weapons by the police in the words of the Home Office Working Committee, indicate "a significant departure from the traditional police image" and destroy its civilian unarmed state?

**Lord Gowrie**: Everyone regrets that the police should have to use any weapons on any occasion. My judgment is that the presence and knowledge about this weapon has reduced the need for the police to use other kinds of arms which could be more lethal.

# Disclosure provisions unchanged

## COMPANIES BILL

Opposition attempts to restrict the number of companies which would be given exemption from having to provide information about their accounting was defeated by 189 votes to 142—Government majority, 47, when the Companies Bill resumed its report stage.

**Mr Clinton Davis**, an Opposition spokesman on trade (Hackney Central, Lab) said the Government had got it wrong in trying to define the size of small companies. The Government said that to come within such a definition a company must not have an annual turnover of more than £1,400,000, a balance sheet total of less than £700,000 and should employ less than 50.

The turnover in the higher echelons of the Government's figure was hardly a small company, and the balance sheet figure was not insubstantial, while employers of less than ten seemed more appropriate to the term small company. The Opposition amendment suggested £250,000 for the annual turnover and £125,000 for the balance sheet, with the number of employees reduced to ten.

While he believed that really small companies ought to be exempt from the rigours of company law with regard to disclosures, the Government's figures would enable reasonably sized companies to claim such exemption to the detriment of the public.

**Mr Reginald Eyre**, Under Secretary of State for Trade (Birmingham, Hall Green, C) said that the nature and extent of the accounting exemption provisions in the Bill had been widely welcomed. The Opposition amendment was misguided and unacceptable. It would reduce significantly the number of small and medium sized companies able to take advantage of the accounting exemptions available to such companies.

The Government's policy was to assist the smaller company sector wherever that was possible and reasonable. The thresholds for determining the size of small and medium size companies had been set at the maximum under the Fourth Directive for the classification of such companies so that the maximum number of companies could make advantage of the accounting exemption. That would help their competitive position in relation to large companies and groups.

The report stage was concluded and the Bill read the third time.

# Isle of Man and Channel isles defended

## TAX AVOIDANCE

A Labour MP was refused leave by 151 votes to 134 to introduce a Bill which he said was aimed at curbing tax avoidance by United Kingdom companies through the Channel Islands and Isle of Man.

**Mr George Foulkes** (South Ayrshire, Lab) said the islands provided an easily accessible English bolt hole for every kind of avoidance of United Kingdom tax. Governments on the islands actively encouraged the use of the islands for tax avoidance.

So-called stability on the islands was provided by a feudal electoral system which stifled any potential opposition and many of the islands' government members were directors of the banks and companies which were increasingly flocking to the islands.

**Mr Albert McQuarrie** (East Aberdeenshire, C) opposing the Bill, said it represented an intrusion on the rights which had been invested in the governments of the islands. There already appeared to be adequate legislation to cater for companies transferring to these alleged tax havens.

The Bill was a publicity stunt.

# £170m from detection of fraud

## SOCIAL SECURITY

During 1980-81 £170m had been saved through detection of fraudulent social security benefit claims Mr Hugh Rossi, Minister for Social Security, said during question time. It was impossible to say how much was lost through undetected claims.

**Mr Frank Hooley** (Sheffield, Heeley, Lab): Is he aware that a considerably larger sum to which people are entitled, is not being claimed and as there are now a million long-term unemployed who have to rely on supplementary benefit, would it not be more sensible for those staff chasing the frauds to be used in paying out benefits to people who are entitled to them?

**Mr Rossi** (Haringey, Hornsey, C): There has been no let-up in the endeavours of my department to ensure that those entitled to money are receiving it. We advertise as widely as we can. There has been a considerable increase in take-up in such as mobility allowance, attendance allowance and family income supplement.

**Mr Robert McCrindle** (Brentwood and Ongar, C): Is it not about time we stopped seeing policy as either a black shade of chasing fraud, or a white shade of take-up of benefits. The Government's policy should be to ensure maximum efforts are made to get people to take up benefits while at the same time losing no opportunity to pursue those who make fraudulent claims?

*Mr Rossi*: *That is our policy.*

**Mr Jeffrey Rooker**, an Opposition spokesman on social security (Birmingham, Perry Barr, Lab): The answer given is a fraudulent figure. Would he detail the adjustment, multipliers and other factors which the Government uses to arrive at that figure?

And is he in agreement with the Cabinet minister who said in July that the Government had great doubt about the statistical accuracy of its own benefit fraud figures?

**Mr Rossi**: I do not accept that. The figure is as accurate as possible.

In other exchanges, **Mr Jack Ashley** (Stoke-on-Trent, South, Lab) asked: Would the minister agree that the present take-up of benefits is abysmal?

**Mrs Lynda Chalker**, Under Secretary of State for Health and Social Security (Wallasey, C): On all the benefits which are National Insurance benefits, there is no problem of take-up, but those for which people separately apply, such as supplementary benefit, more than three quarters was claimed. Many of the unclaimed amounts were very small.

On the others, there has been an increase of take-up on every single one and I shall make sure that those entitled to benefit take it up.

**Mr Andrew Bowden** (Brighton, Kemptown, C): There are 600,000 pensioners who do not claim supplementary benefit. Would it not be possible to issue a separate leaflet which could be attached to new National Insurance benefit books that go out in the next twelve months?

**Mrs Chalker**: We have been discussing this because there has been a major effort to simplify all leaflets and all forms. All pensioners, widows and retired pensioners are entitled to claim and all pension books contain a claim form.

**Mr Norman Buchan**, chief Opposition spokesman on social services (West Renfrewshire, Lab): I understand the Cabinet are discussing a monstrous proposal to curb the take-up level of benefits including sickness and unemployment. Can she say what the Secretary of State (Mr Fowler) is doing to prevent this happening and if not, will he resign? It would make him the shortest minister, but certainly the most honourable.

**Mrs Chalker**: It is high time he gave the minister at least a chance.

# Impact of joblessness on health

There was no evidence of any relationship between unemployment and the death rate, Dr Gerard Vaughan, Minister for Health, said. A pilot study on unemployment and health found there was no clear relationship between the two, he added.

**Dr Vaughan** (Reading, South C), answering a group of questions from Labour MPs, said that the report on unemployment and health in families by Dr Leonard Fagin was an excellent pilot case study which showed yet again how

Vaughan: relationship is unclear

right the Government was to be concerned about the curing of inflation and unemployment. But it was a pilot study of only 22 families and MPs would want to bear that in mind when reading it.

**Mr Joseph Dean** (Leeds, West, Lab): Whatever the size of the inquiry, the one thing which comes across clearly is that with increased unemployment there will be an increasing number of people who are ill because of the Government's policy. When is the Government going to find some remedies?

**Dr Vaughan**: He has clearly not read the Fagin report. What comes out of the report is the different kinds of impact which unemployment has on different families.

For example, in families where there has been a long history of ill-health there may be some improvement in health. In some of the wives of families, there has been severe stress.

The report says the relationship between health and unemployment is not clear and no generalizations can be taken from it.

**Mr John Evans** (Newton, Lab): Has he any concept of the hopelessness generated for those suffering from long-term unemployment? Will he invite those suffering from long-term unemployment to write to him so that he will have an idea of what it means?

**Dr Vaughan**: Yes, I have a clear and deep sympathy for these people. It is every person's right to have the opportunity to work and to work in the kind of job which is best suited to them. I am surprised at the line of the questions from Labour MPs. I would have thought they would have drawn attention to the fact that the unemployment figures are actually down today by some 12,000. (Labour interruptions.)

**Mr Paul Dean** (North Somerset, C): While there are no easy political answers to the complex human problems of unemployment and health, will he undertake to give special consideration to the financial needs of the long-term unemployed with dependent children, in view of the evidence that they are being hit far harder by the necessary economies in the social security budget?

**Dr Vaughan**: Yes, I am glad to assure him that these supplementary benefits have been fully maintained, and for the first time we are expanding the long-term supplementary benefit for older people who are unemployed.

**Mrs Gwynneth Dunwoody**, an Opposition spokesman on the health service (Crewe, Lab): If the Government is determined to use unemployment as a method of disciplining the workforce, why does he not use the basis of the cohort study, which not only points out but quotes sources and makes it clear that where unemployment exists there is a 30 per cent higher death rate, apart from all the other psychiatric problems?

**Dr Vaughan**: There is at the moment no evidence of a relationship between unemployment and the death rate. The Queen Mary College study is to look at this aspect and we support it. If you look at the inquiries between 1922 and 1976 there is no correlation which follows on from unemployment. The umbrella figures apply only to America, but they are being looked at in this country.

If he is not convinced by that, what is it going to take to prove to him the damage this Government is doing to ordinary people?

# Latest NHS drug bill reaches £787m

The Government was looking at the take-up of drugs with a view to prescriptions being used as economically and efficiently as possible, Dr Gerard Vaughan, Minister for Health said.

**Mr David Knox** (Leek, C) had asked what was the cost of drugs dispensed under the NHS in each of the past three years.

**Dr Vaughan** (Reading South, C): Expenditure on drugs in England, excluding hospital services was: 1978-79, £564m; 1979-80, £643m; and the provisional figure for 1980-81 is £787m.

**Mr Knox**: Is he satisfied large numbers of unnecessary drugs are not being prescribed? If not, has he plans to tighten up?

**Dr Vaughan** said there was a working group looking into this and making good progress.





The Times Profile: The Manpower Services Commission

# Plenty of money to spend — but who is minding the child-minders?

By David Walker and Peter Hennessy

Today, like every other weekday morning, 30,000 of this country's 16 and 17-year-olds will report at colleges, factories, offices and workshops — subjects one and all of Special Programmes. "Special" was the bureaucrat's way four years ago of implying that schemes for jobless youths were meant to be temporary; few are special any longer. With unemployment among school-leavers in some districts running permanently at between a third and a half they will never be special again.

The two score of young trainees who are now clocking-on at the disused St Peter's teachers' college in Saltley in Birmingham are probably typical. St Peter's is like a thousand other places in the industrial wastelands of the Black Country, Teesside or Lanarkshire where Special programmes are making work. The volunteers for this new deal punch time cards because that is good practice, good industrial discipline for the real jobs that might one day come their way.

Some come straight from school, early earmarked by Birmingham City's careers staff as destined for the dole. Others have been unemployed, are referred by Jobcentres; some are back from temporary placements as an extra pair of hands for some local employer. Spacial Programmes' young pensioners get £23.50 a week subsistence. The dole pays £17. Staying on at school pays nothing. Special Programmes does not lack for clients, and that explains why Saltley 16-year-olds are on the receiving end of one of the most spectacular examples of peacetime government growth since Lloyd George put up the first scaffolding of the Welfare State 70 years ago.

Although Saltley's youth could not give a fig for the nuances of administration, Special Programmes is the flailing arm of a classic creature of the modern corporate state, the Manpower Services Commission. Hived off, not directly accountable to Parliament, spendthrift, the MSC has grown fat on recession and still puts on weight even under the Thatcher retrenchment.

## Holding company for workless

Its officials, self-confident often outspoken men, have identified Whitehall's winning game and played it well: demand-led growth, the principle that staff and budgets follow the same upwards curve as national unemployment. Their reward, as one knowledgeable cynic put it, has been to spread the privilege of having a drinks cupboard in the office further than ever down the line.

Yet as long as politicians care about Saltley's jobless 16-year-olds, Special Programmes there must be. Being a national youth-minder, as the MSC has become, is an expensive business. The MSC's £900 million budget employs the Saltley trainees and their instructors, albeit temporarily, and if they do not emerge from their six or twelve months' wood and metal-working courses with new skills, they might at least be more employable. The MSC keeps them off the streets. And this summer that might just have been the MSC's Special Programmes' most telling defence.

Conceived by Mr Heath's Tory government in that era of innocence before the spectres of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and prolonged slump began to haunt the Cabinet room, the prototype MSC was meant to be a holding company to look after the employment and training services of the Department of Employment. Fashionable administrative theory said these services should be hived off, removed from the direct supervision of the Secretary of State for Employment. Equally fashionable theory — remember this was after Mr Heath's U-turn — dictated that the MSC have a "tripartite" set up. The ten commissioners, to whom in theory the MSC's 24,500 staff are answerable, represent the Confederation of British Industry, the Trades Union Congress and a clutch of peripheral interests in education and the voluntary services. The third party, the government, pays the bills.

In seven and a half years since its establishment in 1974 the MSC has changed. No one planed the present MSC; former Employment Secretary Mr James Prior has told MPs it was "bad luck" that unemployment swallowed up the original idea. Under the Callaghan administration the MSC became the conduit for socialist blood money poured in almost indiscriminately because the MSC was the only administrative vehicle around that might DO SOMETHING about joblessness.

So the MSC grew a third arm in addition to its original functions of improving labour skills (by means of its costly and not terribly efficient Skillcentres) and finding people jobs through labour exchangtes rechristened Job centres. The third arm was Special Programmes, born in 1978. In the years since Special Programmes have taken on 1,200 administrative staff and increased spending by £300 million a year. Placements on special programmes grew from 60,000 in the first year of operation to around 600,000 planned for the current year.

MSC's budget has grown from just under £400 million (in late 1979 prices) in 1975-76 to about £700 million on the same price base this year. Some portion of this went on selling the MSC's image: marketing, public relations and corporate identification have always been big at Selkirk House, the organization's High Holborn headquarters. MSC newspeak entered the vocabulary of teachers and employers; few 16-year-olds leave school nowadays without some familiarity with Yop, Weep and Wics — MSC acronyms for the youth opportunities programme, work experience on employers' premises and work introduction courses.

Locally, the MSC established a network of regional offices dispensing an impressive amount of patronage in the form of committee appointments. The Birminghan office of Special Programmes, with 75 staff, runs a number of West Midlands committees recruiting high and low — from the Bishop of Worcester to the regional officer of the National Union of Public Employees. The committees are meant to lubricate local bargains between colleges, councillors, chambers of commerce and shop stewards so schemes for the young jobless can get started. Success is measured in places. The Birmingham Special Programmes office mounted 6,500 places in 1979-80; 23,000 this year.

## Accentuate the positive

So far MSC style corporatism has got results — measured in training places, schemes mounted, money spent and make-work for the youth of Saltley. Something has happened, and that is the MSC's achievement, says Mr Geoffrey Holland, director of the commission. "The problem with Britain is that there are so many people around who can stop things happening. To have something — meaning the MSC — "that can help things to happen is very valuable."

Yet the MSC has an impressive array of critics, not all convinced by the Rooseveltian enthusiasm of Mr Holland. Some critics, for example in the local teaching service or the Department of Education, are merely jealous of the MSC's crock of gold. Had education in Britain not been riven by its local-central split and the schools' tardy recognition of their obligations to pupils' job prospects then education might have got the money that the MSC now has. There was a time in 1977-78 when Mrs Shirley Williams was Secretary for Education when the unemployment blood money might have found its way directly to the schools and further education colleges.

As it is, the MSC buys courses from local colleges and the MSC pays the salaries of an uncounted number of trainers and counsellors who are nominally on the books of local councils. The public financing of further education has therefore become worryingly complex; provision for the 16-19-year-olds population a maze. Training at St Peter's, Saltley, can cost the MSC some £2,000 per year per place — not too far short of the cost of tuition in a university.

How to measure the effectiveness of such training or other youth placements? Hard evidence is rare and difficult to assess in a slump; anecdotal evidence isn't good. Mr Michael Heseltine, Environment Secretary, got an earful of trainees' complaints on his Merseyside walkabout — "f...ing useless" was what he heard. His solution is to put more trainees to work on "useful" projects, run by the very local authorities which are the target of the Government's campaign to reduce public sector employment.

But serious questions remain about the value of local special programmes. The structure of the MSC excites other, bigger worries. Sir Leo Pliatzky, commissioned by Mrs Thatcher to review the growth of secondary bureaucracy (quangos as its symptoms are known), noted that until 1979 the MSC had enjoyed such a priority in public spending allocations that it had been saved from making hard choices. He wondered if the dual responsibility for employment of the MSC and the Department of Employment would always make the ordering of priorities difficult.

Certainly the MSC's connexions with Whitehall and Parliament are complex, hinging in part on discussion by MPs of the MSC's corporate plans (only recently and reluctantly vouchsafed to them), and in part on a ministerial sub-group of the Cabinet economic strategy committee which together with an interdepartmental manpower group chaired by Mr Donald Derx, a deputy secretary in the Department of Employment, oversees the MSC's doings.

The tripartite organization of the commission supposedly enlists the cooperation of trade unions and employers in the various schemes. It also stops certain fundamental issues being properly aired — because they might offend one of these social partners. Wage rates for young workers is one taboo; trade unions have been reluctant to have the MSC make much progress in overhauling Britain's apprenticeship system and complacent employers have been happy to go along.

Not surprisingly, the MSC's top officials are its most assiduous apologists. Mr John Cassels, director until the end of September, believes it to be the handmaiden of a great transformation of Britain's labour force into a body of workers poised to take advantage of the new technologies now in prospect. In this view, the MSC's Special Programmes are a temporary dislocation. Look instead, he adumbrates, at the MSC's new training plan, a long term plan "of immense importance to the economic life of the country and to its social cohesion." (Working for the MSC has not hurt Mr Cassels' civil service career. He has moved to become a second permanent secretary with Sir Derek Rayner's Cabinet Office waste unit.)

## 100,000 flowers bloom

But in Mr Geoffrey Holland, the MSC's newly appointed director, there is an unabashed evangelist for Special Programmes. They have to be operated outside the normal constraints of a central government department's tidy rule-book, he says. Schemes for the young jobless have to be created locally and a host of diverging interests reconciled. This needs, according to the Holland ideal, fast-moving relatively free-spending officials out in the field seeking and creating job and training opportunities — imaginative and entrepreneurial civil servants.

"Almost literally we have 100,000 flowers blooming about the place," in schemes of one sort or another. "It is better to err that way than the other way."

And conversation with Mr Holland, a relatively young man (at 43) for his post as the MSC's chief bureaucrat has an unmistakeable whiff of the New Deal in Roosevelt's America, if good government does things to help people.

## Ransomed for union support

Special Programmes are new, they need improvement, says Mr Holland. "The problem that Roosevelt found and we have found is that you can have 100,000 flowers but you are not sure which are the most sweet-smelling. We have to move towards something like Her Majesty's Inspectorate of schools" to review the effulgence of projects and schemes.

Does the MSC's closeness to the organized labour movement mean some public manpower policies are being ransomed for union support? MSC officials believe union representation has been beneficial; has bought off the hostility of some unions to giving employers access to cheap and youthful labour. Mr Cassels says, tripartism has allowed continuity in MSC's programmes despite changes in political fashion (the TUC is a good ally when Labour is in; the CBI when the Tories came back).

On the MSC's structure: yes, Mr Holland says, "we have allowed bureaucratization and red tape to close in. We have got to cut it out again". That may not be easy. As the MSC approaches its second decade, it faces the bureaucratic ossification that often encumbers even vigorous new bodies in their middle years. Once Special Programmes are recognized as permanent fixtures, what justification will there be for a free-floating hived-off administration (especially when the Department of Employment retains, oddly, various job-creating responsibilities)?

But bringing the MSC back into the bosom of Whitehall would mean the government recognizing that long-term unemployment and unprecedently high levels of joblessness among tender-aged youth are here to stay. Defining them, administratively, as the business of a hived-off whipping boy — the point is Mr James Prior's — is a nice let-out for politicians.

Mr Norman Tebbitt, successor to Mr Prior as Secretary for Employment, is at this moment reviewing the MSC. He is likely to start out with a prejudice against Special Programmes and any such expensive child-minding operation. Mr Geoffrey Holland is a plausible if interested witness for the defence.

But for the MSC this summer's civil disorders would have been worse, "I'm quite certain of that", says Mr Holland. "We have now had one million young unemployed in the programme. They would have had nothing as an alternative to the dole. If it had not been for us, we should have had even more than we have had: a lot of alienated, under-developed young people lost in a modern world."



The Youth Opportunities Programme provides help backstage at the Croydon Warehouse Theatre



Geoffrey Holland, MSC director of Special Programmes, with Earl Bailey, aged 16, the 500,000th entrant to the Youth Opportunities programme.

# Solidarity: what a pity it does not include the women of Poland

A visit to Poland at the moment is for anyone a heady experience. For a woman the experience can also be strangely dislocating. On the one hand there is still an overwhelming barrage of courtesy, particularly for a woman with a small child. In any crowded Warsaw tram there would be intense competition to give me a seat; in interminable queues for boarding aeroplanes I was whisked to the front and escorted on board while armed soldiers kept back the childless rabble. The effect of all this was slightly amusing, very charming and most seductive.

But this is not the only aspect of women's life in Poland. In a Communist state, despite the strong survival of male deference, women can and do work as road-builders, doctors and crane drivers. So it would seem that Polish women enjoy the best of all possible worlds: old-fashioned protective courtesy in the best traditions of Catholicism, combined with economic and political equality engendered by Communism. However, this apparently utopian picture cracks when one examines the power structures, even within an organization that stands for forward-looking idealism and democracy: Solidarity.

Solidarity's membership has grown enormously in the past year and is now thought to have stabilized at about 10 million, or one in three of the population. Having developed from earlier underground movements, its hierarchy has now been established: below the president are two vice-presidents, then a praesidium of about 10 and then a council of 100. Every one of these, from president to lowliest council member, is male.

There was once a woman on the council, and her story is illuminating. Anna Walentynowicz was a welder in the Gdansk shipyards. Besides being a widow and a good Catholic, she was active with Lech Walesa in the resistance movements which preceded the setting up of Solidarity. She was the focus for strike action when the authorities tried to dismiss her for her political activities. Then, as a member of the Solidarity council, she was a figure of great popular appeal, as charismatic throughout the land as Walesa himself.



Rachel Cullen

Yet the union convened a "workers Court" in an attempt to remove her from its council. The grounds were that she was politically naive and too radical — this despite her long political apprenticeship in the pre-Solidarity underground free union. The court, however, found in her favour and so she could not be ejected, but later she resigned from the council. In the Gdansk Solidarity strike last December she was to be found still working for her union, though now in the kitchens.

The story is the same in other sections of Solidarity: women who had been active in the underground movements began with a voice in the new union, but almost all have now lost their positions of power. Alina Pienkowska was on the Gdansk regional council for the shipyard, but is so no longer. A woman used to head the doctor's section of Solidarity for the Warsaw division: she has been ousted. Indeed, in the capital there is now only one division headed by a woman; the intervention section, which follows up cases of individual complaint against the state. She, of course, may stay entrenched in her position, but the short history of women in Solidarity makes this at least doubtful.

Meanwhile many women are taking an age-old alternative route to power through motherhood, and there are also economic reasons for the present population explosion. Jobs done by women are generally ill-paid and boring, and the Government, in an attempt to paper over the undoubted unemployment problem, has recently offered an extension in paid maternity leave from one year to three. There is some doubt among more cynical women that this promise will be kept, but clearly a large number have jumped at the opportunity to get out of their dreary jobs.

Of course, it would be patronizing and futile to suggest that Solidarity ought to have found more effective ways of channelling women's discontent, even though it would be good to see the people of Poland represented equally in the decision-making heart of the country's most important and vital organization. For, though desperately short of most things, Poland is rich in the enthusiasm, intelligence and political passion of its people. It is doubly sad then that half this vital resource is being wasted.



(Only two women among Polish workers at Fiat)

# Breast-feeding and pregnancy: some truth in the old wives' tale

Only in the present century have women in western countries acquired the freedom to become sexually active while rejecting a life pattern based on repeated pregnancies. Yet while the sociological consequences of this new freedom have been examined in the minutest detail, the hormonal effects have come under less scrutiny.

Unravelling the complex links between hormones, fertility, pregnancy, and lactation is now, however, being given high priority. These relationships may hold the keys to two of the most pressing problems facing medical science; providing satisfactory contraception for women in Third World countries and finding some way of reducing the frequency of breast cancer in women of all cultures.

In western countries breast feeding is encouraged as safer and healthier for the baby as well as being an important element in forming psychological bonding between mother and infant. Little mention is made of its contraceptive effects — indeed the belief that "you cannot get pregnant while you are still feeding" is often dismissed as an old wives' tale.

In Africa, Asia, and South America, however, breast feeding is the most important factor in spacing pregnancies in societies where contraception is still not readily available. So how does breast feeding prevent pregnancy, and how reliable is it?

In primitive communities such as the Kung hunters in the Kalahari desert the average interval between births may be as long as four years: this spacing seems to be entirely due to the contraceptive effect of breast feeding. As soon as the Kung leave their nomadic way of life and settle in towns and villages, the birth interval drops. Few European women seem able to go much over a year before another pregnancy (assuming no other form of birth control) and the interval may be as short as four to six months.

The explanation for this wide variation lies in the mechanism by which breast-feeding protects against pregnancy. Milk formation by the breasts is controlled by a hormone, prolactin, secreted by the pituitary gland at the base of the brain. So long as the blood contains high levels of prolactin the pituitary does not secrete the trigger hormones that lead to ovulation, menstruation, and the possiblity of pregnancy.

Recent research has shown that the amounts of prolactin depend critically on the frequency and duration of stimulation of the nipples by the suckling infant. The Kung bushwomen achieve their amazing three years of infertility because they feed their infants on demand — and often at intervals as short as 20 minutes. When these women move into villages and no longer feed their babies so frequently they become pregnant more quickly.

Research in Edinburgh has shown that the contraceptive effect of breast-feeding persists for as long as the baby takes only breast milk. As soon as the mother introduces supplementary feeds — either dried milk or solids — the stimulus to prolactin secretion declines and ovulation becomes more likely. Only while she feeds exclusively with breast milk and allows her baby to suckle as often as he wants can a mother hope to postpone her return to fertility.

Is this further scientific ammunition for the pressure groups campaigning against the promotion of dried milks in developing countries? Should not women in Africa and Asia be taught more about the contraceptive effect of prolonged breast-feeding?

Sadly, the issue is more complex than that. Research in Guatemala has shown that peasant women are commonly so poorly nourished that their breast milk can provide only half the protein and energy required by a baby of three months. If a mother relies on breast milk alone her baby's growth will be slow and he will become weak and malnourished. If she supplements her breast milk (with all the attendant risks of gastroenteritis from polluted water and dirty feeding bottles) she is likely quickly to become pregnant again.

The implications of these research findings are plain enough. The miserable cycle of frequent births and high infant mortality will persist in developing countries so long as women are starving. Only by ensuring that the mothers' nutrition is adequate can governments hope to lower the birth rate and the infant mortality rate.

A second, thought — provoking implication for research groups is that human lactation might be the most "normal" model for contraception — at least for the spacing of births.

At present, however, the focus of research interest in studies of sex hormones in Western communities is the link between breast cancer and the postponement of first pregnancy. Despite improvements in treatment, breast cancer remains a major cause of illness and death in middle age: one woman in every 17 will develop breast cancer at some time in her life.

For many years childbearing has been known to protect against breast cancer: the disease is most common in women who have never been pregnant. More recently the age at which a woman first becomes pregnant has been found to be the determining factor. The longer a woman delays her first pregnancy the greater her risk of developing breast cancer later in life. Whether the woman breast feeds seems to have no effect, and nor does the number of pregnancies increase the protective effect of the first.

What seems to happen is that pregnancy causes permanent changes in the breast; after pregnancy the cells that line the milk ducts become more sensitive to the regular monthly cycle of sex hormones. If the woman has not been pregnant these same hormones provoke a different response from the breast tissues and may eventually stimulate growth of a breast cancer.

The crucial question — as yet unanswered — is the effect on the breasts of the mixture of hormones provided by oral contraceptives. Research already completed has shown that women who have taken oral contraceptives after their first pregnancy do not seem to have any increased risk of breast cancer. No one yet knows whether the pill increases or reduces the risk of later breast cancer in women who have never been pregnant — nor the effects of the various hormone combinations in different pills.

For the time being, then, there are more questions than answers. As so often happens in medicine, the more detailed the investigations the more complex appears the background to a disease. One of the few certainties is that (short of a massive nuclear war) the world will remain overpopulated. In the twenty-first century few women will want more than one or two pregnancies in their 30 years of fertile adult life. What the medical research teams have to find is the optimum combination of hormones in those 30 years, reducing risks as far as possible with a minimum of intervention.

Dr Tony Smith
Medical Correspondent

THE ARTS

## Television

# A rich harvest

The first of planned cycle of "Tory stories", he tells us in *Radio Times*, centring on crises of English Conservatism and false revolutionary dawns since the end of the Second World War, Trevor Griffiths's *Country* (BBC 1) took place in a wealthy brewer's mansion during the General Election of 1945 while the stables were occupied by an ominous brood of common folk. The black sheep (James Fox) returned, was persuaded to take over the firm and turned the tide of revolution indefinitely with the invention of recarbonated beer: what Bill Haydon in *Tinker, Tailor* . . . actually wept to call the economic suppression of the masses had begun.

*Country* was also offered, according to its author, as a critique of The Country House Play — a fake genre Mr Griffiths claims, since it proposes that the aristocratic rich are the same as the rest of us, only richer, whereas any good Marxist knows that money has transformed them into an alien species, a race apart. Evelyn Waugh would have warmly agreed, so *Country* could have been alluding to *Brideshead*. To what, then? *Dear Octopus*, improbably close at time in character and situation (even if, unlike Cicely Courtneidge, Wendy Hillier displayed small interest in folding her dinner napkin into swans)? There was a close and deliberate affinity with *The Cherry Orchard*, of which Griffiths and his director Richard Eyre gave us a marvellously lucid version at the same time a week ago, with Lopakhin, naturally and without strain to the masterpiece, becoming a figure of quiet humanity and conviction. But the relationship of *Country* to Chekov was ill-defined, and the technical demands of compressing the kind of events and confrontations that spread across three or four acts in the theatre into 80 minutes without a break give the playwright little time for anything else.

There were two other reasons why the result, although always promising to ignite and therefore never dull, fell between propaganda and pastiche. It failed to live down to the writer's reductive economic view of human nature — the family he created was not, after all, unlike most groups of repressed and repressive relatives gathering for a christening, a birthday and a dance — while Ann Scott's production and Mr Eyre's directing had the kind of elegance and style that becomes a pleasure, perhaps distracting, in itself. Mr. Fox led a genuinely distinguished cast (Joan Greenwood, voice and mischief unimpaired, Jill Bennett in carnivorous form, Penelope Wilton, calm and grave as the communist daughter returned for the kill) with a performance of almost disconcerting energy and charm that packed a hypnotic unpredictability suggesting quite a different sort of play.

**Michael Ratcliffe**

## Dance

### Kabuki

Sadler's Wells

The last time Kabuki was seen in London, in 1977, it was led by Ichikawa Ennosuke III and it was obvious that he was already a master. By combining a scholarly respect for the ancient traditions of the form with a theatrical command of the modern stage elements, from lighting to design, he has become the most important Kabuki actor in Japan and the items he has brought on his return to Sadler's Wells reaffirm and amplify his great skills.

He has not settled for the easiest of pieces, nor for those that might concentrate the splendid pictorial elements of the form into a short dose of colourful exotica for the London audience. The two items instead offer a range of challenges and subtleties and they become accessible through consumate acting skills, impeccable musical support and a particularly rich vision of the stage picture.

*Renjishi* is the opening piece, a Kabuki dance derived from the Noh theatre. Against the backdrop of 13 musicians, two actors tell how a father lion pushes his son into a ravine to teach him survival. The father's anxiety presents Ennosuke with an opportunity to project the most tender emotions throughout the theatre, but the piece assumes an extraordinary measure of spectacle when the spirits of the legendary lions take over, with a glorious change of costume and thrilling rhythmic dances.

Ennosuke's partner in that is Ichikawa Danshiro IV, another greatly talented actor who becomes Ennosuke's antagonist in *Shunkan*, from the play by Chikamatsu. With sword fights, sung narrative and exchanges of speech, it is nearer to the ordinary idea of Kabuki. But that idea can make little preparation for the last five minutes of Ennosuke's performance, an explosive physical demonstration of emotions designed to haunt the spectator forever. It should be seen, at all costs.

**Ned Chaillet**



## Jeremy's many irons in the fire

Pictured is Jeremy Irons, the star of the moment, as photographed recently by Lord Snowdon. Last night he appeared in the second part of Granada's 11-part adaptation of Evelyn Waugh's *Brideshead Revisited* in which Charles Ryder, the character he plays, spent an idyllic summer at Brideshead with Sebastian Flyte and then travelled to Venice to visit Lord Marchmain (Laurence Olivier).

Brideshead, at £4.5m the most expensive television serial ever made, has so far proved a hit with the critics but Granada is waiting edgily for the end of the week when viewing figures will finally be released.

Meanwhile Irons is also starring in *The French Lieutenant's Woman*, a film by Karel Reisz, which has also been widely acclaimed by the critics. He is currently sifting offers for his next project but his only form plan at the moment is *Betrayal*, a film version of Harold Pinter's play produced by Sam Spiegel, which will start filming in London in March next year. As in *Brideshead*, *Betrayal* will require the 33-year-old Irons to age.

Commenting on the reception accorded to Brideshead, Irons said: "It brought a great sense of relief and a great sense of excitement. I am proud of it and thrilled by the reception. It was delightful, like giving birth to a beautiful baby."

## Concerts

# Models of composure

### Pollini

Festival Hall

Fond as he is of mixing modern works with standard repertory, Maurizio Pollini can rarely come up with a programme as exciting and apt as that he gave on Monday night. He began with Beethoven, choosing two of the middle-period sonatas whose deep earnest boldness and impatience could then be turned in the many mirrors of Webern's variations, to yield, finally, the second sonata of the young Boulez. Or looked at another way, here were two titans held apart by an angel.

There was, though, more than a touch of quivering angelic radiance in both the Beethoven and the Boulez, a feeling of strife and vigour taken up into a wholly mental sphere. Sometimes it was a case of opposites held in perfect, tense unease, as in the slow movement of the "Tempest" sonata, with its parallel streams of stark funereal tolling and marvellously supple melody. Sometimes a very fast tempo, as in the first movement of the "Waldstein", yet gave an impression of complete physical stillness, just as a gas flame is the stable image of a racing flow of energy.

Perhaps, too, it was the tireless wrestling of the Boulez that contrived to make the Beethoven sonatas seem in retrospect models of composure. Again the fight took place in the mind, as is entirely proper: Boulez's insistence that "so-called" expressive nuances should be avoided is surely not a declaration of emptiness but rather a challenge to the performer to touch levels hidden behind the easy convention emotions. This Mr Pollini did. Playing most remarkably from memory, he communicated all the intellectual effort of grappling with what cannot be understood, of questioning and questioning and questioning again without any hope of there being a coherent answer.

His view beyond mere violence and outrage was especially welcome.

**Paul Griffiths**

### City of London Sinfonia/Hickox

Queen Elizabeth Hall

The virtues of conservatism might have been the theme for Monday night's City of London Sinfonia concert: an imaginative coupling of the music of Gerald Finzi and Nicholas Maw. The label should not be taken pejoratively; neither composer would claim, or have claimed, to be in the avant garde, but each has enriched his tradition with works of integrity and bearing a personal imprint.

Finzi is best remembered by *Dies Matalis*, a skilfull and moving setting of poetry by Thomas Traherne portraying vision of innocence dear to Finzi's heart. The cantata is generally performed with a solo tenor; here the soloist was the soprano Anne Dawson, at only 22, the winner of several prizes and surely on the verge of an exciting career. The unusual beauty of her voice and enchanting stage personality seduce her audience, so much so that one does not at first notice the unvaried tone colour and dynamics. Nevertheless there is a deep musicanship waiting to be brought out here.

Nicholas Maw's *Life Studies*, a series of eight pieces for 15 solo strings, was acclaimed at its appearance a few years ago as heralding a new development in the composer's style. Depending neither on conventional sonata structure not a single tonal centre, the studies evolve their own inner logic by their dramatic coherence and by the sheer forcefulness of their argument.

The City of London Sinfonia under Richard Hickox did justice to these aspects in their performance of Studies numbers 2,7 and 8.

Other Finzi pieces, the Eclogue Op. 10 for piano and strings, and the Clarinet Concerto were given first-rate performancs by David Perrett and Michael Collins respectively. With these players at 20 and 19 years of age it was very much an evening for outstanding young talent.

**Barry Millington**

## Theatre

### The Catch

Royal Court Theatre Upstairs

Nick Darke's short piece follows Paul Copley's *Tapster* as another exercise in studio theatre provincialism. For anyone coming fresh to this genre, its distinguishing features include uncompromisingly authentic local dialect, microscopic naturalism, and a preoccupation with the delayed impact of mainstream British life on the remotest backwaters on the map. The usual message for any pastorally-inclined metropolitan spectator is that he is better off where he is than in some benighted village or desolate rain-lashed headland.

*The Catch* takes place somewhere on the West Country coast in the ramshackle house of a middle-aged fisherman called Swiddles who has been driven into casual trading by the declining catches. The "bastards" who are never off his lips in the first scene seem to be French invaders of the 12-mile limit. And evidence of Swiddles's defeat is strewn around Chris Townsend's stage in the crates of bone china, second-hand books, gonks, and cheap electric fans.

Other casualties of the vanishing mackerel shoals are Swiddles's smoulderingly discontented younger daughter Thelma, and his unsatisfactory son-in-law Leadwell — nominally a life boat cox who puts more time into handling hot goods and playing in pop music gigs than he does into safeguarding the coastline.

All three agree that they are living in a dead place. "I wake up in the morning," says Swiddles, "and put my blinkers on . . . I walk down the street and see the useless ornaments." But there are different degrees of capitulation to the bombardment of trash. Thelma holds on indignantly to what is left of the seafaring heritage, pouncing indignantly on her father for trading the family's nautical instruments for a crate of china. Leadwell has renounced the past entirely. Swiddles remains stranded between them, compromised but not yet fully corrupted, and the play's action puts him to the test. He is offered a consignment of cocaine, which he first agrees to hold as a middleman, and then destroys.

I am not sure what that proves, but it is the manner in which he does it that counts. He slices into the packet with an axe and then blows the contents into oblivion with one of the electric fans. Mr Darke, having assembled a stage-full of junk, profitably enlists it in the story-telling.

He also introduces a sardonic little puppet play with the crate of gonks, and gives the frustrated trader a good china smashing scene.

The story is also strengthened by the presence of the unseen figure of Gogo — a newcomer who has livened up the town in more ways than one; and who supplies the structure for another well organized scene where the cocaine-dealing father and his pregnant daughter are both trying to make a secret phone call to the man who has landed both of them in a mess.

Otherwise, apart from the sheer thickness of its dialect, the play is needlessly opaque. Essential plot points are buried in superfluous detail, motives change for no clear reason, and there is a prevailing uncertainly of what the characters want. The play sits on the stage like a heavy weight which it is beyond the playwright's energy to raise and animate. I am in no position to dispute the authenticity of the performances of Mike Grady, Tom Watson, and Frances Low, but if it was the intention of Mr Darke and his director, Roger Mitchell, to bring this hidden bit of England into well-focused close-up, they have not succeeded.

**Irving Wardle**

## Sponsorship

# Why business wants a seat in the circle

The growth phase of public funding of the arts has ground to a halt. The best hope now is that Government finance will at least mark time, though real cuts seem more likely and indeed are currently dreaded almost daily.

But the arts' hunger for cash is undininished and steadily made more painful by the fact that their costs almost invariably suffer a more punitive rate of inflation than the rest of the economy. Against that background qualms once felt about commercial sponsorship are rapidly being buried, while companies are showing a remarkable willingness to invest in what IBM grisly calls a Cultural Sponsorship Programme.

The latest indications for this year suggest that companies will put £6m into the arts, against £5m last year, and £600,000 in 1976. It is still small compared with the Arts Council's £80m or the total Government arts budget of £180.7m but the key point is that it is growing rapidly and its application is becoming increasingly sophisticated.

Sophistication has also spread to the recipients of the cash. It no longer disquieting for companies or audiences to discover that a performance of *King Lear* has been underwritten by profits from computers, that sherry consumption may be financing a piano recital or that smoking and opera are inextricably linked. The faint whiff of the grotesque which used to accompany commercial sponsorship or the arts has been dispelled.

The sense of grotesquerie arose from a particularly English puritanism which finds it difficult to reconcile marketing and the sublime: The grandest statement of this difficulty was the National Theatre's disclosure that it had turned down £750,000 worth of sponsorship earlier this year because: "It seems to us wrong to be into a position where we had to have private sponsorship to do the job we are paid to do by public money."

But financial pressures have rendered such fastidiousness outdated; meanwhile the Government has taken to sugaring the pill of public spending cuts in this area by making encouraging noises about commercial sponsorship.

The fact that commercial money is available at all in the depths of recession is possibly surprising. But the characteristic sponsors — banks, insurance companies or retailers — are generally those least affected by cash flow crises while tobacco and drink companies are now sufficiently committed to the idea to prevent any sudden cancellations.

Most of the established sponsors now appear to be roughly improving their contributions in line with inflation, rather than taking new initiatives. The growth in the market is being generated partly by new companies joining in and partly by the rapid expansion of the related fields in which money can be spent. Thus a sponsored concert can lead to a sponsored season which in turn can lead to a sponsored set of records.

### A fully commercial entrepreneur, bringing together money and talent

With the exception of commercial patronage, in which companies like Guinness and Marks and Spencer give money as part of their perceived communal duty rather than for public relations, company money is spent to promote the company.

"We don't do this because we like the arts", commented one faintly weary executive. In the most typical case a big prestigious opera performance provides a big prestigious corporate image for the company whose name is above the title.

Straightforward cheque-signing for the blockbusters of the performing arts remains the type of sponsorship of which most companies first think. But vast parties of company guests pouring in late after the interval have regularly negated any good will as far as the audience is concerned. On the other side the arts companies have always felt that such random beneficence is unpredictable and therefore damaging to any long-term planning.

It is in these edgy areas in which people like Luke Rittner and Bill Kallaway have been working to improve communications and understanding. Rittner is director of the Association for Business Sponsorship of the Arts which is funded by its corporate members, while Kallaway is a fully commercial entrepreneur bringing together money and talent.

To the accusation that commercial money is spasmodic Rittner's response is that all money is spasmodic. Knowing whether a sponsor is available may well be as impossible as knowing whether tickets will be sold. Meanwhile corporate insensitivity is gradually being overcome by increasing maturity in a field which is still less than a decade old in this country.

"Of course in an ideal world", he said, "Patronage would be a better system. But sponsorship means we can put up an arguable case for a company as to why it should back the local theatre or whatever."

From the arts side Rittner is also observing and encouraging a less apathetic attitude towards sponsorship by the organizations. Public subsidy has made many of them narrow minded about sources of finance but gradually, with the appointment of full time employees searching for sponsors, they are waking up to the potential and accepting the extent to which the sponsors can justifiably specify precisely the performance with which they wish to be associated.

The danger is, of course, that the whole sponsorship market may mature to the point where arts organizations simply become extremely elaborate advertising vehicles. Kallaway insists this is not happening.

"Companies want to be supportive rather than domineering," he said, "we have never had any person who wants to change artistic ambitions at all."

But what is happening — and mutterings throughout industry and the arts suggest this may be the dominant trend of the future — is that sponsorship is increasing in what Kallaway calls "objectivity".

By this he means that sponsors are linking product and sponsored performance more closely — he pointed to the Segovia International Guitar Competition backed by the Spanish sherry producers. But the real point is that recessionary pressures on cash are forcing companies to look more closely at what their sponsorship achieves. This mere corporate image-building is now falling out of favour and there is an unacknowledged drift of control of arts sponsorship from public relations to marketing departments.

This will result in product rather than company-linked promotions and may prove slightly more distasteful to the recipients. But finally the fairly cautious way in which companies have entered the field means that sponsors are scarce so they retain the dominant position in the market equation: it is the artists who have to seek out the sponsors rather than the reverse. While that is the case attempts like last year's plan from Norman St John-Stevas to persuade the banks to form a £500m fund for the arts will continue to founder. Such a plan is seen as merely submerging the hard commercial edge of the deals and turning the companies into anonymous donors and, high-minded though that may seem, it is not the game they are currently playing.

**Bryan Appleyard**

**Some of the corporate sponsors and their budgets.**

| COMPANY | ANNUAL BUDGET | EVENTS |
|---|---|---|
| W. H. Smith | £100,000 — up 10 per cent this year. | W. H. Smith Literary Award, Nat. Youth Jazz Orch., Poets in Schools. |
| John Harvey and Sons | £130,000 — up over 50 per cent this year. | Bournemouth Symph. Orch. and Sinfonietta, Leeds Int. Piano Comp., Bath Fest. |
| Midland Bank | £400,000 — up in line with inflation. | Covent Garden Proms, Royal Shakespeare Co., Royal Ballet's Big Top. |
| Sainsbury | £500,000 over three years — new scheme. | Kent Opera, Polka Children's Theatre, Sadlers Wells. |
| Unilever | Just started arts sponsorship with undisclosed sum. | Young Musicians Symph. Orch., Concerts at RFH. |
| BP | £150,000 — up slightly. | Nat. Youth Orchs. of Scotland and Wales, Local events. |
| Marks and Spencer | £185,000 | Local emphasis related to stores, Nat. Fest. of Music for Youth. Installation of "loops" in theatres for hard of hearing. |
| Imperial Group | Not disclosed but thought to be £250,000 | Ballet Awards, Royal Opera House, Glyndebourne, Imp. Tobacco Portrait Award, Ballet Rambert. |
| IBM | Amount undisclosed. | Productions at Old Vic, Royal Exchange, Manchester, RSC, Fests. at Chichester, Worcester, Edinburgh, Newcastle. |




Young promenaders queue outside the Royal Opera House before one of the special Proms performances sponsored each year by the Midland Bank.

# How high speed Lawson stirred up Energy

When Nigel Lawson, newly appointed Secretary of State for Energy, first walked into his new office he was less than happy at what he saw. Since the time of Tony Benn, it seemed, British energy policy had been run from a passable imitation of a bar in a Bayswater guest house. The dominant features were a desk and assorted tables in shiny-black African wood, with even shinier stainless steel legs. The "matching" chairs were in tropical green leather. And there were mysterious dark stains on the walls, the largest betraying where Mr Benn had paraded the banner of the National Union of Mineworkers.

At the Treasury, Lawson had been used to palatial elegance and old masters. He knew what he wanted at Energy. What he found was not what he wanted. So he changed it — propelling the offending furniture swiftly down the corridor to the office of a new junior minister who was still too new to argue.

He took the same attitude to his predecessor's privatization policy — although he was less surprised by it than he was by the furniture. In two-and-a-half years as Energy Secretary David Howell had carried out virtually none of the privatization pledges which the government had made before coming into power. Opposition from trades unions, treasury officials, nationalized industry chiefs and prophets of "oil doom" had ensured that the Government still had monopoly ownership of the British National Oil Corporation, and that British Gas still had (in the department's own wonderful word) "monopsony" powers to buy every cubic foot of gas produced from the North Sea.

British Gas was still in the *oil production business*, and in the business of selling £280m a year of servicing and appliances. The files bore massive evidence of "initiatives" and "official committees" — but little prospect of action.

Lawson arrived with the reputation of an intellectual bully who was good at getting his own way. But even his greatest admirers were surprised when on Monday — the first day after MPs returned to Westminster — he was able to announce "without doubt the biggest programme of privatization ever to come before parliament".

British Gas, he announced, was to lose its oil production interests and its right of first refusal to all North Sea gas. New legislation would be capable of forcing it to sell its gas showrooms — though not immediately. BNOC's oilfields were to be transferred to the private sector — with the state keeping only a minority stake.

The question that was immediately asked — particularly by Lawson's political enemies on his own side — was how much of the blitz was the Secretary of State's own doing, and how much the inexorable result of long slow workings within the department. The answer now seems almost unanimous: that without Nigel Lawson some of the package



Nigel Lawson: rat-a-tat with the intellectual rabbit punches

*might* have been the same, but nothing would ever have been put forward on the same massive scale.

Lawson began the task with the advantage of a deep gut belief in the benefits of bringing private capital into the publicly owned industries. He stuck to his views on the general benefits of wider ownership, even when it became clear that the cash accruing to the Treasury from many sales would be comparatively small.

Lawson also has greater political authority than David Howell in the cabinet and its committees. As one senior Energy Department official put it: "When David was here we rarely seemed to win our case or emerge with a clear line that we could follow. Nigel is more politically attuned to what he can get away with and infinitely tougher in pursuing it to the finish."

The major obstacles to change on the British Gas side were the truculent independence of its chairman, Sir Denis Rooke, and the fact that in the short term it could mean much higher gas prices for industry. Lawson is perhaps the one politician who can beat Rooke at *his* own heavy-weight game.

On gas prices, Lawson formed the view that high prices to industry now were the only way to ensure continuous supplies to industry in the future. He stuck to his guns through all opposition and won out.

As far as BNOC was concerned, most of the obstacles to the sale had already been overcome before Lawson took office. There did remain, however, objections from ministers and *officials* who still argued airily about "control mechanisms", "national security", and "Britain's fate when the oil runs out".

As a close ally of Lawson's put it: "Nigel is at his very best when he's cutting through general arguments which he feels are irrelevant to the issue upon which he has decided. The classic Lawson style is to raise his chin, lower his voice and rat-a-tat with the intellectual rabbit punches till he's got his way. It's never won him friends. But now, at least, it *is winning results*."

Lawson has never been known for his skill at public relations. At the treasury it was John Biffen who grabbed headlines with his arresting phrases and dire prophecies, while Lawson became accused of 'delivering lectures and speeches only for the five people in Britain apart from himself who understood the policy.

Yesterday's public relations *splash* on the *first* day of the new Parliament was, true to form, more by luck than judgment. On the previous week the *Daily Express* had carried an exclusive story that Lawson, far from going ahead with his ambitious plans, had backtracked on *selling off* the gas showrooms out of deference to union threats.

In one sense, this was true. The sell-off of the showrooms will not take place this session although it will be included in the bill. But *it* threw the Energy Department into a frenzy of activity, culminating in a rush announcement to Parliament just as it was becoming impossible to refuse further clarification to the press.

It could be some time before that Energy Department frenzy will be allowed to abate. In order to meet Lawson's timetable, one of the most complex bills of the Government's entire term of office needs to be ready in about three weeks.

The new Secretary of State will have to be as disagreeably persistent with his officials as he has been to his ministerial and industrial opponents. Many are sceptical of whether both he and they can deliver. But everyone, not he least Mrs Thatcher, knows that if Nigel Lawson cannot bludgeon it through Whitehall and the House of Commons probably no one can.

**Peter Stothard**

## Henry Fairlie

# Watch out, the real Republicans are back

As far as the United States is concerned, there is considerable *symbolic importance in* the fact that the conference of world leaders which opens tomorrow is taking place in Mexico, which is one of its only true neighbours. Most of the apparent difficulties which America has with the rest of the world can be traced to the fact that the two countries, which lie across its borders, Canada and Mexico, are neither strong nor wealthy enough to compete with it in either peace or war.

Since the British flung the French back into what is now Canada, during the seven years' war, since the Louisiana purchase in 1802 by which the territory of the United States was advanced in one stroke of the pen from the mouth of the Mississippi to the Rocky Mountains, since the Mexican war ended in 1848 by fastening the huge territories of today's sunbelt to the political body of an already vast nation, the Americans have had no neighbours which they cannot everwhelm by either their power or their money.

*They have not even had to* have colonies.

They have had no need to get on with their neighbours as do the quarrelling nations of every *other continent*. It has not been necessary for them either to form intricate alliances with Mexico and Canada, or sometimes go to war with *them and* just *hit* them on the head.

It is difficult for Americans to understand that at one and the same time they may hate the people who *live next* door but have to come to terms with them and lend them their lawnmowers.

Americans are muddled in their relations with the third world because they have never been members of a second world and have chosen to live isolated in their own first world. They have appropriated even the name "American" which geographically and historically belongs to all the peoples from the Bering Straits to the Strait of Magellan. When we talk of Europe or Asia or Africa, we do not think of only one country. When we talk of Americans, we think only of the United States.

The United States is fundamentally in conflict with every other nation in its attitude to the third world. It thinks that the third world should get on by itself. This is not because it is wilfully selfish or short-sighted. It simply has no historical impulse to accommodate people as if they were either neighbours or members of a *family*. *It must either* like them for the wrong reasons or cut them off with a penny while handing them a billion dollars on the side.

*This will be taken as* a criticism of the United States, and the criticisms will be regarded as either frivolous or jaundiced. But one cannot be *in Washington now without* feeling that, almost day by day, this country is lurching to its traditional stance of not having a foreign policy. Everything which one has learnt about this great nation in 16 years here is telling one that the United States is again swinging as if following a broken compass between *the* twin poles of isolation and intervention.

This is not a fancy image. The poles are twin. Isolation and intervention have this in common: they are opposite ways of going it alone. The importance of the Republicans in this century is that, in this regard, they are truly the most American of parties. Within the body of their own party, they swing from pole to pole with well-meant aimlessness: either bomb the hell out *of the world, or get rid of it* by turning one's back. It is always either "bring the boys home", or send abroad more boys than their mothers can produce.

It is taking us all a great deal of time to realize that the Republicans are back in power, that *the Republicans* are not Democrats, and that they represent a part of the very soul of America with which the rest of the world in its turn has to come to terms. The genius of the Democrats is that they are Europeans. That is why they "know how to govern". The genius of the Republicans is that they dislike Europeans. That is why they refuse to govern, and then leave the Democrats to govern too much. The whole meaning of the Republican party in this century lies in its name. Republicans are not monarchical

They do not believe that the world needs a system. They are foot-loose, as America is. Democrats are burdened with the conscience of Europe. *Republicans* are burdened with the conscience of America. America is all the centuries, so say the Democrats. America has no history, *that is what the Republicans* tell us. America is the same, according to the Democrats. America must yet be different, the Republicans keep *on insisting*.

It is hard for all of us to remember that Richard Nixon was not really a Republican. That is why Barry Goldwater was needed by the Republicans. It is hard for all of us to remember that Dwight Eisenhower certainly was not a Republican. That is why his adversary, Robert Taft, was known as "Mr Republican". It is hard for us to get into our minds that the Republicans really are back for the first time since Calvin Coolidge.

And with the Republicans, America has returned. This is America: "this is your life". It is not America in its power and its glory, as we have from the Democrats; it is America in its frailty and absence of glory, and we get that only from the Republicans.

For the first time in the years in which one has known this country, it has turned upside down and become itself again, and so at first seems unrecognisable. We fiddle around with our explanations, while America banishes itself again to its own deep space. It has often been remarked that American culture in this century has been creative only during Republican *administration*. The 1920s, for example, and the 1950s. This is not an accident. America has to retreat, every now and then, to find itself *again, otherwise it has nothing* to give. We are in one of the moments of retreat.

It is unsettling. One therefore writes, and people here even argue, *in an unsettled* way. Here is America, again, and it is a hot potato. It has no neighbours, and it has no centuries. Even though it is now *old*, it *colours* its hair, and disguises its ageing. It will not join the world; it will belong to history. It is nothing that we have ever *known* before or will ever see again while the years run like rabbits. It is fixed, because it is unfixed. It is totally unreliable, in the old world's meaning, but that is when it is most reliable. This is what the Cancun Conference is about. It is America vs. the World. And although that is unsettling, *it* is reassuring. America has come back to disappear again.



# Crisis time for the Czechs who chose freedom









Four leading Czech dissidents whose show trial may start soon: Karel Kyncl, Dr Jirina Siklova, Jiri Ruml and his son Jan

Vicious brutality by Czechoslovak police has been increasing during the run-up to what is expected to be a major political show trial in which 14 people will be accused of "subversion of the republic on a large scale and in cooperation with a foreign power".

*For some months the police* have been beating up human rights activists whom they take in for interrogation. Recently, they assaulted Mrs Zina Freund in her own flat. She is a spokesman of the human rights organization, Charter 77 and also, together with her husband, a member of the Committee for the Defence of the Unjustly Prosecuted (VONS). Her husband was brutally beaten up last month.

At 2 am on October 13 she was alone in their flat when the police are said to have entered, blindfolded her, beaten her, kicked her and banged her head against the wall. One of them said "We'll kill you next time. If you want to live, remember that. No one will investigate this. The post mortem will show suicide by strangulation."

As they searched the flat they made her crouch on her knees while they stepped on her feet and cut off some of her hair. Then they ripped off her nightgown and one man sat on her face while another made as if to rape her. Then they left. She is now ill from shock and concussion.

This is only one example of how persecution has increased in scope and brutality, especially since the wave of arrests in May, followed by trials such as that of Rudolf Battek, who was sentenced to seven-and-a-half years reduced on appeal to five and a half.

Of the 14 whose trial is now thought to be imminent, eight have been in custody since May.

The case is known as *Siklová et al* after Dr Jiřina Siklová, 46, a sociologist and psychologist. *The charge says* that "at least from 1979 she carried out subversive activity by assembling and distributing on a large scale documents aimed against the socialist system of the Republic. In cooperation with foreigners she was involved both in sending these materials to the West where they were published and in smuggling them back into Czechoslovakia and distributing them throughout Czechoslovakia".

*Her* co-defendants incude two well known former journalists, Mr Karel Kyncl, 54, and Jiří Ruml, 56; Mr Ruml's son Jan, 26; Dr Milan Simečka, 50, a writer and former university professor but for the past 10 years a labourer; Eva Kanturkova, 51, a writer; Dr Ján Mlynárik, 48, a Slovak historian; and Mr Jaromir Horec, 60, a poet and former journalist.

Mr Horec is reported to have recanted and allowed himself to be used by the authorities to prepare a case against the others.

Those charged but not detained include former Foreign Minister Professor Jiří Hájek, 68, Olga and Ivan Havel, wife and brother of the imprisoned playwright Václav Havel, and Professor Miro Kusý, 50, a philosopher who in 1968 was briefly head of the ideological department of the Central Committee of the Slovak Communist Party. They are expected to receive shorter or suspended sentences as they are not accused of helping to smuggle documents to the West.

As a pretext for the arrests the authorities used the detention of two French socialists who last April attempted to transport to Czechoslovakia half a ton of literature and a portable duplicator. If Czechoslovakia adhered to the spirit of the Helsinki Agreement and fulfilled its obligations under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which it ratified, there would have been no need to resort to clandestine means to allow Czechs and Slovaks access to cultural and political information freely available not only in the West but also in some other East European countries. *Rudé Právo*, the Czechoslovak Communist Party daily, has already *devoted several* full page articles attacking "traitors and hirelings" who were allegedly to receive the literature. The tone of the articles is reminiscent of the height of the Cold War.

*Rudé Právo* claimed that Dr Siklová's name was on the top of a list of names and addresses of intended recipients of "subversive literature and money".

However, there was no such list. I should know as I am a member of the small group, known as "The Solidarity Fund" which prepared this consignment of literature. The secret service obviously realizes that the idea of two French lawyers distributing 500kg of books to several hundred different addresses is absurd but for propaganda purposes anything is useful. Unfortunately some Western newspapers and a British current affairs television programme repeated the claim.

The secret service is trying to silence the human rights movement, or at least to cut its link with the West, which would then give the impression that it had been silenced. It is no coincidence that six of the eight accused are well known for their writing, much of which has been published in the West. Jan Ruml joined VONS just 24 hours after 10 of its members, including Václav Havel, were arrested im May 1979 and soon became its leading personality. Dr Jiřina Siklová was described in a recent samizdat article as "a sensitive, extremely self-sacrificing woman of rare qualities who was instrumental in disseminating free information and culture. Her work would be fully appreciated only in the future. The interpretation which will now be given to her activities (by the authorities) will be evidence of the absurdity in which we Czechs have to live in Europe towards the *end* of the twentieth century".

According to the latest reports, Dr Siklová is being beaten up by other prisoners encouraged by the warders. Mr Karel Kyncl, who before his arrest planned to come to England, where he had been granted political refugee status, is very ill. Following his first term of imprisonment in the early seventies he had to undergo an operation and lost two thirds of his stomach. Despite that he has now been refused his special diet and has lost 16kg in weight.

The regime is busy spreading disinformation and attempting to convince the West that the trial is only the defence of its legitimate interests against individuals who have violated the law and threatened the state's security. *By alleging* that the accused's "subversive activities" were financed by imperialist intelligence services they will try to justify 10- year sentences and to obscure the fact that this is a classical political trial. In the dock will be people defending their right to read and write and seek information of all *kinds* as guaranteed by Czechoslovak Law 120/1976 and by international covenants. They were merely defending their duty to maintain *the* continuity of Czechoslovak culture and a high standard of intellectual life.

The regime fears infection, from across the Polish border, seeing VONS as similar to Polish KOR, which was formed to help workers persecuted after the strikes of 1976.

Last week VONS, in a dramatic appeal for help, drew attention to the forthcoming trial of Siklová *et al* and stressed that 15 members of VONS are currently in prison, eight have been forced to go to the West and the remainder are so harassed that they find it virtually impossible to meet. Furthermore it points out that the use of widespread violence and occasionally even torture is a new development connected with the increased influence of the Polish independent trade union, Solidarity.

The appeals of Czech human rights activists should not fall on deaf ears. Protests of Western governments, political parties, trade unions and civil rights organizations asking the Czechoslovak government to behave according to the traditions of European civilisation can have an impact if they are made *before* the trial.

**Jan Kavan**



# THE TIMES DIARY

## Could Palliser be the choice for Paris?

Sir Michael Palliser, Permanent Under-Secretary of State at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, far from being "fatigued" as was reported in this column some weeks ago, is now being talked of in the corridors in King Charles Street — as our next ambassador to Paris. Sir Michael is due for retirement on his 60th birthday next April, but the word is that Mrs Thatcher, who warmed to President Mitterrand on his visit here, would like a powerful figure in Paris, and will not let Palliser's age stand in the way, much as she brought Sir Nicholas *Henderson out of retirement to* take over in Washington, replacing Peter Jay.

Sir Reginald Hibbert, our current ambassador in France, reaches 60, the normal retiring age, on February 21 next, so the timing at least is convenient.

## Models of reality

For those of you who were as surprised as I was to read in our special report yesterday, that *some people* actually get £52,000 Rolls-Royces as company cars (I had to *pay* for mine, in used oncers), it will come as a relief to find that the new cars at this year's motor show are much more down-to-earth, with an astute awareness of the world situation. I have been given my usual exclusive preview of these models. These are worthy of note:

*The British Leyland "Lemming"*: this, of course, is a development of the earlier "Mini Mouse" — faster, sleeker, more suited to the open road. Aerodynamically unstable, however, with a tendency *for its nose to dip. Not recom*mended for cliff driving.

*The Volvo "Refugee"*: Volvo, with its long-standing concern for cars which respect the environment, has now come up with the completely silent car. So peaceful is it, in fact, that they have decided to name it after fellow Scandinavian Alfred Nobel's famous Peace Prize. This year the prize went to the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, but the car's name will change every year, adding to its allure.

*The Datsun "Nikon" and the Honda "Pentax"*: Mindful that Britain may bring in import controls, but also aware that our customs service has been badly affected by government cuts, the wily Japanese have renamed some of their more popular models after cameras. In this way they hope no one will notice as the cars slip in.

*The Volkswagen "CND-mobile"*: *A brilliant concept this: its launch in* Britain is timed to coincide with the anti-nuclear rally at the weekend, this car is in fact a tank-cum-survival unit for a post-nuclear world. Marketed in southern Europe as the "Rommel", it, is already very popular in Italy and Greece where its selling slogan is: "Don't leave Nato without it."

*The Renault "President"*: The hit of the show. Widely acclaimed as the car of the future, the President goes for 20 years without power, but starts first time, whatever the temperature.



*Though the history of precious stones is full of colourful, not to say macabre, incident (like the South African black miner who cut his own leg so as to hide some diamonds in the wound), few jewelers can have had as exciting a moment as Harry Winston 25 years ago. The New York jeweler was approached by someone (he still won't say who), with 16 large rubies on offer. The seller claimed they were the fabled Mazarin rubies, belonging to the French Cardinal who was one of the great collectors of the seventeenth century.*

*Incredibly, since the rubies had been lost since the French revolution, this anonymous seller's claim appeared to be true. In any event, Winston bought them.*

*They have been kept in a bank until recently but now have been reassembled into a seventeenth century-style necklace with a number of large diamonds in the old-fashioned rose cut (which gives the stones a distinctive champagne colour). I must say it is an expensive way for a jeweler to promote his newer gems — the rubies and the latest creations go on display at the Ambassadors Club tomorrow — but they are well worth a look. If you feel like wearing them, however, they will set you back a cool $12m.*

## Money changes

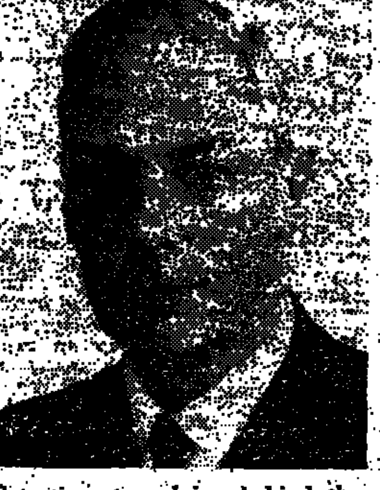
The National Institute of Economic and Social Research, that bastion of unrepentant Keynesianism, is seeking a replacement for its donnish director, David Worswick. Worswick has manfully held the gates against encroaching monetarism and new-fangled econometric techniques — and the institute's prestige and importance have faded. Now, with an eye on changes of *direction* (political, economic?) Sir Donald MacDougall, chief economic adviser to the CBI; and chairman of the institute's selection committee is surveying the field.

It's a professorial salary for the job — from next October — which poses problems for some of the likely candidates from the Bank of England (such as John Fleming) and from industry.

Which leaves the academic buccaneers. Michael Posner has one more year as chairman of the Social Science Research Council, so the timing would be nice for him. But everyone's favourite neo-Keynesian for director is Maurice Peston the economist from Queen Mary College, London and former Labour government adviser.

## Royal find

When the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh visited Rear Admiral Sir Richard Trowbridge in Western Australia last night I wonder whether Her Majesty realized the



detective story lying behind the presence of a new portrait of her father King George VI in Trowbridge's Perth home.

Sir Richard, a former commander of the Royal Yacht Britannia and now the Governor of Western Australia, was anxious to commission a picture of the late King in full dress naval uniform to hang in Government House. Apparently King George *was one of the few gaps in his* collection of portraits of British monarchs.

Unfortunately, no suitable portraits on which the new painting might be based were available in Australia, so the Western Australian office in London was asked if it could find anything appropriate in *Britain*.

An extensive search eventually yielded a cutting from *The Times* dated December 8, 1938 showing a photograph of a painting of King George by Mr Francis Hodge. The caption said that the painting was on view for the first time at "the New Gieves Art Gallery in Portsmouth".

This led the intrepid Western Australian detectives to Portsmouth and ultimately — Gieves being an uncommon name — to the offices of Gieves and Hawkes, livery and military tailors to the Queen. Sadly the art gallery had been blitzed during the war but by the strangest of coincidences a very similar — and equally suitable — painting was hanging on the wall next to the stairs leading to the managing director's office.

This portrait, by an artist named H. L. Gates, duly became the model for the new oil painting by Mr Theodore Ramos, who has painted several other members of the Royal Family from life, including Prince Charles, the *Duke of Edinburgh and the Queen* Mother.

## Future tense

General Sir John Hackett will outline some extraordinary possiblities in a new, updated version of his famous exercise in futurology — *The Third World War, August 1985*.

Three years ago, you may recall, Sir John destroyed Birmingham and Minsk in the only nuclear strikes of a fictional East/West confrontation that begun on August 4, 1985. Now, a revised edition of the same work has Libya being "rubbed out" by Egypt, an army coup bringing Iran back into the arms of the western alliance, and Spain joining Nato. As if this were not enough: the USA "faces up to the facts of life and recognises that the oil flow and stability in the Levant are more important than the Jewish and New York vote"; and the Swedes and Irish cease to be neutral.

Sir John, who is currently wrestling with what he describes as his new piece of "prophylactic prophecy" in his home in the depths of the Gloucestershire countryside, is having some difficulty keeping up with the pace and unpredictability of the ebb and flow of world events. The problems are such apparently that he has even considered throwing himself into the millpond outside his house. Fortunately, the water is too shallow.

## Canny Cardin

Pierre Cardin, I was surprised to learn yesterday, now receives only 3 per cent of his turnover from fashion. In the week of the Paris fashion shows, that statistic seems doubly extraordinary.

But Cardin is, I gather, profitably *engaged in numerous other* activities, like designing the interior of the new Renault Nine, seeing a second show room off the ground in, of all places, Bulgaria's capital Sophia, and finalizing plans for his China break-through. A Cardin showroom opens in Peking at the end of November and he has plans for a hotel and restaurant in the beautiful old town of Hangshow, near Shanghai. It will, of course, bear the name of the famous Paris restaurant Maxim's, which he acquired in May.

**Peter Watson**



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# THE WORKERS HAVE IT

The sale of the National Freight Corporation is not the most important bit of Mr Lawson's privatization package, but it is the most interesting, and the bit that can be welcomed with fewest misgivings. The corporation's employees, management and workers, are being given the opportunity to acquire a stake in this company, the major responsibility for it. The deal represents one form of structural remedy for a besetting weakness of British industry at large: a negative attitude *among large sections of the* workforce towards the prosperity of their enterprise.

The form of sale may have been less the result of idealism than of a manifesto commitment to sell off the Corporation which fell on stony ground when a share issue on the market came to be considered. *The management* buy-out became the convenient way out. But whether by accident or design a good deed has been done. And this is a particularly welcome experiment. Management buy-outs, common in the United States but slow to develop in Britain, have recently burgeoned in this country as large companies have wished to rid themselves of subsidary activities and as *conglomerates have* collapsed. Ansafone and Hornby are two recent examples of the trend.

The National Freight Corporation is by far the largest example so far, involving £80m of bank money and up to £5m of capital from management and workers on current plans. *It has the* added attraction that it is providing a new route for a state corporation that builds on the loyalty and commitment of its staff and gives those who have helped to build the company a chance to control its launch into the heavy seas of the free market. The encouragement of workers to take shares in the British Aerospace issue and the announced intention to give employees preference in the proposed bond issue for British Telecom is part of the same drift.

One should be careful of writing too idealistic a prescription for Britain's industrial woes. *The situation at* NFC is a particular one. The banks have undoubtedly taken an especially benign view partly in answer to the political pressures they now feel upon them over their lending practices to industry. There are distinctions to be drawn between hoping to motivate employees by encouraging them to take shares, as in the case of British Aerospace; *selling largely to the* management with some participation by the staff, as in the case of National Freight; and the fuller blooded cooperatives encouraged by Mr Tony Benn at Meriden and Kirkby or the long-established democratically run partnership enterprises such as Scott Bader.

*The National Freight plan is* not a sale to employees as such. It is a purchase by the managers, who still have to stump up the cash, funded by the banks, which have agreed to take only a relatively small equity interest in the concern, and accompanied by an offer of shares to all employees. The 25,000 staff *still* have to make their own voices heard amidst conflicting union advice and have still to decide whether they, whose jobs are at risk, dare also risk their cash. Nor does it form a pattern which other nationalized groups can easily follow. National Freight holds a small share in a transport market dominated by highly-competitive small outfits. The plan provides one hope for the future where the company can continue with a new lease of life freed from government involvement. It cannot be said that services like the Post Office or British Rail, where *the scale and the uncertainty* of profit discipline confuse loyalties, could easily travel this route. Selling off oil, the British National Oil Corporation or creating competition for gas sales, come into entirely separate categories of the denationalization argument.

The point of the National Freight plan applies equally to large companies which are breaking up or private enterprises which are collapsing. In so severe an economic climate as Britain's, enterprises desperately need the commitment of enthusiastic management and staff, whilst avoiding either the heavy-handed participation formulae of the Bullock Committee proposals *or the tragedy of the co-operative* such as Kirkby, where workers' enthusiasm came too late to overcome market disaster. Staff buy-outs are one avenue, given City help. They suggest a form of denationalization which should be at least considered for a whole range of state enterprises from pits or pit areas of the National Coal Board to particular subsidiaries of British Steel.

# UNGODLY RULERS OF IRAN

Amnesty International announced last week that at least 3,350 *people* had been executed in Iran since the revolution - 1,800 of them since the dismissal of President Bani-Sadr on June 20 this year - and that it had asked the Iranian authorities to admit a delegation in the hope of persuading them to stop the executions, or at least to ensure that the accused received a fair trial. This announcement seems to have *touched Ayatollah Khomeini* on a surprisingly - one might say encouragingly - raw nerve. On Sunday he devoted several minutes of an address to members of Iran's Parent-Teacher Association to denouncing "these international organizations — Amnesty International — which have asked to visit Iran and see the executions", accusing them of being "affiliated to the diaboli*cal powers*", *aspir-* ing to "crush this Islamic movement and, thus Islam" and so on.

The sad fact is that any report of less than a hundred executions on any given day in Iran scarcely ranks as news any longer. The terror in Iran has become the norm rather than the event. As such it makes fewer headlines and provokes fewer editorials. But it would be very unfortunate if anyone *in Iran, whether in* government or in opposition or merely caught between the two, *got the impression that* public opinion in the West was indifferent to what is happening in Iran, now that the American hostages have been freed. *Clearly the execution of* Iranians by Iranians does not raise the same kind of *international issues that the* hostage-taking did. The last thing any Iranian should want would be further foreign intervention in Iran's internal affairs. It is not our job to overthrow the Khomeini regime, but equally we should be careful not to give the impression of actively condon*ing it or prolonging its life.*

That is the impression which, rightly or wrongly, *some* Iranians have *derived* from the relative silence on the subject observed by Western governments and, to a lesser extent, news media; from the continued pursuit of commercial opportunities in Iran by European businessmen (apparently encouraged by their governments); and from opinions voiced in various influential Western quarters to the effect that (a) the present "Islamic" regime is preferable to communism, which would be the most likely alternative, and/or (b) the regime, even in its present form, will drift ever closer to the Soviet block if it is rebuffed by the West.

Such opinions are indeed held in influential quarters, including the United States State Department, whose officials (recognizing that any *kind of friendly relations* between America and Iran are impossible for the time being) have been urging European governments to do what they can to make up for this. The dangers they refer to are real.

They were foreseen at the *time of the hostage crisis by* some Iranians, including those around President Bani-Sadr, who favoured a genuinely non-aligned position for Iran in world affairs. Some of them suspected, indeed, that the hostage crisis had been engineered precisely for the purpose of isolating Iran from Europe and other potential trading partners and forcing her into the Soviet embrace. There was a strong argument at that time for seeking to help such moderates by not cutting off all ties with Iran. But those moderates have now decisively lost the power struggle within the regime.

It can hardly be doubted that the majority of Iranians are by now thoroughly sick of clerical rule. The regime's policies have brought anarchy, terror, war and now growing *economic deprivation* as oil sales dwindle and foreign currency reserves have to be more and more stringently rationed. Many of those who most bitterly opposed the Shah concede that the Islamic dictatorship has now far surpassed the bestiality of his reign. The West earned the enmity of too many Iranians by being too closely associated with the Shah. We should *leave to the East the* odium of being associated with the "Iman".

# MR ALDERSON'S PASSIVE RESISTANCE

Two points of some importance for this age of civil protest come *out* of *the* judgments in the Court of Appeal in the dispute between the Central Electricity Generating Board and the Chief Constable of Devon and Cornwall. The dispute arose out of a survey the board is doing of a site at Luxulyan in Cornwall, which it has picked as one of several possible sites for a nuclear power station. Protesters arrived and one way or another have been *passively* obstructing the survey for six months. The board wants the assistance of the *police in* clearing the obstruction. The Chief Constable has been *reluctant to intervene.*

The first point of importance is that the Chief Con*stable misdirected* himself when he concluded that he had no clear lawful authority to *remove from private* ground protesters who were wholly passive and were not offering *physical violence.* They were committing a minor offence under the Town and Country *Planning Act* 1971, that of wilfully obstructing servants of the board in the exercise of *their powers.* But it is not an arrestable offence; nor, in the opinion of the senior policemen who went down there, had the protesters committed a breach of the peace, nor was there a reasonable apprehension of it. From that the Chief Constable concluded that his men should maintain their "low-key presence" in the absence of "a more definitive legal mandate".

That more definitive mandate has now arrived from the Appeal Court. The protestors' criminal obstruction is itself a breach of the peace. "There is a breach of the peace whenever a *person who is* lawfully carrying out his work is unlawfully and physically prevented by another from doing it" (Lord Denning). And "physically" does not mean only by a show or threat of violence, but includes the tactics of passive resistance, sitting, lying down, chaining oneself to this or that. Lord Denning added for good measure that the protesting groups are "without doubt" guilty of a criminal conspiracy and probably also guilty of unlawful assembly. Lord Justice Lawton posed the question whether those who disapprove of the exercise of its powers by a statutory body can frustrate their exercise on private property by adopting unlawful means not involving violence, the means of passive resistance. "The answer is an emphatic 'No'. If it were otherwise there would be no Rule of Law." All this goes very wide and may need later qualification. Meanwhile it amply covers the facts of this case.

The second important point to emerge is that the Court did not, as it was invited to do, direct the Chief Constable in the performance of his duty; and it is clear that it would be very slow to do so in similar cases. Again to quote Lord Denning, "It is of the first importance *that the police should decide on* their own responsibility what action should be taken in any particular situation". The independence of chief constables in operational matters is respected (councillors please note).

One can infer from the evidence in these proceedings that Mr Alderson's doubt about lawful authority was not the consideration uppermost in his mind when he decided *that his men should maintain* their "low-key" presence and not, as requested, put an end *to the obstruction. He* was concerned not to jeopardize the fruits of his method of *community* policing — excellent relations with the general body of citizens — by appearing to intervene on the locally unpopular side of an inflamatory issue. He has now been told very clearly that he has lawful authority to clear the obstruction, and the judges *have* not concealed their opi nion that he has a duty to do so. But the court has not interfered with his discretion, which means that it is up to him, in discussion with the generating board, how and by what stages he is to proceed. A public wider than Mr Alderson's has a right to insist that the unlawful obstruction of a statutory body be brought to an end, and he can surely devise a way of doing it that does not defeat the admirable objectives of his characteristic policemanship.

# LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Initiatives for disarmament

*From the Secretary of the Methodist Conference*

Sir, The *tendency to* don *labels* and to make black and white distinctions between what are seen to be opposing policies can sometimes obscure an important truth. The present polarization between those who espouse the cause of *multilateral disarmament* and those who plead for unilateral action is a case in point.

In the aftermath of the tragic death of President Anwar Sadat many have praised his courage in making the historic journey to Jerusalem which *initiated the* Middle East "peace process". I myself travelled to Cairo nearly three years ago to present the annual peace award of the World Methodist Council to President Sadat. But that award was made in *recognition of* a unilateral action which, notwithstanding all the remaining threats to peace in the Middle East, opened up an era of new possibilities.

The lesson of this is plain: there is little likelihood of progress on the multilateral front without some willingness to undertake unilateral initiatives. The test of real statesmanship today is the *readiness* to contrive and then to take the unilateral steps that will deliver us from the political impotence that allows the mon*strous* and *idiotic arms race to* escalate. Amidst all the ballyhoo of party conferences and political argument wise men will listen to discern where we are most likely to discover the leadership that such a time as this demands.

There is another consideration. If President Reagan and President Brezhnev undertook to appear together at next year's special *session of the United Nations* Assembly on disarmament with mutually agreed proposals for the reversal of the appalling arms build-up in which their governments take the lead, that could be a *bilateral* action of immense potential. I have written to them to suggest it.

Yours sincerely,
KENNETH G. GREET,
The Methodist Church Conference Office,
1 Central Buildings,
Westminster, SW1.
October 15.

*From Mr Nicolas Walter*

Sir, Clifford Longley's article (October 19) about the religious aspects of the campaign for nuclear disarmament is misleading. He distinguishes between "the secular, CND/political way of discussing nuclear war, and the church/religious way", and explains that the "secular" argument is a practical one based on *self-interest and concerned with* risking danger to our own people, whereas the "religious" argument is a theoretical one based on morality and concerned with threatening destruction to other peoples.

In fact there are pragmatic and dogmatic, egoistic and altruistic, political and ethical arguments on both sides of the secular/religious *divide. It is significant that the* humanist individuals and organizations coming out in favour of nuclear disarmament, as most humanists are, do so for moral just as much as for practical reasons, concerned with the common fate of all peoples. The only difference between the motives and the motions which mark the anti-nuclear positions of, say, the *Methodist Conference* and the Society of Friends on one side and the British Humanist Association and the National Secular Society on the other is the theistic or naturalistic assumptions behind the arguments, not the arguments themselves. On this issue, as on so many others, religious and non-religious people find themselves working together once more as so often in the past, and for much the same reasons.

Yours, etc.
NICOLAS WALTER,
*New Humanist,*
88 Islington High Street, N1.
October 19.

## Government and BL pay dispute

*From Mr D. J. Buckle*

Sir, *There are some additional* points to those set out in Mr Armstrong's letter (October 17) about the current situation within BL Cars which I would like, with your permission, to add.

To those of us who have been involved with the company for many years, and particularly the past three, the decision to reject a 3.8 per cent offer and threaten a strike came as no surprise. Indeed, many of us have been warning management for several months that they were on a collision course if they continued with their policy of industrial and moral blackmail every time they wanted important changes.

They have never attempted to convince employees of the need to change, *or to win their hearts and* minds. It has always been "bend to our will or you will be sacked". For a time that works, but not for ever. The now famous letter, with its threat of total closure, was the last straw for many, because it took away their self-respect. There can be only one answer to blackmail.

It seems to most employees the *company is not interested in* framing a policy in which genuine negotiations can take place on a mutually acceptable basis. Even when replying to the recent pay claim they said their offer on basic rates was "non negotiable".

Early in Mr Armstrong's letter he paid tribute to the efforts of employees, and Sir Michael Edwardes has also praised them *for increasing productivity* by 30 per cent and that eight men on new production facilities are doing what previously 80 men did. All this after the total labour force has been reduced by 40 per cent. Yet later in his letter he says "we cannot fund more" than 3.8 per cent.

What he has forgotten, but the employees have not, is that Sir Michael Edwardes has rightly pointed out several times recently that the Government's economic and financial policy has done great harm to BL Cars. High interest rates affect investment, and a high pound hits *exports.* An economic slump hits demand, and were it not for the recession BL may well have had 30 per cent of the market, not the current 22 per cent.

Many BL workers believe the *Government are doing more harm* to the company than militants ever achieved, and thereby cancelling out their efforts. It is for that reason they are not prepared to accept a reduction in their standard of living for the fourth year running. "Enough is enough" is what I am hearing most days.

Yours sincerely,
D. J. BUCKLE,
District Secretary,
Transport and General Workers' *Union,*
Transport House,
46 Cowley Road, Oxford.
October 19.

*From Mr B. Yeats-Brown.*

Sir, Since the Government, like it *or not, are deemed,* to be a third party to the BL dispute, why don't they resolve the dilemma by offering the BL workers the option of buying such numbers of the state's shares in BL at, say, 5p per share as might bridge the gap between the management offer (present economic truth) and the union demand (legitimate hopes engendered by higher productivity)!

Yours faithfully,
B. YEATS-BROWN,
High Wigsell, Bodiam,
Robertsbridge, Sussex.

## WRP and Youth Training

*From Miss Vanessa Redgrave*

Sir, Contrary to statements made *by Mr David Alton, MP, in his* letter and article respectively published in *The Times* on April 18 and July 8, 1981, the Workers' Revolutionary Party and Youth Training have in no way been involved in organizing or inciting riots in Toxteth, Brixton, nor in any other city.

My party is absolutely opposed to looting, making Molotov cock*tails, smashing homes and shops,* and the stabbing of policemen. Such violent acts have nothing to do with the struggle of trade unions nor the political fight for socialism. I have in my possession a letter written on behalf of the Chief Constable of Derbyshire acknowledging the entirely non-violent nature of the Workers' Revolutionary Party.

*My party and our youth, the* Young Socialists, initiated the campaign for youth training centres. We share the view of the majority of people who really care about the jobless, unskilled youth. We all know that youth cannot live and develop on ideas. Youth can only develop when they can learn a skilled trade, and can apply and develop their skill in *work which benefits* both them and the community. Youth Training is a non-profit making organization which has applied for charitable status and is non-political.

Far from "preying off the frustrations of our young people", Youth Training was established to reduce such frustration by providing in the areas of greatest need an opportunity for youth to acquire skills which will assist them in gaining employment in modern industry. This is precisely why the first Youth Training centres were set up in Brixton, Liverpool and Glasgow.

*Our aim in Youth Training is* to provide the best professional training in mechanical engineering, electronics, dressmaking and other crafts, as well as drama, painting and music for jobless and/or unskilled youth, or youth *who need to continue training,* between the ages of 16 to 22. With the advice of trade unions and local employers we aim to issue proficiency certificates for the youth who pass appropriate tests.

We will work with everyone who wants to establish Youth Training centres. The hundreds of thousands of jobless, unskilled youth today desperately need a skill and a job before they can become interested in any politics or theories or culture. Youth Training is non-political therefore, just as eating, drinking, breathing clean air and sleeping are non-political. These are necessities of life.

I believe that our centres in Brixton, Liverpool and Glasgow show in a modest way what can be done wherever there *is* the will to do it.

Yours faithfully,

VANESSA REDGRAVE,
Chairman of Youth Training,
Member of the Central Committee *of the Workers' Revolutionary* Party,
21B Old Town, SW4.
October 13.

## Board inspections of prisons

*From the Chairman of the Board of Visitors, Winson Green Prison, Birmingham*

Sir, With reference to the letter (October 17) from Messrs Coggan and Pooley, of PROP, the facts are that every week of the year at least two members of the Board of Visitors do visit the prison. *Members of my board do demand* from any member of the staff from the Governor downwards that all parts of the prison and all prison records are open to them.

We do not announce the time of our visits and these may take place at any time of the day and at night.

An annual report is given to the press, radio and television quite independently of the Home Office and is freely commented upon.

Yours faithfully,
G. L. THORPE,
H.M. Prison,
Winson Green, Birmingham.
October 17.

*From Mr Louis Blom-Cooper, QC*

Sir, Messrs Coggan and Pooley (October 17) are surely *right* in asserting that boards of visitors, which by statute supervise our penal institutions, have not hitherto made a very good showing, whether in eradicating petty violence in prisons or when *confronted with major incidents* like the death of Barry Prosser in Winson Green Prison, Birmingham.

Boards have the power to speak publicly and to publish the annual reports they are obliged to submit to the Secretary of State. Members of boards of visitors are obliged to visit regularly, on a rota system, every part of the prison, and are *entitled to visit the* prison at any other time, unannounced. They can interview any prisoner out of the sight and hearing of prison officers; and they have a statutory duty to satisfy themselves as to the administration of the prison and the treatment of prisoners. These powers are extensive. Yet a prison governor told last month's *Howard League Summer School* at Bristol that in his experience boards of visitors let the prison service off far too lightly by declining to exercise their powers to the full.

Many of the major recommendations in the report of the Jellicoe committee (an unofficial committee jointly sponsored by the Howard League, Justice and *Nacro (National Association for* the Care and Resettlement of Offenders)) have not been implemented, notably separating the boards' disciplinary functions from that of public watchdog, advertising the opportunity for public service, and, not least, changing the confusing name of "boards of visitors". The recent establishment of a voluntary *association of members of boards* of visitors (Ambov), wholly independent of the Home Office, has been a most welcome development in penal affairs. Boards of visitors could become important bodies, providing the prison system with an independent element so vital to ensure adequate safeguards against misconduct in, and mismanagement of, our prisons.

Yours, etc,
LOUIS BLOM-COOPER,
Chairman, Howard League for Penal Reform,
Goldsmith Building,
Temple, EC4.
October 20.

## Sir Roger Hollis

*From Sir Martin Furnival Jones and Mr C. A. G. Simkins*

Sir, *Up to the time we retired in* the early seventies there was not a shred of evidence that Sir Roger Hollis had been disloyal at any time or in any way, let alone evidence that he was a spy (report, October 16). Moreover, throughout his career his positive contribution to security was outstandingly valuable and his wartime record makes ludicrous any *suggestion that he might have* been sympathetic to the USSR.

We both worked closely with him for many years and were intimately concerned with the investigation of his background and his subsequent interrogation. *We are wholly convinced of his* innocence.

Yours faithfully,
E. M. FURNIVAL JONES,
C. A. G. SIMKINS,
The Little House,
Oakley,
Bedford.
October 16.

## Threat to cricket tour

*From Mr John Carlisle, MP for Luton, West (Conservative)*

Sir, The threat by Mrs Gandhi to ban the forthcoming England v India series could spell the death knell to international cricket in its present format. Sri Lanka, Pakis*tan and the West Indies are bound* to follow the dictate as Third World countries, and the latter has already refused to tour New Zealand next year because of the recent Springbok rugby tour. As John Woodcock lucidly points out today (October 19) permutations of South African involvement are endless.

The losers will be the Indian *public, avid followers of the game* and thirsting after sight of Boycott, the Indian Cricket Board who would miss much needed revenue, and international goodwill who lose services of these sporting ambassadors.

Such polarization, however, will bring benefits. At least political humbug and hypocrisy is *exposed* and at least we realize that the recently renewed Gleneagles agreement is a worthless treaty, for now that double standards are part of the game, the attempt to play fair may as well be abandoned.

The International Cricket Council have now only one option: they should readmit South Africa to *the international arena, as their* own fact-finding mission of 1978 recommended, and make the decision known to the governments of participating countries.

One speculates as to the reaction and whether genuine financial need and sporting intent will override a moral stance that will result in an isolation enjoyed at present by South Africa itself.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN CARLISLE,
House of Commons.

## Open churches

*From Mr Noel Brandon-Jones*

Sir, A gallant exception to the sad tale of locked churches has been *the small medieval church of* St Clement in Norwich. Declared "redundant" by the diocesan authorities but, unlike most other such churches, happily not plundered of its furnishings, St Clement's has for the past three years been kept open 24 hours a day, as a place for prayer and contemplation, through the devotion of the Reverend Jack Burton, a *Methodist minister* who earns his living as a bus driver and has cheerfully taken upon himself the burden of raising the rental and insurance cost of nearly £1000 a year required by the Norwich Historic Churches Trust, set up to take responsibility for the redundant churches of Norwich.

Incredibly, the trust is now *threatening,* in order to secure a higher rental from a commercial firm, to terminate what one would have thought to be the most perfect use possible for a church that has become redundant only in terms of parochial organisation.

Yours faithfully,
NOEL BRANDON-JONES,
Redwater House,
Barton Turf,
Norwich.
October 16.

## Foreign art treasures

*From Dr Richard Pankhurst*

Sir, One can appreciate that the British Museum is concerned about the Unesco proposal that some of its treasures be *returned* to the Third World. The museum's spokeswoman, Miss Jean Rankine, claims (article, October 19) that "nothing in the museum was obtained illegally".

Though this may technically be *correct, there is no gainsaying* that in the case of the Magdala collection at least the museum representative, Richard Holmes, purchased articles which he knew to have been looted. On April 13, 1868, British troops, attacking *Emperor Theodore of Ethiopia,* sacked the fortress of Magdala. The objects thus acquired included 350 Ethiopian manuscripts which, as a result of the museum's recent reorganization, now form part of the British Library.

Your article asserts that it "would take an Act of Parliament" to force the museum "to part with any of its items": it is interesting to note that when Theodore's successor, Emperor Yohannes IV, wrote to Queen Victoria in 1872 to request the return of one of the looted manuscripts the Foreign Secretary gave the appeal his blessing, and the museum trustees expressed "great pleasure" in acceding to it.

Yours etc,
RICHARD PANKHURST,
22 Lawn Road, NW3.
October 19.

## Bridling at Brideshead

*From Mr Allan Todd*

Sir, Like Mr d'Antal (October 15) *I was a sergeant-major in 1941 and* I confess to my shame that I failed to notice the anomalies he spotted in *Brideshead Revisited.*

I was also a contemporary of Charles Ryder and Lord Sebastian Flyte at Oxford. I must say I don't remember seeing my fellow undergraduates in ordinary day attire wearing stiff collars, and *while* they wore gowns to lectures, etc, they did not wear mortar boards. I didn't see Lord Sebastian or anybody else carrying round a teddy bear in public, but perhaps this practice was confined to the precincts of the *House.*

Yours truly,
ALLAN TODD,
Setlands,
St George's Lees,
Sandwich,
Kent.
October 15.

## Medical aid for Poland

*From the Apostolic Delegate to Great Britain and others*

Sir, The plight of Poland is still in the news. After the recent visit of one of the undersigned (Judith Listowel) to the Gdansk District *Hospital and the Gdansk* Medical Academy Hospital which cater for a large area of northern Poland, she found the following heart-rending situation: neither of their two electrocardiograph apparatuses are in working order; there *is an extreme shortage of surgical* gloves; no disposable syringes or needles for single use; no wound dressings; faulty oxygen masks and no monitoring or anaesthetic equipment. These are but a few of the items on the very long list of vital medicines required.

According to the Government-Solidarity agreement of December 2, 1980, the receiving and distribution of all medical goods, cleaning materials, disinfectants, etc, is to be done by Solidarity.

We would like *to appeal through* your columns for donations, large or small, either to purchase wholesale or to obtain usable secondhand medical equipment for transportation in Polish ships to Gdynia from Purfleet (Essex), *through the good offices of* Merchant Navy members of Solidarity.

All donations should be sent c/o Coutts Bank, Sloane Street, London, SW1, marked Polish Medical Aid. The most necessary equipment and medical supplies can then be obtained and transported to Poland free of charge.

Time is pressing and the tribulations of Poland have lasted too long.

Yours sincerely,
†BRUNO B. HEIM,
†DEREK WORLOCK,
†GRAHAM LONDIN:
W. *M.* S. WEST,
ANDREW B. DOIG,
EDWARD CARPENTER,
JUDITH LISTOWEL,
ELMA DANGERFIELD,
European-Atlantic Group,
6 Gertrude Street,
Chelsea, SW10.




# COURT AND SOCIAL

## COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
October 20: His Excellency Señor Andres Restrepo-Londoño was received in audience today by The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, and The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, Counsellors of State acting on behalf of The Queen, and presented the Letters of Recall of his predecessor as his own Letters of Credence as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from the Republic of Colombia to the Court of St James's.

His Excellency was accompanied by the following members of the Embassy, who had the honour of being presented to Their Royal Highnesses: Señorita Ninón Millán (Minister Plenipotentiary), Dr Jorge Gaviria (Minister Counsellor), Dr Gilberto Ramirez (Commercial Counsellor), Lieutenant-Commander Arturu Vásquez (Naval Attaché), Dr Rafael Ortega-Samper (First Secretary), Dr Rafael Correa-Lara (First Secretary, Señor Alejandro Borda (Second Secretary), and Dr Nestor Osorio (Second Secretary).

Señora de Restrepo had the honour of being received by The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips and The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon.

Sir Michael Palliser (Permanent Under Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs) who had the honour of being received by Their Royal Highnesses was present and the Gentleman of the Household in Waiting were in attendance.

His Excellency U Kyi Maung was received in farewell audience by The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips and The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, Counsellors of State acting on behalf of The Queen, and took leave upon His Excellency relinquishing his appointment as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma to the Court of St James's.

Madame Kyi Maung had the honour of being received by Their Royal Highnesses.

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, this afternoon visited the Sixth National Spastics Gymkhana in the Royal Riding School, Buckingham Palace.

KENSINGTON PALACE
October 20: The Duke of Gloucester opened Hanover Court, developed by Hanover Housing Association, and Tenter Court, developed by South Kesteven District Council, in Stamford this morning. His Royal Highness was later entertained to Luncheon at The George Hotel by Councillor J. H. Wright, Chairman of the District Council.

His Royal Highness travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

In the evening The Duke of Gloucester attended a Dinner given by the Milk Marketing Board at All England Lawn Tennis and Croquet Club, Wimbledon.

Lt-Col Simon Bland was in attendance.

YORK HOUSE
ST JAMES'S PALACE
October 20: The Duchess of Kent, as Patron, today opened the extension to the Out Patient Department at the Nuffield Orthopaedic Centre, Oxford.

Mrs Peter Wilmot-Sitwell was in attendance.

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE
October 20: Princess Alexandra, with the Hon Angus Ogilvy, attended the Luncheon and presented the 1981 Society of Authors Pye Radio Awards at the Savoy Hotel.

Lady Nicholas Gordon Lennox was in attendance.

In the evening, Her Royal Highness and the Hon Angus Ogilvy were present at the Annual Banquet of the Worshipful Company of Glovers of London at the Mansion House.

Lady Mary Fitzalan-Howard was in attendance.

Princess Anne, as President of Save the Children Fund, will visit Nepal from November 9 to November 12 and will visit some of the fund's projects there.

Viscount Lascelles is 31 years old today.

The Marchioness of Tavistock is very sorry that she was unable to attend the memorial service for Lady (Molly) Huggins.

Lieutenant-General Sir Steuart and Lady Pringle are most grateful for all the messages of sympathy and good wishes that have been received and will reply in due course.

A memorial service for Enid Bagnold (Lady Jones) will be held at St Paul's, Covent Garden, at noon on Monday, November 2.

A service of thanksgiving for the life of Mr Bryan Evans, banqueting manager of the Savoy Hotel from 1961—1977, known to his clients as Evangelo Brioni, will be held in the Queen's Chapel of the Savoy on Monday, November 23, at 10.30 am. All friends and associates will be welcome.

## Forthcoming marriages

**Mr D. Buchan and Miss E. E. Maechling**
The engagement is announced between David, son of the late Professor the Hon. Alastair Buchan and Mrs Buchan, of Brill, Buckinghamshire, and Eugenie Elisabeth, daughter of Professor and Mrs Charles Maechling, Jr, of Washington, DC. The marriage will take place in Washington in December.

**Mr J. F. Buckeridge and Miss E. M. Hammant**
The engagement is announced between John only son of the late Mr and Mrs George Buckeridge, of Surrey, and Elizabeth, only daughter of Mr and Mrs John Hammant, of Twyford, Berkshire.

**Mr J. R. Dolphin and Miss L. J. Croker**
The engagement is announced between Jeremy, only son of Mr and Mrs R. M. Dolphin, of 67 Hatherton Road, Cannock, and Lindsay, only daughter of Mr and Mrs P. D. Croker, of Southdown Grange, Shawford, Hampshire.

**Mr N. H. Hextall and Miss J. C. Freeland**
The engagement is announced between Nicholas, son of Mr and Mrs Peter Hextall, of Hooklands, Ashington, Sussex, and Janie, daughter of Colonel and Mrs Paul Freeland, of Manor Farm House, Lacock, Wiltshire.

**Mr M. D. X. Portillo and Miss C. C. Eadie**
The engagement is announced between Michael, son of Dr and Mrs L. G. Portillo, of Stanmore, Middlesex, and Carolyn, daughter of Mr and Mrs A. G. Eadie, also of Stanmore, Middlesex.

**Mr D. G. Goldberg and Miss A. N. Lunzer**
The engagement is announced between David Goldberg, of London, son of Mr and Mrs Arthur Goldberg, of Plymouth, and Alison, fourth daughter of Mr Jack V. Lunzer and the late Mrs Ruth Lunzer, of London.

**Mr J. M. Heywood and Miss E. M Wilks**
The engagement is announced between Jonathon, twin son of Mr and Mrs Martin Heywood, of Northiam, East Sussex, and Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs T. M. Wilks, of Cowes, Isle of Wight.

**Mr A. D. Nisbet and Miss K. S. Moughton**
The engagement is announced between Andrew David, eldest son of Mr and Mrs J. Nisbet, of Baughurst, Berkshire, and Katharine Susan, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs B. J. Moughton, of Dorking, Surrey.

**Mr J. M. M. Sacarello and Miss S. G. Bellamy**
The engagement is announced between Joseph, son of Mr F. J. Sacarello and the late Mrs M. T. Sacarello, of Gibraltar, and Sarah Gale, daughter of Captain and Mrs L. G. Bellamy, of Great Brington, Northamptonshire.

**Mr N. J. W. Stewart and Miss F. Macmillan**
The engagement is announced between Nicholas, son of Mr and Mrs W. G. Stewart, of South Lodge, Bishop's Sutton, Hampshire, and Fiona, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs H. A. Macmillan, of Lowfield House, Knayton, Thirsk, North Yorkshire.

## Marriages

**Mr L. T. Messel and Miss P. J. Barratt**
The marriage took place on October 7 in the Guards' Chapel, Wellington Barracks, between Mr Thomas Messel, son of the late Colonel and Mrs Linley Messel, of Lower Roundhurst Farm, Sussex, and Miss Penelope Barratt, younger daughter of the late Mr Timothy Barratt and of Mrs Timothy Barratt, of Hazel Mount, Millom, Cumbria. The Rev John Westmuckett officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her uncle, Major William Barratt, was attended by Mary Clare Lewthwaite, Alice Cory Reid, Lady Frances Armstrong-Jones and James Barratt. Mr Tarka Leslie King was best man.

A reception was held at the Savoy Hotel.

**Mr M. L. H. Quin and Mrs J. E. McIntosh**
The marriage took place on October 17, 1981, at All Saints' Parish Church, Peterborough, New Hampshire, United States, between Mr Maxwell Lowry Henry Quinn, elder son of the Right Rev George and Mrs Quin, of Bangor, co Down, and Mrs Jan Elisabeth McIntosh, daughter of Mr and Mrs James Crichton, of Newbiggin-By-Sea, Northumberland. Bishop Quin, father of the bridegroom, officiated, assisted by the Rev L. Stone.

**Mr G. L. Werly, Jr and Mrs H. E. Faulkner**
The marriage took place on October 16, 1981 at Plainville, Connecticut, United States, between Mr Glenn Louis Werly, Jr, and Mrs Helen Ellda Faulkner (née Halford). The couple will reside at 79 Cliffmore Road, West Hartford, Connecticut 06117 United States or at 80 York Mansions, Prince of Wales Drive, London, SW11.



**Ecumenical debate**

# Canon law experts prepare for battle

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

Echoes of the famous battles fought between "progressives" and "conservatives" at the Second Vatican Council will be heard in Rome in the next two weeks. The arena this time is the papal commission responsible for the revision of canon law in the light of the council, and the conservatives are said to have regained most of the ground they lost nearly two decades ago.

Top churchmen from outside Rome, including Cardinal Hume of Westminster, are expected to press the commission to abandon the most controversial feature of the draft new law, the so-called Lex Ecclesiae Fundamentalis. Critics of the "fundamental law of the church" say it is more than 20 years out of date, and grossly unecumenical in outlook.

It is said to depict the church as a "perfect society", the theology which the Second Vatican Council rejected in favour of more open and dynamic attitudes. Experts who have studied the various drafts of the fundamental law say that it treats non-Roman Catholic Christians in the old fashioned pre-conciliar way, as individuals separated by error from the "one true church." With such a law, the present ecumenical progress between the Roman Catholic Church and the Church of England, for instance, would be incomprehensible.

Any move to drop the Lex Ecclesiae Fundamentalis would be based on such drastic criticisms, of which the lowest common denominator is the conviction that an all-embracing set of general legal principles will freeze the church at a crucial stage of its development.

Several national conferences of bishops have expressed serious misgivings of this sort, and non-Roman Catholic ecumenical experts are clearly worried that Rome could be about to take several steps backwards.

Alarm bells had been ringing quietly in the background for several years, signalling that more was at stake than the wording of some highly technical rules. Not until recently have church leaders with no great interest in canon law begun to heed those warnings.

Various drafts of the revised code have seemed to have a certain faithfulness to the council's many decrees. But critics claim to detect subtle differences which have been introduced to make an enormous difference to the meaning. One canon lawyer, Father Herwi Rikhof of Holland, commented in a recent article: "The subtlety of the way differences occur is sometimes so cunning as to produce a smile on a detective's face". He is one of several experts who have said that parts of the new text are actually based on rejected documents of the Second Vatican Council, such as the first draft *schema* of the constitution Lumen Gentium.

At Lambeth Palace, from which Anglican-Roman relations are monitored on behalf of the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Anglican Communion worldwide, there is some disquiet at the way things have been going. An Anglican representative, Professor Gordon Dunstan from King's College, London, was at one time invited to take part in the revision process, and apparently some of his points were acted upon. There has been virtually no ecumenical dimension to the project for several years.

The latest edition of the international theological magazine *Concilium* draws attention to the old-fashioned way the draft code speaks of non-Roman Christians. There is no space, according to Professor Peter Lengsfeld of Munster, for the new ecumenical theology.

The project has fallen into two basic parts, the wholly new Lex Ecclesiae Fundamentalis and the rest of the code, which is designed to replace the code in force since 1917 (some parts of which were adopted almost unaltered from the medieval code).

# Cricket's funny man completes hat-trick

By Kenneth Gosling

Brian Johnston, the BBC cricket commentator, yesterday completed a hat-trick for the popular radio team by picking up the radio sports personality award, following in the footsteps of John Arlott, the 1980 winner, and Freddie Trueman, 1979.

The awards, sponsored by the Society of Authors and Pye Radio, were presented in London by Princess Alexandra. The judges gave the prize to Mr Johnston, whom they called, "a genuinely funny man, who gives a great deal of pleasure to cream cake makers as well as cricket fans".

The Radio Personality of the Year award went to Tom Vernon after his successful series *Fat Man on a Bicycle*. He began applying for jobs in radio at the age of 14. "I wanted to become a children's interviewer", he said, "but the BBC turned me down." He continued to fail to get various jobs, like Head of Education, for the next 16 years.

One of radio's most distinguished producers, Mr Douglas Cleverdon, who retired recently, received a gold award for the most outstanding contribution to radio over the years.

All but two of this year's honours went to the BBC. The other winners are:

Best actor, Terry Molloy, for "In Risky City" (BBC Radio 3 Birmingham); actress (tie), Marcella O'Riordan, for "The Old Jest" (Radio 4) and Maureen Beattie, for "Can You Hear Me?" (BBC Radio Scotland); radio production and producer, Manderston—Patrick Rayner (Radio 4); local radio programme, Hartley Colliery Disaster—producer John Coulson (Metro Radio); programme or series for young listeners, "Talkabout" (BBC Radio 1).

Contribution to light entertainment programme, Alexei Sayle, for "Community Detective" and "The Fish People" (Capital Radio); scripted talk or report, Ray Gosling, for "Skelmersdale" (Radio 4); current affairs documentary or feature programme, James Cameron for "The Korean War" (Radio 4); arts or history documentary or feature programme, "The Ballad of Belle Isle"—producer Peter Everett (Radio 4); drama adaptation, Liane Aukin, for "Between the Acts" (Radio 3); original play or serial, Valerie Windsor for "Variation on a Snow Queen" (Radio 4 Manchester); first radio play by new writer, Nick Dear for "Matter Permitted" (Radio 3).

Brian Johnston receiving his award from Princess Alexandra at the Savoy yesterday.

## Memorial services

**Lady (Molly) Huggins**
The Prime Minister was represented by Lady Tilney at a service of thanksgiving for the life of Lady (Molly) Huggins held yesterday at St Michael's, Chester Square. The Rev E. G. H. Saunders officiated, assisted by Father John Tracy. Sir Nigel Fisher read the lesson and Mr Gavin Green (brother) read from the works of Canon Henry Scott Holland. Lord Caradon gave an address. The Lord Privy Seal was represented by Mr Tom Arnold, MP. Others present included:

Mr and Mrs Philip Harari, Mr and Mrs Charles Hambro and Mr and Mrs Harry Fitzgibbons (sons-in-law and daughters), Mrs Gail Theodoracopulos, Miss Jane McKinney, Miss Shona McKinney, Miss Miranda Twiss, Miss Justine Harari, Alexander Fitzgibbons, Allegra Fitzgibbons and Leonora Fitzgibbons (grandchildren), Mrs Pam Williams (sister), Mr and Mrs C. Green, Mrs S. M. Green, Miss Clare Hambro, Mr and Mrs Rupert Hambro, Mrs Chris McKinney, Mr Alex Hambro, Mr and Mrs Max Harari.

The High Commissioner for Dominica and Mrs Shillingford, the Acting High Commissioner for Jamaica, the Jamaican Ambassador-at-Large, Pamela Marchioness of Huntly, Viscount and Viscountess Harberton, Lord and Lady Garvagh, Lord Seebohm, Lady Greenway, Lady De Freyne, Lady Barnetson, Lady Grey of Naunton, Lady Caradon, Lord Rawlinson of Ewell, QC, and Lady Rawlinson, the Hon Mrs C Holm, the Hon Mrs William Rollo, the Hon Mrs Mason, Helen Lady Delves Broughton, Sir Ian Mactaggart, Sylvia Lady Wilkinson, Lady Orr-Lewis, Lady Fergusson, Lady Bird, Lady Gibson, Sir Graham and Lady Rowlandson, Sir John Tilney, Lady (Duncan) Anderson, Lady Fisher, Sir Charles Taylor, Lady Watherston, Sir Hugh and Lady Constantine, Sir John and Lady Peel, Sir Charles Fletcher-Cooke, QC, MP, Sir Robert and Lady Black, Sir Douglas and Lady Dodds-Parker, Sir Gilbert Longden, Lady Pascoe, Sir Alan Dawtry, Mr Hamish and Lady Eliza Leslie Melville, Mrs Keith Anderson, Mrs George Ismay, Mrs Charles Turner, Mr and Mrs E Barrett, Mrs Alexander Gilmour, Mr R W Andre, Mr Dick Madgo, Mr R E F de Pass (chairman, West India Committee) and Lieutenant-Colonel M R Robinson (director); Mr [illegible]

**Mr C. R. King**
The Diplomatic Service was represented by [illegible] at a memorial service for Mr Cecil Edward King held yesterday at St Giles-in-the-Fields, WC2. The Rev Gordon Taylor officiated, Mr Simon King (son) read the lesson and Lord Mayhew gave an address. Among those present were: Mrs King (widow), Mr Andrew King (son), Mr and Mrs David Hooper (son-in-law and daughter), Mr and Mrs Adrian Cooper, Lady Hooper, Mr Martin Hooper, Mr and Mrs Gavin Hooper.

Lord and Lady [illegible] Mayhew, [illegible] Mrs Peter Joy, Mr and Mrs J P Reidy, Mr and Mrs J A Sankey, Mr and Mrs Henry Hainworth, Mrs Anthony Elliott, Mr and Mrs Patrick Craig Waller, Mr and Mrs John Britton, Mrs J J Temple, Mr Ronald Palin, Mr K C Thom, Mr Michael Alexander, Mr B G Luxton, Mrs Donald Batchelor, Mr David Batchelor, Mrs H King, Mr Alexander Sinclair, Mr and Mrs George Rothman, Air Commodore and Mrs P J Sanders, Mr and Mrs Basil Walter, Mrs E A de Rola Adams, Mr Merfyn Bourne, Mrs H Mohseni and Miss J Melly.

# Wedgwood's careful copy

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

Josiah Wedgwood would have worn a broad smile of gratification had he been at Sotheby's yesterday to see one of his copies of the Portland vase sell for a record £27,000. A bidder from America and a bidder from Australia were both connected to the sale room by telephone, while others had travelled to London to attend the sale in person.

Wedgwood's copies of the Portland vase, a Graeco-Roman cameo glass vase brought to England by Sir William Hamilton and sold to the Duchess of Portland, were among his most ambitious undertakings. An extensive correspondence records his experiments, successes and failures at recreating the cameo effect.

Wedgwood took orders for the "First Fifty" copies by subscription, but it is believed that only 25 were ever produced. Among the original subscribers listed in 1789 was John Sneyd Esq, a neighbour and friend of Wedgwood's. It was his copy that was sold yesterday; it appears to have cost him £27 6s in 1801. It was sent for sale by his descendants.

The copy differs from the others known to survive in that a blue jasper base has been used; the others are a dark slate grey. Examples recently at auction include the Beaufort-Codrington copy which made £20,000 in 1971 and the Barker copy at £18,000 in 1974. Yesterday's price was the highest recorded at auction for Wedgwood ceramics.

The sale of English pottery and porcelain brought an uneven result with 13 per cent of the £91,795 total unsold.

## Reception

**PHAB**
The Earl of Snowdon, Patron of PHAB (physically handicapped and able bodied) and Mr Jimmy Savile (president) were hosts at a reception and dinner held at the Mount Royal Hotel yesterday to launch the charity's silver jubilee celebration for 1982. Among the guests were:

Mr Hugh Rossi, Minister of State for Social Security and the Disabled; Mr Alfred Morris, MP, Princess George Galitzine, Dame Diana Reader Harris, Miss Vera Grenfell, the Hon James Butler, Dr Duncan Guthrie, Mrs May Seth, Mr Archie Seymour French and Sir William Shakespeare vice-presidents, Miss Daisy Hyams, Lady Jean Mackenzie, Chairman, and representatives from PHAB clubs and groups in the United Kingdom.

## Service dinner

**Royal Naval Engineering College**
Mr W. J. P. M. Garnett, Director of the Industrial Society, was guest of honour at a Trafalgar Night dinner held yesterday at the Royal Naval Engineering College HMS Thunderer (Captain G. G. W. Marsh, RN). Commander D. G. Wixon, RN, commander of the college, presided.

## Luncheons

**HM Government**
The Lord Privy Seal was host yesterday at a luncheon given at 1 Carlton Gardens in honour of Princess Chichibu, of Japan.

**HM Government**
Lord Trefgarne, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, was host yesterday at a luncheon given at the House of Lords in honour of Mr Stefan Andrei, Foreign Minister, Romania.

**Mrs J. Nathan**
A luncheon party was given by Mrs John Nathan at Claridge's hotel yesterday. Those present were:

Viscount and Viscountess Hawarden, Lord and Lady Cledwyn of Penrhos, Sir Cennydd and Lady Traherne, Sir Cecil and Lady Burney, Lieutenant Commander Sir Robert and Lady Hobart, Sir Julian and Lady Paget, Sir Frederic and Lady Bennett, Sir Roger Falk, Sir Robin Brook, Sir Graham and Lady Rowlandson, Vice-Admiral Sir Louis le Bailly, Rear-Admiral Sir Anthony Miers, VC, and Lady Miers, Air Marshal Sir Ivor and Lady Broom, Surgeon Captain R MacDonald, House Governor of Osborne, and Mrs MacDonald, Brigadier Wingate Gray, Colonel Richard Lee, Colonel and Mrs Maurice Buckmaster, Colonel H Ball, Air Commodore Ferdinand West, VC, and Mrs West, Dame Anna Neagle, Mr Richard Burton, Mr Edward Williams (First Secretary American Embassy), Miss Vera Atkins, Miss Sarah Broadway, Miss Caroline Broadway, Mr and Mrs Montague Browne, Mr and Mrs Brian Connolly, Mr Digby Coventry, Mme A Cornacu, Mr and Mrs Lindsay Fynne, Mr Patrick Forbes, Mr and Mrs Emrys Evans, Mrs Russell Evans, Mrs Joni Lacon, Mr Basil Irwin, Mr Gordon Mackenzie, Mr and Mrs Leo Marks, Mr Edward De Wynter, Dr and Mrs Trutman Dickenson and Mr Nicholas Van der Boorg.

## Dinners

**HM Government**
The Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs was host yesterday at a dinner given at Admiralty House in honour of Mr Stefan Andrei, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Romania.

**HM Government**
A dinner was given last night at Gleneagles Hotel, Perthshire, on the occasion of the 30th meeting of the Nato Nuclear Planning Group. The Secretary of State for Defence presided, accompanied by Mrs John Nott.

**National Federation of Self Employed**
Mr Martin Stevens, MP, was host at a dinner given for the National Federation of Self Employed and Small Businesses at the House of Commons on Friday, October 16. The speakers were Mr John MacGregor, MP, Under Secretary of State for Industry, and Mr David Dexter, national chairman of the federation.

**Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors**
The City of London Branch of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors held their annual dinner at Merchant Taylors' Hall yesterday. Mr B. G. Holliday, chairman of the branch, presided and the other speakers were Sir Charles Alexander and Sir Lindsey Ring. Mr P. R. V. Watkins, President of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors, was among the guests.

## Birthdays today



Sir Georg Solti, the conductor, who is 69.

Dr W. Godfrey Allen, 90; Mr Malcolm Arnold, 60; Mr Geoffrey Boycott, 41; Mr Norman Clarke, 65; Dr W. L. Ferrar, 88; The Right Rev Dr E. M. Gresford Jones, 80; Lord Grieve, 64; Sir Maurice Hodgson, 62; Mr J. F. C. Hull, 56; Professor Sir Roy Marshall, 61; Miss Nadia Nerina, 54; Mr Leonard Rossiter, 56; Lord Thomas of Swynnerton, 50; Mr Francis Warner, 44.

## Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:

Dr John McIntyre, Professor of Divinity at Edinburgh University, to be Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

# Moreover...Miles Kington

**Christmas Posting Dates**

By arrangement with the Post Office (who normally leave this sort of thing to the last possible moment) I am pleased to give you now the most important postal dates to other parts of the world.

Today: Esthonia, Fiume, *Cilicia*, *Negri Sembilan*, Tanganyika, Indochine, Wallis and Futuna Islands, Travancore, Tannou-Touva, German China and any other country listed only in a pre-1955 stamp album.

October 23: British submarines in the Pacific, English cricketers coaching in South Africa, Easter Island, the Iran-Iraq war zone, Christian Beirut, downtown Kabul, Harlem above 125th Street, Toxteth, Professional Yorkshire County Cricket Club, the Arctic Circle and HMS Disco, c/o Falkland Islands.

October 25: British submarines in the Indian Ocean, Geoffrey Boycott, rural parts of Alderney, sections of the British coastline up for auction, the National Mime and Dance Company on tour in Basutoland, anywhere in Poland with doubtful spelling, Sinai, London SE93 and after-hours Gibraltar.

October 29: Tibet.

November 3: All distilleries *in Scotland* beginning A-M.

November 4: Anywhere in World Cup Zone 18 (not including Tristan da Cunha Contemptibles), British submarines in the Gulf, Qatar Garden Suburb, any Afghan government in exile, Moscow dachas owned by British traitors above rank of colonel, London NW47 and suburban parts of Alderney.

November 7: BFPO FLQ 17/23 SAS, c/o old farmhouse near Derry.

November 9: Harrods Christmas Hamper Offer, BBC Radio 3 Your Concert Choice Christmas Week Requests, British submarines in the Channel, Welsh bowls team on tour in Central America, HM Customs Post Michaelmas Island, some main streets of St Anne's (Alderney) and the brass section of London Philharmonic Orchestra c/o Joe's Bar, 46th St NY NY.

November 13: Benson and Hedges Islands, Manganesia, Radio Free Lowestoft and British submarines in Hampshire.

November 23: Moscow Underground Awayday Offer.

November 27: Sheffield Wednesday Island.

November 28: All distilleries in Scotland beginning N-Z, 7-hours Foto Service c/o Zanzibar All-Nite Chemists, Amsterdam Same-Day Cloning, Queen's Park Rangers (South Stand) and the rest of Alderney.

December 21: Envelopes containing cash for your postman.

## OBITUARY

# AIR CHIEF MARSHAL SIR ALEC CORYTON

## Work on the development of guided weapons

Air Chief Marshal Sir Alec Coryton, KCB, KBE, MVO, DFC, who had a distinguished career in the Royal Air Force, died on October 20 at the age of 86.

After he had left the service he held several appointments in the aircraft industry and was a former chairman and managing director of Bristol Aero-Engines, Ltd.

William Alec Coryton was born on February 16, 1895, the third son of William Coryton of Pentillie Castle, Cornwall. From Parkfield, Hayward's Heath, he went to Eton in 1908 and to King's College, Cambridge, in 1913.

When war broke out he volunteered for military service and was commissioned in the Rifle Brigade in September, 1914. In France he was wounded in 1915 and transferred to the Royal Flying Corps in 1917. He proved a natural aviator while his easy confidence and "feel" for engine and controls marked him out as a born instructor. After service at the Gosport Instructors' School he went to No. 40 Training Squadron where in 1919 the Duke of York, later King George VI, was one of his flying pupils. For this he was made MVO.

In December 1920, he was posted to India and flying with No. 31 Squadron he was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross in the following year for gallant and distinguished service in Waziristan.

On the outbreak of the Second World War he had taken up the post of Director of Operations (Oversea) in the Air Ministry, a post he held until he was given command of the important No. 5 group, Bomber Command, in April 1942. This group had a series of brilliant war-time leaders but none was more inspiring than Coryton who brought to the task not only the inflexible purpose demanded of the A.O.C. of a bomber formation engaged in intense operations but also a human touch and informality which established a happy spirit among his squadrons.

A year later he went out to the Middle East as Senior Air Staff Officer of that Command but was brought home in August 1943, for the key appointment on the air staff in the Air Ministry of Assistant Chief of Air Staff (Operations), being promoted Air Marshal in the same month.

It was probably in his next post as Air Commander of the Third Tactical Air Force, South East Asia Command to which he was appointed in August 1944, that Coryton found his most congenial wartime employment. The variety and the unique nature of the air operations carried out in conjunction with the 14th army in Burma gave his resourcefulness full play. He brought personal leadership to his widely dispersed command by moving about among his squadrons in his well-loved Harvard trainer aircraft whenever he could get away from headquarters.

In October 1945, he was appointed Controller of Research and Development in the Ministry of Aircraft Production, a post which was renamed Controller of Supplies (Air) when that ministry was absorbed into the Ministry of Supply. At the same time he was made an additional member of the Air Council.

Among other problems he was charged with the development of guided and self-propelled missiles and other secret weapons. To meet these exacting demands the aircraft industry and the Exchequer could provide only limited resources compared to the rich abundance America possessed.

In 1950 he was appointed Chief Executive, Guided Weapons, a post created at the Ministry of Supply with the object of accelerating and coordinating all work on the research, development and production of guided weapons. He held this post until his retirement the following year when he joined the Bristol Aeroplane Company as managing director of the engine division. He became chairman and managing director of Bristol Aero-Engines in 1955. From 1950 to 1964 he was deputy chairman (resident in Bristol) of Bristol Siddeley Engines.

He was promoted from CB to KCB in 1950 having being made KBE in 1945.

He married in 1925 Philippa Dorothea, daughter of Daniel Hanbury. They had three daughters.

# MR CHARLES SHERWIN

Mr Charles Sherwin, CB, FRINA, who was Director of Warship Design at the Ministry of Defence from 1966 to 1969, died on October 17. Sherwin made a notable contribution to British warship design and was in particular, connected with the planning and construction of a succession of aircraft-carriers, most notably, perhaps, the Ark Royal.

Charles Edgar Sherwin was born the son of Charles William Sherwin in 1909. He joined Portsmouth Dockyard as a Shipwright apprentice in 1925 and was selected for further training as a Naval Construction Cadet in 1929. He passed out of the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, in 1933 with a First Class certificate.

He went to Chatham Dockyard as an Assistant Constructor and during his subsequent sea service, was appointed to the aircraft carrier Glorious. This started his long connexion with aircraft carriers culminating in much valuable design work in later years. He assisted in the design of the aircraft carriers Ark Royal, Illustrious, Victorious, Formidable, Indomitable, and Implacable.

Promoted to Constructor in 1939 he was put in charge of the design section for the Ark Royal (1942 programme). The notable contribution which he made to the successful service of aircraft carriers in subsequent years was a great tribute to his ability as a ship designer.

In 1946 he was appointed to the British Admiralty Delegation at Washington, USA, and was promoted to Chief Constructor in 1950. In 1957 he was appointed as Chief Constructor in Charge at HM Dockyard, Hong Kong — the last Chief at the yard which closed in 1959.

Sherwin was promoted *Assistant Director of Naval* Construction in 1958, returning to the Ship Department at Bath, and in 1963 he was appointed the Deputy-Director. He held this appointment until 1966 when he became Director of Warship Design.

He was appointed CB in 1969 and was also a Fellow of the Royal Institute of Naval Architects.

# MR J. P. M. PRENTICE

Sir Bernard Lovell writes:

With the death of J. P. M. Prentice at his home in Suffolk during the night of October 5, the country has lost an amateur astronomer of great distinction who exerted a vital influence on our own post-war development at Jodrell Bank.

Manning Prentice was a lawyer by profession, and devoted much of his time to Church affairs and the Boys' Brigade. My own association with him was relatively brief but critical. In the early months of 1946 I had two ex-Army trailers of radar equipment working in a field at Jodrell Bank. These had been used to detect enemy aircraft but now I was observing many short lived radar echoes on the cathode ray tube. I was told that these were the transient echoes which had been mistaken for the German V2-rockets but that they were probably associated with meteors, or shooting stars, and that the authority on meteors in this country was an amateur — Manning Prentice, the director of the Meteor Section of the British Astronomical Association.

I was astonished to discover that Prentice would work far into the night after his ordinary daily work was finished and that he and his colleagues — using only their eyes or at most a pair of binoculars — had made priceless contributions to astronomy. In 1934 whilst observing the Geminid meteors during the early morning of December 13 he had noticed that there was "something wrong with the head of Draco". He had discovered *Nova Herculis*. For this discovery he was awarded the Walter Goodacre Medal and Gift of the British Astronomical Association in 1935.

In 1946 when I first met Prentice and aquainted him with the problem of the radar echoes he promised immediate help. He arrived in an open car, the back seat of which was piled with celestial globes, star atlases, a flying suit and a deck chair. He would don the suit, lower the deck chair to near horizontal and settle himself with a piece of string, a dimmed torch and a writing board. The frostiest night with a snow covered ground was ideal for him and we soon established, by process of shouting, the clear connection between the meteors which he saw and our transient echoes on the cathode ray tube. His method when the brief streak of light from the meteor appeared was to align the string along the track and read off the coordinates against the stellar background.

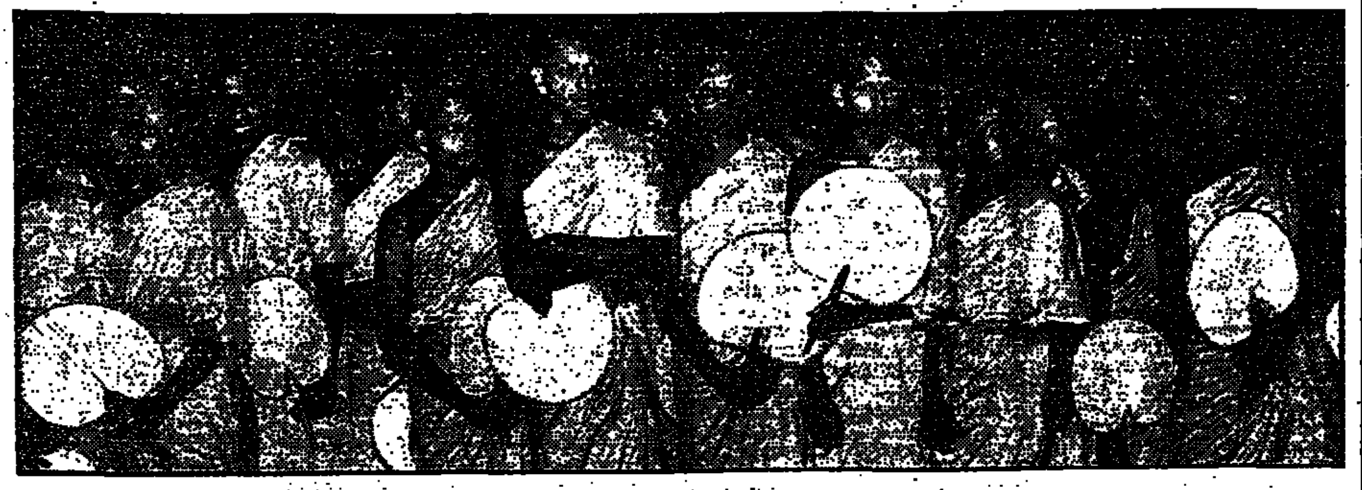
His knowledge of the sky, of the position and magnitudes of the stars, was as great as that of any professional astronomer I have known. For several years Prentice collaborated with us *in this manner during* nearly all the major meteor showers. More than any other person it was he who helped us to establish our scientific viability in this new astronomical technique.

Prentice was a Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society and the holder of its Jackson-Gwilt medal. His unsparing help, his cardinal influence on the early development of Jodrell Bank and on our education in astronomy were recognised in 1953 when the University of Manchester awarded him the honorary degree of Master of Science.

The Hon. Lady Morrison-Bell, widow of Sir Clive Morrison-Bell, MP for the Honiton division of Devon for 21 years, died yesterday at the age of 93. She was the Hon Lilah Katherine Julia, third daughter of the seventh Viscount Powerscourt, and she was married in 1912. Her husband died in 1956.

# Sri Lanka

## A Special Report to mark the state visit by the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh which begins today



Buddhist monks line the road during the Colombo *Perahera*, a religious festival.

Sri Lanka's brave new era is almost four years old. The daring and ambitious changes made under the leadership of President Jayewardene have revolutionized the economy and made profound changes in the political structure and the outlook and expectations of the people. The price, however, is high. The new road may be exciting, but it is also rocky and risky.

The President himself makes no bones about the economic difficulties. He sees no point in softening them for mere political reasons. He believes most of the 14.8 million people of the country are realistic enough to face the truth, hard though it is. Those who are not, he thinks, have to come to terms with the painful aspects of policies designed to build a better society. He sees no benefit in offering people a flimsy umbrella in the gale.

The course he has charted is irrevocable. In the pre-Jayewardene years, a largely nationalized, protectionist and administered economy had grown stagnant. The United National Party Government elected in July 1977 changed everything with a bold sweep. Backed by the International Monetary Fund, the country embraced a policy of growth in free-market economy. There was an astonishing surge of activity, of spending, buying and developing, as the country burst from the economic hatches under which it had lived for nearly 30 years.

Developments are on the grand scale. Housing has been mushrooming and the harnessing of the Mahaweli River, one of the world's great hydraulic projects, which will irrigate dry land and provide cheap electric power, has been telescoped from a 30-year programme to an eight-year one. The establishment of the new economic order has been characterized by a sense of urgency and vigour.

But it has also been marked by its sheer scale, its ambition and the element of risk, which makes it vulnerable. Sri Lanka has been badly hit by world economic forces, the price of oil most of all. The cost of living is making people increasingly anxious. Inflation has been soaring to 40 per cent and the balance of payments is seriously awry; the Government almost lost control of public expenditure in the past year. The IMF and the Government had a runaway on their hands. Today the reins are being tightened, but perhaps not hard enough.

The President is being warned by advisers of something he knows well, that the cost of living is a crucial electoral consideration in a country with a large proportion of poor people. But while he is retaining the food stamps which aid the half of the population which earns less than £8.50 a month, he will not return to a system of general subsidies. He believes there is no alternative to the new policies, that voters will respect his realism and honesty when he tells them there is no quick panacea ... but that in the end the policies will work.

The people, he says, can change the Government and the President. He says this not in any arrogant or take-it-or-leave-it fashion, but in an earnest way, a reminder that whatever else, Sri Lanka is a political nation. The people are keenly aware of issues, strongly attached to the democratic idea. They are among the best-educated and most literate of Third World communities and this year celebrate 50 years of full adult franchise, something they achieved only three years after the British. They are well-practised in voting governments out.

During its years of reconstruction in opposition, the United National Party and Mr Jayewardene planned a new political framework as well as economic revolution. Swept to office with 140 of the 168 parliamentary seats the UNP reformed the Constitution to introduce proportional representation and an executive president. The UNP view was that the country needed the continuity of governments living out a full term, or two, and of an executive president serving for six years. Government and presidency are separate and the president cannot veto legislation. Emergency powers, like public finances, are subject to parliamentary control.

The creation of an executive presidency, with constitutional checks to prevent abuse of power, has attractions in a young developing country like Sri Lanka. The quality of the institution, of course, lies in the ability of the incumbent and therein, perhaps, is a future weakness.

For the time being, however, Sri Lanka has an able leader. President Jayewardene is the most experienced politician in the land, skilled in balancing the inadequacies, strengths and aspirations of social and political interests. He saw to it that the UNP gave up the lower castes and the traditionally disadvantaged a place nearer the sun. He is above all a pragmatist.

On a personal level his integrity is unquestioned and respect for him is enormous. His reputation abroad was established with his compassionate speech at the Japanese peace treaty conference 30 years ago. He has been a leader of the non-aligned movement, and non-alignment, he says, is the best safety policy a country can have.

All being well, the President will stand at the 1984 presidential election, when he will be 77. Thanks partly to proportional representation, the UNP should be returned in the 1983 general election. The opposition is fragmented and quarrelling, and Mrs Bandaranaike, whose name still carries some force, is politically sterilized under an order stripping her of civic rights for six years for abusing power when she was Prime Minister. Of course, rising prices and discontent could upset the expectations of President and Government.

There is not much criticism of the Government in the press. Newspapers are largely Government-controlled and, under emergency rule, are censored. The press is not one of Sri Lanka's strengths and there is a need for an improvement in the status and quality of journalism, in keeping with the democratic ideal. There are some independent papers, but the best reporting of Sri Lanka is done by journalists working for foreign publications who are not censored.

The emergency rule imposed this summer sprang from one of the Government's spikiest problems, the relationship between the Tamil minority and Sinhala majority. From time to time communal resentments have erupted into riot and bloodshed and this year there have been serious outbreaks of arson, rioting and savagery. The relationship between the communities is still a tender sore and will not be easy for the President to heal. The President hopes that the 24 newly elected district councils will act as a balm as well as a devolutionary extension of democracy.

Though many of Sri Lanka's people are poor they are better off in terms of nutrition, health, education and life expectancy than many other developing nations. The country is becoming self-sufficient in food. The Jayewardene years have been a dynamic, creative and forward-looking period — and the promise is exciting. But the economic storm clouds and the rumble of communal tensions pose their threats. In the evening of his long life the President faces perhaps the greatest of his challenges. The next few years are critical.

**Trevor Fishlock**

Simon Scott Plummer looks at British involvement in the island over 200 years

# From 1763 to today

The British made their first formal contact with Sri Lanka in 1763, when an embassy was sent from Madras to the King of Kandy. They were back, more forcefully, in the 1780s, when they briefly occupied the fort at Trincomalee during the American War of Independence, and towards the end of the century, when they seized the Dutch forts on the island during the French Revolutionary Wars.

In 1798 responsibility for these new possessions was transferred from the East India Company to the Crown. British dominion was confined to the coast, however, and it took another 17 years to extend it to the entire island. This came with the capture in 1815 of Rajah Sinha, the last of the Sinhalese dynasty, who was deported to India.

The nineteenth century saw the development of a full colonial system in Sri Lanka. Indian labour was brought in to work the large plantations from 1850 onwards and two new crops, tea and rubber, were introduced.

Various nationalist organizations came into being on the island during the second half of the century and in 1919 most of them united in the Ceylon National Congress. Twelve years later, with the establishment of the State Council, the British handed over responsibility for domestic affairs. Members of the Council were elected by universal adult suffrage.

From 1942-45 the headquarters of the Allied Command in South-east Asia were on the island. Colombo was attacked by Japanese bombers in 1942.

The British had promised Sri Lanka independence at the end of the war and in 1948, after long negotiations, it became an independent country within the Commonwealth. D. S. Senanayake was its first Prime Minister.

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh made their first state visit to Sri Lanka in 1954, when their present host, Junius Jayewardene, was Leader of the House of Representatives and Minister of Agriculture and Food in the United National Party (UNP) Government of Dudley Senanayake, the first Prime Minister's son.

Since then the country has swung between periods of rule by the Sri Lanka Freedom Party (SLFP), under father and daughter Bandaranaike (1956-65 and 1970-77), and by the UNP (1965-70 and 1977 onwards). The policies of the first have been characterized by nationalism and socialism, while the second has favoured opening the island to foreign investment and encouraging the private sector. In 1972, under Mrs Bandaranaike, the country was declared a republic and changed its name from Ceylon to Sri Lanka.

Another change since 1954 is the emergence of the Tamil problem, which exploded into communal violence earlier this year and led to the declaration of a state of emergency.

Supporters of a separate state for Tamils demonstrated outside the Commonwealth Institute in July when the Queen opened an exhibition of Sri Lankan culture. The exhibition was part of the year-long celebrations to mark 50 years of universal suffrage in Sri Lanka.

During the current visit the royal couple will go to the site of the Victoria Dam in the centre of the island, east of Kandy. This is one of three dams to be built on the Mahaweli River which will provide hydro-electric power and irrigation for agriculture. The Mahaweli project is considered to be the key to development in Sri Lanka and the British Overseas Development Administration (*ODA*) has made its largest ever single allocation of aid to the Victoria Dam.

The grant will amount to about £100m between fiscal 1980-81 and 1984-85, when the dam is scheduled for completion. Sir Alexander Gibb and Partners are the designers and consulting engineers and the main contractors are Balfour Beatty/Nuttall (dam and tunnel, about £65m), Whessoe/Boving (hydraulic equipment, about £16m) and Costain (power station, about £7m).

The project is running behind schedule for several reasons: delays in building the township for the workers; a rock fall in the tunnel which will take the water to the power station three and three quarter miles downstream; a slight fault in the rock beneath the dam; and a freak rainstorm recently which pushed the river over the top of the protective dams.

In Colombo the Queen will open a new British Council building, evidence of the increasingly important role played by the Council as the Sri Lankan Government seeks to arrest the decline in standards of English.

Under the Key English Language Teaching Scheme, funded by the ODA and run by the Council, teachers are being sent out to each of the six teacher-training colleges in Sri Lanka where English is taught. They will be assisted by Voluntary Service Overseas (VSO) teachers. In addition, the Council will run courses in English language teaching at its new headquarters in Colombo.

In higher education, it has been instrumental in arranging for the engineering faculty at Leeds University to help the University of Moratuwa in developing courses in applied science and has done the same in applied statistics with Reading University and the University of Colombo.

Finally, the Council is acting as an agent for the World Bank in a scheme to train young Sri Lankans in building skills such as carpentry and bricklaying. The scheme, which will run for three years initially, will help to alleviate the severe shortage of skilled labour on the island.

Trade between Britain and Sri Lanka rose dramatically during the first years of the Jayewardene Government as the country stepped up imports of capital and consumer goods. However, belt-tightening is now the order of the day and officials in London think it will be some years before there is another significant improvement in trade prospects.

In 1980 Britain exported nearly £77m worth of goods, mainly machinery and transport equipment, and was the third largest supplier, after Japan and Saudi Arabia. With imports worth nearly £54m, mainly tea, coffee, spices, fruit, vegetables, rubber and coconut, it was Sri Lanka's second largest customer, after the United States.

Two institutions are set up to attract funds

# The crucial drive for more foreign investment

A crucial element in the policy reforms introduced in 1977 was the attempt to lure foreign investment as part of the new Government's export development strategy.

The strategy had two basic themes: attracting export-oriented private overseas investment and making non-traditional exports more attractive than import substitution. To implement the new policies, an institutional framework was set up and an impressive array of incentives and facilities offered to all would-be foreign investors.

As a result, there are at present two institutions charged with attracting export-oriented foreign investment; the Greater Colombo Econoimic Commission (GCEC) and the Foreign Investment Advisory Committee (FIAC).

The GCEC, one of the Government's lead projects, was created by special statute and is the authority governing the 518 sq km Free Trade Zone just north of Colombo, the capital of Sri Lanka. Here the export obligation is 100 per cent. But 100 per cent foreign ownership is allowed. Investments are exempt from all taxes on corporate and expatriate personal income, royalties and dividends for a maximum period of seven years, which can go up to 10 years in special cases. Thereafter there is a concessionary period of four to 15 years during which the investment is liable only to a turnover tax of 2 per cent to 5 per cent.

This is in addition to the normal facilities offered in export processing zones. Because they are classified as offshore enterprises, they also have access to the offshore banking facilities, provided in eight major currencies by most domestic and foreign banks. Their exposure to exchange risks is thus minimal.

Ouside the jurisdiction of the GCEC, it is the FIAC which processes all applications for foreign investments. Here all such investments must be in the form of joint ventures, with at least 51 per cent of the equity participation reserved for Sri Lankan investors. This can rise to 75 per cent for investments where there is no significant transfer of technology. Approved firms have no export obligations and no special export incentives are offered. Firms involved in the Mahaweli Development Project or in the building of luxury tourist hotels need not comply with the joint venture provisions which are mandatory for all other FIAC investments.

Both GCEC and FIAC investments are covered by a web of tax treaties. The more recent of these agreements, as well as recent revision of existing agreements, have tax sparing clauses. The treaties cover all the major capital exporting countries of the world. Sri Lanka has also concluded bilateral Investment Protection Agreements with France, West Germany, Singapore, Britain and the United States and similar agreements are currently being negotiated with other capital exporting countries. There is provision in the Constitution to make these agreements inviolate, but this provision has so far not been invoked by the Government. For more than a decade, too, Sri Lanka has been a signatory to the 1965 Convention of Settlement of Investment Disputes between states and the nationals of states.

Although in less than four years, the economic environment has been transformed in this way, the response from private foreign investment has been much below expectations. The investment profile also leaves much to be desired.

By the end of 1980 the GCEC had approved 137 projects, but of these, 32 had fallen by the wayside and only 23, with a total investment value of 326m rupees, had actually gone into commercial production. Foreign investment in these projects is 73 per cent of the total investment and the average amount of foreign investment is a mere $0.8m per project. Of these firms, 16 were in the garment trade and accounted for 94 per cent of the total GCEC exports for 1980. The investments attracted in this phase have a high import content and for this reason the retained foreign exchange ratio is estimated to be no more than 10 per cent of export FOB values in the long run. There is some contribution to employment — 11,000 as at the end of 1980 — but since this is confined to unskilled, semi-skilled or basic tailoring labour, the contribution to technological capability is small.

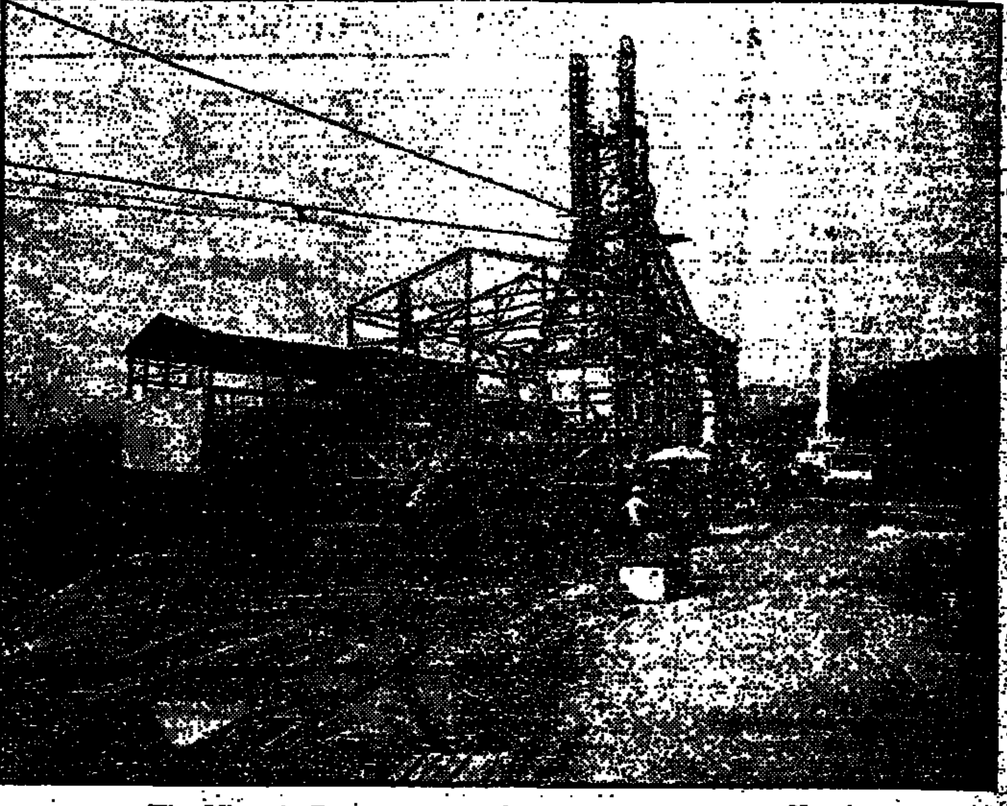
In the same period, FIAC investments totalled 358, of which 116 firms were in operation as at the end of 1980. They were mainly in garments, tourist hotels, construction and some manufacturing.

Here too, garments are important, as foot-loose manufacturers hampered by quota restrictions elsewhere seek a toe-hold on the emerging market place in Sri Lanka. The quotas have since become over-subscribed and are shared on a fifty-fifty basis between GCEC firms and Sri Lanka firms. It is possible then to conclude, "that some of the growth in garments exports would have occurred anyway and without GCEC incentives". Construction and tourist hotels apart, the sectors in which FIAC-approved foreign firms are investing are similar to those in which GCEC firms are investing; the foreign partners are also from the same clutch of countries. For those and other reasons the World Bank, in its latest appraisal of the economy (May 1981), *concludes that the GCEC* "has not been excessively discriminatory about the investments it approved" and "that potential investors ready to contribute much more to the economy have held back to watch the initial experience of the more adventurous". It also adds that "Sri Lanka has undoubtedly paid a price for this less discriminatory attitude."

There are two success stories, however. In the wake of a tourist boom of unprecedented proportions there has been an impressive flow of private foreign capital into *tourist hotels. New* luxury hotels to come up include, ITT's Sheraton, and a brace of other 500-room five-star luxury hotels with foreign participation from the United States, West Germany, India and West Asia. They also appear to be getting off the ground with remarkably little fuss and bother.

The other success story is in banking and finance. Thirteen new foreign banks have set up full service branches in Colombo since banking laws were liberalized in January 1978. This brings the total number of banks on the island to 24, 20 of which are branches of international banking chains. The newcomers include the Bank of America, the American Express Bank, Citibank, two Dutch banks, the European-Asian Bank and four banks from the Arab world. The 24 commercial banks operate "off-shore accounts" but Colombo is still a long way from becoming an international financial centre on the lines of Singapore or Bahrain.

Of the two new money *broking firms* set up since January 1978, one is in collaboration with money broking firms from Bombay and Calcutta. Another innovation is a leasing company, set up as an affiliate of Orient Leasing Co of Japan, with the Washington-based IFC also participating in its equity.



The Victoria Dam, a British-funded aid project near Kandy.

Foreign investors can no longer complain that the banking and financial infrastructure lacks the kind of sophistication essential for business confidence. This cannot be said of the physical infrastructure, such as road and rail links, water, telecommunications or the monsoon-based hydro-power supply. In the medium term, prospects for attracting more purposive foreign investment are moderated by a number of factors.

There is some apprehension that the terrorist wing of the Tamil United Liberation Front will gain the upper hand and imperil the Jayewardene Government's experiment in open market economy. President Jayewardene himself does not take this threat seriously; but foreign investors are by nature, a timid lot. Potential investors are also concerned about the strength of the dormant labour movement and some provisions of existing labour legislation. Sri Lanka has had a long liberal and democratic tradition, so there is not much that any government can do here.

Macro-economic constraints are of a more ominous nature. Inflation is still running at unacceptable levels. This is not conducive to a healthy business climate. The Treasury's budgetary surplus is low and is exacerbated by the fact that all new growth areas benefit from tax concessions. This induces an element of fragility to the tax and other incentives accorded to foreign investors. It can only be remedied by a complete overhaul of the tax system. But the finance ministry has neither the muscle nor the appetite for such a radical departure.

The large question mark looming over the horizon is the outcome of the general and presidential elections due in 1983 and 1984. Given the legendary volatility of the Sri Lankan electorate, foreign investors can hardly be blamed if they choose to adopt a policy of "wait and see" — for the present.

**Roland Edirisinghe**

The making of President Jayewardene

# A man who knows the jungle

Junius Richard Jayewardene was born on September 17, 1906, the eldest of 11 children, into one of Ceylon's great Sinhalese lawyer families. The family enjoyed a certain affluence, a love of culture and politics, and sunny privilege under benign colonial rule. It was also a nationalist and independence-minded family. J.R., as he became known, seemed predestined to do well and to emerge a leader.

He was named after one of his five uncles. There is a picture of them standing with Jayewardene père, all proud, stern and moustachioed, and bearing the fine names of Junius Quintus, Justus Sextus, Theodore Godfred, A.St.V., and Hector.

The young J.R., called Dick as a boy, learnt English and the piano, and read Dickens and Shakespeare, under the eye of his Scottish governess, Miss Munro. He played cricket and rugby, and boxed, at Royal College, Colombo, and followed his father, who became a judge, into the law.

His father was a Christian and a regular churchgoer. His mother was a Buddhist and there was no rancour in a tolerant home when Dick adopted her faith at the age of 17. Buddhism has been a central influence in his life. It no doubt has a part in the serenity for which he is noted.

At 10 he adopted his father's habit and began to read *The Times*. He recalls that the first news that lodged in his mind was Lord Kitchener's death at sea in 1916. He followed the war, Lloyd George's career and the development of postwar politics. "It was part of my political education. I've been a reader for 65 years."

He was called to the Bar and practised for 10 years, but his interest, increasingly, was politics. He was an admirer of Gandhi and, naturally enough for a radically-minded young man, was drawn to Ceylon's independence movement. He visited the Mahatma and Nehru during the war. He became a Colombo Councillor in 1941, a State Councillor a year later and was Ceylon's first Finance Minister after independence in 1948.

He has had a long career on the international stage. He was a co-author of the Colombo Plan of 1951, which gave economic aid to South and South-east Asia, and has been a frequent inhabitant of Commonwealth and non-aligned conferences.

He still takes pride in his speech of reconciliation at the Japan Peace Treaty Conference. His theme was the Buddhist message "hatred ceases not by hatred but by love".

It founded a special relationship with the Japanese. When they asked him recently what they could do for Sri Lanka he suggested a hospital. They said the largest they had built abroad was a 1,000-bed one. He asked them to build him a 1,001-bedder.

Because of the pendulum nature of Sri Lankan politics he had periods of defeat and unpopularity between the mid-1950s and the 1970s, of being Opposition leader, of being in a party in ruins.

He became leader of the United National Party in 1973 and Prime Minister four years later. He was the principal force in broadening the party's base, bringing lower castes into the arena, and in changing the Westminster model of democracy to a presidential one.

His ideal is to make Sri Lanka a *dharmaista* society, a term that might best be rendered as just. As an historian he likes to use as his guide the career and example of King Elara the Just, who ruled in the Second Century BC.

"We called ourselves for a while a Socialist Democracy. Now we are styled a Democratic Socialist Republic. There is a difference. We retain socialism but democracy comes first because it is more important than socialism. As I see it, you have to be pragmatic. That is why there is press censorship under the temporary emergency: in a racially tense situation I did not want to run the risk of inflammatory statements getting into the press."

His devotion to Buddhism is complete, but he has taken care to slap down clergymen who have tried to extend their influence across the divide between religion and politics.

His love of history leads him to take an enthusiastic interest in the restoration of ancient buildings. And his desire to see the Mahaweli River schemes completed lies not only in a politician's, and leader's, wish for achievement, but also in an historian's wish to see a bridge between modern Sri Lanka and its ancient hydraulic civilization.

In the same way he looks forward to greeting the Queen as the last of a long line of monarchs of Ceylon, stretching back 2,500 years. "When we were a dominion she was our Queen. Now we are a republic we honour her for her place in our history."

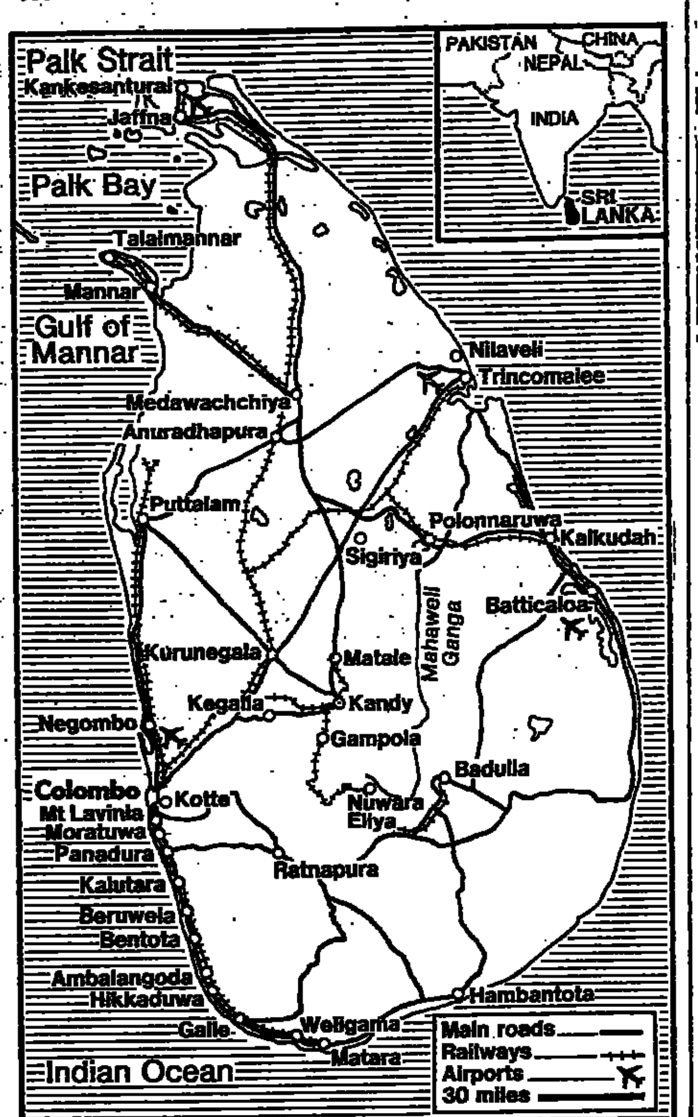
President Jayewardene looks forward to standing in the 1984 Presidential election. He feels fit. He rises early, exercises, and sets store by his rest after lunch. He used to smoke a cigarette a day, but gave it up, and sips an occasional wine or brandy.

He is a calm-mannered man of keen humour, plainly not someone who lives on his nerves. He is unpretentious and speaks softly in unembroidered sentences. His quiet mien, however, does not disguise his air of authority, his toughness and political shrewdness. He is a man who knows the jungle.

He will be 77 when he offers himself for a second six-year term. "It is not a question of age but of health. You have to look after yourself. You have to be like a well-bred racehorse, always ready to run."

**Trevor Fishlock**

President Jayewardene: "always ready to run".




Tourists' eden: a happy accident

# The island gem with almost everything

Arab seafarers called it Serendib. And from that, Horace Walpole coined the magical word serendipity, meaning "the faculty of making happy and unexpected discoveries by accident".

Today's traveller will find Sri Lanka an attractive and surprising kind of Eden. Surprising because of the variety which is packed into this tropical island — magnificent palm-fringed beaches, wildlife, exotic flowers, high country, rivers and waterfalls, and fascinating historic sites where one can see the remains of a great civilization. The ruins of monasteries, cities and canals, as well as numerous inscriptions, show that from about the third century BC to the sixteenth century AD, Sri Lanka took its place among the most advanced nations of the pre-modern world.

This cultural heritage is an important part of one's experience in Sri Lanka, so it would be wrong to regard a holiday there as simply an excuse to enjoy the beach to the exclusion of anything else. It is an island to be explored. But it is important not to take on too much. A tour which would give opportunities for lazing, taking trips back in time to ancient cities, and perhaps a visit to a tea estate in the high country would be ideal.

Because Sri Lanka experiences two monsoons, the beaches on the west and south coasts are at their best between October and March, and those on the east from March to October. The temperatures soar into the eighties at the coastal resorts. Favourites on the west and south coasts are Negombo, Mount Lavinia, Beruwela, Bentota and Hikkaduwa. Galle is famous for its old Dutch fort.

For the more energetic there is water skiing, sailing, surfing, scuba diving and deep sea fishing. Mount Lavinia is only about eight miles from the capital, Colombo, and is a favourite excursion, especially for Sunday lunch. The colonial-style Mount Lavinia hotel is on the beach, and one can get a fine view of Colombo from its terrace.

Bentota is Sri Lanka's first self-contained holiday resort, with hotels, shops, a bank and a small railway station. The Bentota Beach hotel, one of the largest in Sri Lanka, charges from about £17 per night for a double room.

The coral gardens at Hikkaduwa are one of the main attractions for the underwater enthusiast. Shoals of multi-coloured tropical fish swim among the white coral grottoes. Glass-bottomed boats are available for those who prefer to view from above the water.

Trincomalee, Nilaveli and Kalkudah, on the less developed east coast, also offer sandy beaches, a warm, calm sea, and oportunities for the underwater enthusiast. The harbour at Trincomalee is one of the largest in the world, and the town was an important British naval base during the Second World War. "Trinco" remained a Navy town for years afterwards.

Sri Lanka abounds in wildlife, with more than 350 different kinds of mammmals, and more than 400 varieties of birds. Kumana and Wirawila are just two of Sri Lanka's bird sancturaies, inhabited by stilts, barbets, flycatchers, ibis, pelicans, peacocks, parrots, devil birds, hawks, jungle fowl and stork. The island has three botanical gardens. Peradeniya, near Kandy, contains more than 4,000 species, as well as a splendid orchid house.

There is a number of national parks. The two major ones are at Wilpattu, 110 miles north of Colombo, and Ruhuna (also know as Yala), 190 miles south. Here one can see elephants, bears, sambhur, buffalo, herds of deer, wild boar and monkeys. There are crocodiles in the lakes, and one also has a good chance of seeing leopards. Another sanctuary renowned for its elephant population is at Inginiyagala, 195 miles east of Colombo.

The elephant bath on a bend in the river Mahaweli near Kandy is a tourist attraction. Tame elephants are brought for a refreshing bathe by their mahouts. But beware — the mahouts can be very persistent in their demands for payment!

Tea is Sri Lanka's most important export, and the tea plantations in the lush hill country are interesting places to visit. Acres and acres of tea, with its rich green foliage, extend across the hills and reach almost to the mist-shrouded mountain tops. Narrow roads wind through gorse, streams bubble over rocks, and one sees waterfalls called Devon, St Clair and Aberdeen by nostalgic British tea planters. Tea thrives in the mild climate, and the flavour of the leaves varies with the altitude and soil.

Nuwara Eliya, reached by the spectacular Ramboda Pass, began as a colonial hill station, and has English-style houses, a war memorial and a fine 18-hole golf course. Very close to Nuwara Eliya is Sri Lanka's highest and most isolated plateau, Horton Plains. Buddhists, Hindus and Muslims have for centuries made pilgrimages to Adam's Peak, the Sacred Mountain, which is near the town of Hatton.

Buddhist culture has flourished in Sri Lanka since the third century BC, and the island has a large number of outstanding monuments. The triangular area formed by the ancient cities of Anuradhapura, Sigiriya, Polonnaruwa and Kandy is known as the cultural triangle of Sri Lanka. Unfortunately, some of the most important monuments are decaying and are in danger of being lost. Last year, the Sri Lanka Government, with assistance from Unesco, embarked on an ambitious programme of preservation and restoration. The programme includes six projects to be completed within five years.

Anuradhapura, the most important of the ancient cities, was the capital of Sri Lanka in about 380 BC. The city was a model of planning. The water supply came from artificial reservoirs, remains of which exist to this day. It was in the reign of King Devanampiya Tissa (250-210 BC) that Buddhism came to Sri Lanka, and Anuradhapura rose to great importance.

Polonnaruwa was the island's medieval capital, and reached its dazzling zenith in the twelth century AD. Though ravaged by later invasions, much evidence of its old grandeur remains.

Kandy was a capital in the fourteenth century, and contains one of the most photographed buildings in the world, the Temple of The Tooth. The sacred relic, a tooth of Buddha, was smuggled into Sri Lanka during the fourth century AD. Every August, Sri Lanka's most important festival, Perahera, takes place in Kandy. The relic is honoured in a great feast of sight and sound, custom and ritual.

**Penny Symon**

SRI LANKA

Trevor Fishlock explains the sense of anti-climax about the economy

# After the celebrating, the hangover sets in

Nothing disguises the anxiety felt in Sri Lanka today about the state of the economy. "We will have to work hard and manage harder to get out of this one", a banker in Colombo said. "We are up a gum tree at the moment."

There is disappointment because the country's economic revolution started so dramatically after the arrival of the Jayewardene Government in 1977. It more than met the hopes of the Government and of the IMF, which provided generous cushioning. There was euphoria as the economy expanded. Sri Lanka seemed like a man gulping down air, having been close to suffocating.

Before the United National Party took power, Sri Lanka had a doctrinaire welfare economy. Under Mrs Sirimayo Bandaranaike the left, whose fragments she drew together, had been in power more than 12 years. The people's living standards were improved and the problem of rapid population growth was addressed. But once certain goals were achieved such policies had nowhere to go.

The absence of a creative approach left Sri Lanka essentially bankrupt. Unemployment was 24 per cent, the private sector was neglected and growth stagnant.

Imports were artificially restricted and overseas investment discouraged. Talk of nationalization of tea plantations, and finally nationalization itself, led to a decline in planting and a fall in production of the island's most important crop. Rubber and coconut growing suffered in the same way.

The Jayewardene Government went pell mell for growth. Restrictive import and exchange controls were lifted and overseas investment encouraged. A free trade zone was cleared near the international airport, offering foreign companies generous tax concessions.

Resources were directed from consumption to investment, the rupee was floated and a loan of $325m was arranged by the IMF. Universal food rationing and subsidy was stopped, although the Government continues to issue food stamps to aid half the population earning less than 300 rupees a month. (35 rupees equals £1.)

An ambitious development programme was started: a new Parliament, a promised 100,000 houses and the acceleration of the Mahaweli projects. The Mahaweli is the great river of Sri Lanka, its Ganges or Nile. The early civilization of the island depended on remarkable waterworks and canals based on the river. Today new dams and tunnels are being built to advance the historic tradition.

Gigantic in scale, the project will provide the hydro-electricity the country badly needs. Power consumption is rising by 20 per cent a year and cuts are up to five hours a day. The scheme will also irrigate, and thereby populate, a great underdeveloped region.

Thirty years was the original timetable for Mahaweli. The Government is going all out to have it done by the mid-eighties.

It is the symbol of Sri Lanka's high-stakes strategy, a strategy and experiment with implications for many Third World countries and for the IMF.

But Mahaweli is also a large part of the country's expenditure hurdle — a hurdle which Mr Ronnie de Mel, the Finance Minister, reckons will not be crossed until 1984.

One difficulty was that the economic ground was not properly cleared. A large public sector was retained, making economic management difficult, and the tax structure was unsuitable for the revolution. There are only 91,000 taxpayers and half of those are marginal.

The performance of industrial public corporations, and of manufacturing, has been disappointing. And Sri Lanka has been heavily hit by external economic forces outside its control. Rising import and oil prices pushed inflation to an admitted 30 per cent last year (unofficially, 40 per cent); lax control of Government expenditure led to heavy bank borrowing in 1980; and there was eventually a virtual loss of control. Expenditure went a third over budget and the deficit was 70 per cent higher than estimated.

Building costs have soared, forcing the abandoning of much private building. As a small example, a bag of cement which cost eight rupees in 1975 now costs 80 rupees. The cost of one of the Mahaweli dams is now more than six times what was estimated four years ago.

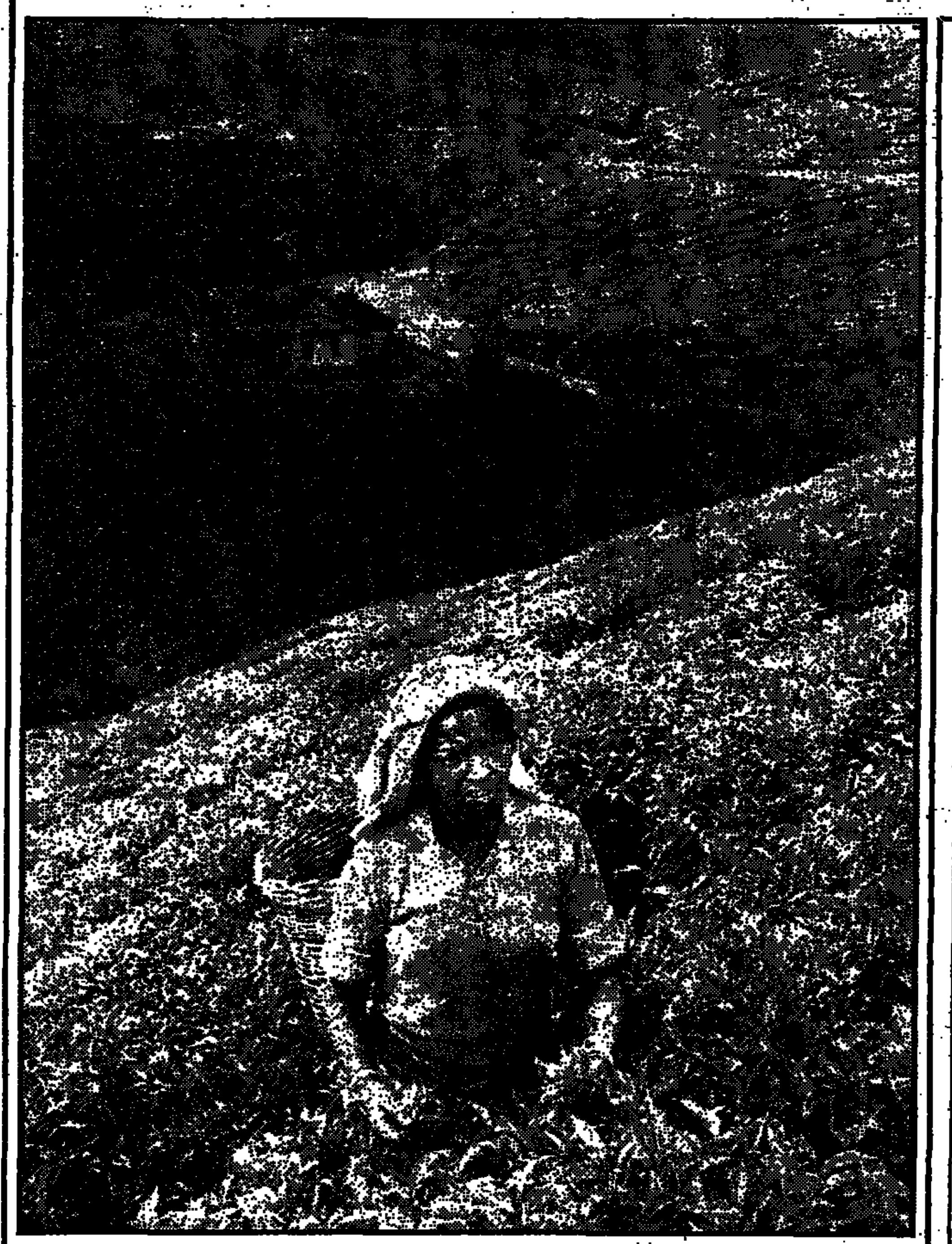
In response to its backers' demands, Sri Lanka is pressing the brake hard. There is a credit squeeze; there are no new projects and public works programmes are being cut. But the cuts are also being fought by Ministers anxious to keep pledges and unable to recognize the seriousness of their country's predicament.

Mr de Mel cut the budget by 25 per cent this year, then by a further 10 per cent in some areas. It is not enough, and the 1982 budget will aim for further reductions.

Inflation, now at 25 per cent, remains serious and pressure on the balance of payments will stay strong. The prices of many basic commodities are high. There is no doubt that Sri Lanka's economy will have to be managed more toughly.

On the bright side, the Mahaweli project is on target, the backers are still backing, there is some possibility of oil being found offshore. The Finance Minister even permits himself to talk of the dawning of "a golden age" after 1985. For the time being, though, Sri Lanka is gritting its teeth.

Private enterprise: a man traps fish in a canal near Negombo



Small takings: a tea picker at work in Nuwara Elia









The tangled roots of communal conflict

# The minority who might yet break away

by a Special Correspondent



*Troops during the recent state of emergency*

The violent events in Sri Lanka between May and August this year appalled and frightened many of the island's people.

Once again the complex and sensitive nature of the relationship between the Sinhalese majority and the Tamil minority was exposed in brutal fashion.

In several parts of the island there was rioting, arson and smashing of homes and shops. More than a dozen people were killed, victims of the latest in a series of communal spasms which have gripped the island in the past 25 years.

Although communal tension is seen as a phenomenon offering a periodic threat to social harmony, no one in the Government and no long-term observer of Sri Lankan affairs appears to believe that the friction contains the ingredients for chaos of the most serious kind.

Rather, there is a belief that wounds can be healed, that the admitted mistakes of the past can be rectified. Whether this view is complacent, or is a confident one based on a realistic assessment and a refusal to be rattled, it is hard, and too early, to say.

Sinhalese and Tamils have coexisted in Ceylon for many hundreds of years. On the whole they have remained separate communities, except along parts of the coast. Intermarriage has been rare and they have retained their different life styles, most notably their mutually incomprehensible languages.

It is believed that the Sinhalese began arriving about 2,500 years ago from Northern India. They are a Buddhist people, having embraced the faith in the third century BC, and Sri Lanka is a place of special sanctity for them.

The Tamils, Hindus from South India, are believed to have arrived in waves from the second century BC to the ninth century AD. Although the peoples fought from time to time, and developed unflattering ideas of each other, their conflict lies not in ancient history but in more recent events.

According to the 1981 census, of Sri Lanka's 14,850,000 people, 10,980,000 are Sinhalese and 1,870,000 are original Tamils, known as Ceylon Tamils. There are another 825,000 Tamils, known as Indian Tamils, who were brought over in the last century to work on the plantations.

The British ruled Ceylon as a single community and under this rule the Tamils advanced. Nineteenth-century missionaries and educators who settled in the north, where Tamils predominated, found them avid pupils.

They were diligent, persistent, thrifty, good at business; virtues which have a place in Sinhalese prejudice. Education and English enabled them to market their brainpower. Tamils made good doctors, engineers and teachers and went abroad to work. Their qualifications also enabled them to corner a disproportionate share of jobs in the colonial bureaucracy, and their ascendancy in this sector bred more resentment.

Independence changed everything. A reordering of society began and the effects of it are being felt still.

The Sinhalese, more than seven-tenths of the population, sought to express their new identity through language and an assertion of Sinhalese nationalism. Their Ceylon was essentially a Sinhalese and Buddhist one. "Religion, language, nation" was a sentiment easily harnessed by politicians, but Tamils and Christians felt threatened.

In the 1950s, especially, Sri Lanka watered seeds of future trouble. The reordering of society seemed a proper and egalitarian concept and, of course, changes were inevitable and right. But there was political mismanagement. Prejudice was freely tapped. There was a need for people at the top with vision and a feel for reconciliation, but there were not enough of them.

Teaching through the medium of English was stopped and children began learning through Sinhala and Tamil. University and public service entry was officially manipulated to provide more places for Sinhalese. The citizenship of certain Tamils was made a matter of question. People of Dutch and Portuguese descent left the island to escape the new education system. Tamils reflected bitterly that the downgrading of English damaged their economic chances. The first rioting to disturb Ceylon's enviable peace took place in 1956, when Sinhala was made the sole official language.

Periodic eruptions since then made urgent the need for reconciliation. Under the Jayewardene Government Tamil has been made a national language (although in practice it has been used in courts and Parliament without difficulty). University and civil service entry has been adjusted to make "positive discrimination" less of a provocation. The Government hopes that the new development councils, which permit a large measure of district autonomy, will help to defuse tensions.

But in the Tamil's northern stronghold feelings are still strong after recent violence. Officers in the predominantly Sinhalese police went on the rampage and a few Sinhalese politicians made matters worse with disgracefully hotheaded speeches. The President has sacked one of them from the United National Party.

Not surprisingly there has grown a more strident call for *eelam*, a separate Tamil state in Sri Lanka. It is an indication of Tamil feelings of insecurity and is being pushed by the Tamil United Liberation Front (TULF), the Opposition party. But the Government, the Sinhalese people and not a few Tamils believe partition to be a preposterous notion.

The Sinhalese are furious at the publicity gained by Tamil activists abroad and believe that expatriate emotion is causing trouble rather than smoothing it.

The Tamil plantation workers, who have inevitably been victims in the strife, are not enthusiastic about *eelam*. Where would they work in a separate state? In any case their position is complicated and uncertain. More than 250,000 Tamils have been repatriated to India under an agreement. Others await either repatriation or the granting of Sri Lankan citizenship.

Meanwhile the relationship between majority and minority is made more tangled by rivalry between northern Tamils and the lower castes among the Sinhalese, who are being given a larger share of the economic and political cake. There is too the terrorism that has been unleashed.

At the time of writing, the state of emergency which quietened Sri Lanka after the latest troubles is being lifted and the Government is having "peace talks" with the Tamil Party. The communal problem in Sri Lanka is not at all simple. Its shades and contradictions, let alone its dangers, make it a singular test of the conciliatory powers of the leadership.

Education and the jobs market

# A case of making too many square pegs

"If you advertise for a bank clerk in this country you will get 10,000 replies. If you advertise for a gardener you will get four, and three of them will be useless."

The bank executive who told me this was describing the paradoxes of the job market in Sri Lanka and how the education system, *vis à vis* the economy, is rather like the relationship between a square pin plug and a round hole socket.

Yet in many eyes Sri Lanka has an enviable education structure. Tuition is free and, for the past two years, so have been books. The country has 9,700 schools in its 25,000 square miles, a school population of 3.2 million (of a population of 14.85 million), a pupil-teacher ratio of 22 to one, and a literacy rate of 90 per cent in younger age groups, 83 per cent overall.

Sri Lanka has had a strong education tradition ever since the mission schools started in the early nineteenth century. The British colonial service bred generations of educated, Colombo-oriented people. Education led many people to well-paid jobs overseas as teachers, doctors and engineers.

The community has always attached great importance to white collar jobs in the Government service. Today Sri Lanka does itself a disservice by turning out far more would-be administrators and office workers than there are desks. Unemployment among the well-educated is high. The civil service has become swollen, and the underworked and educated are inclined to insist on perpetuation of the system.

However, as the educated people scramble for jobs the country is desperately short of skilled men.

There are not enough managers, support staff, foremen and team leaders. There is a dearth of engineers, masons, welders, machinists, carpenters, plumbers and typists.

The matter is made worse because many with skill go off to make their money in the Middle East. Those who remain in the country can command high salaries.

The Government responded to the flood of public service job applicants by raising entry standards. The schools then put more emphasis on examinations. A Government review of education says that the aspects of education which contribute to the development of character have been eroded by the "crippling influence of exams".

Attempts to introduce education based more on the community's requirements failed. Half the people work on the land. But parents tended to reject craft and technical education and the office in Colombo remained a magnet.

One effect of this is that many parents and children perceive education to be of value only to the relative high fliers. About half of the school population drops out before reaching GCE level.

Reforms now in the pipeline aim to provide more of the technical education the country needs. It is hoped that the reforms will succeed as more people become aware of education's part in broad economic development.

Another important reform on the way is a new emphasis on the teaching of English. In the education revolution of the mid 1950s, the national languages, Sinhala and Tamil, replaced English as mediums of instruction. English became a subject. The change was intended to promote identity and indigenous culture, to throw off a foreign one and to make schooling more egalitarian by removing the privileges enjoyed by the English education.

The results, some say, have been disastrous. The standard of English has fallen considerably. The President himself admits that, as far as English is concerned, "It was a revolution that went too far".

Schools are failing to give any children the sort of English they need for their chosen careers. Young people arrive at university unable to read vital source books which are available only in English. They have to rely on lecture notes. It is one reason why universities have failed to become communities of excellence.

Children from poorer homes suffer because better-off parents can afford private English lessons and give their children an edge on the jobs market. There is a rapid growth of tutoring establishments where children cram English in their spare time.

Best of all, in the view of some parents, are the private schools where English is given a more important place in the curriculum. One school principal teaches English in periods ostensibly set aside for music.

The number, and standard, of English language teachers has fallen considerably. The country ought to have 1,200 teachers of English, but has only half that number. The dilution of teaching makes standards even worse.

The plan now is to arrest decline by concentrating teaching of English in selected schools spread across the country. In a country with such a large agricultural base, and which is experiencing an economic revolution, there is clearly a need for a rationalization of education. The system has been over-academic for too long. But the demand for a certain quality of education remains strong, and the private sector is being allowed to expand to meet a need the Government cannot afford.

There is also an important political dimension. The Tamil minority feels discriminated against in university entry, although Government manipulation has now been made fairer. Tamils, who found advancement through English-medium education, still feel robbed by the relegation of English to a subject. "If the Government gave us back English teaching it would hear no more wild talk of partition", a teacher said.

TF

Stock Exchange Prices

# Oils strong

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Oct 12. Dealings End, Oct 23. § Contango Day, Oct 26. Settlement Day, Nov 2

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

## BRITISH FUNDS

| 1980/81 High | Low | Stock | | | Price | Ch'ge | Int. only Yield | Gross Red. Yield |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **SHORTS** | | | | | | | | |
| 100 13/16 | 93 5/16 | Exch | 12¾% | 1981 | 99 23/32 • | .. | 12.785 | 15.920 |
| 98⅞ | 88 | Treas | 8½% | 1980-82 | 98 5/16 | .. | 8.659 | 15.969 |
| 96⅝ | 81⅞ | Treas | 3% | 1982 | 96½ | .. | 3.189 | 14.192 |
| 102¾ | 90½ | Treas | 14% | 1982 | 99½ | .. | 14.071 | 15.261 |
| 96½ | 85⅝ | Treas | 8¼% | 1982 | 95¼ | .. | 8.661 | 15.538 |
| 98⅛ | 85¾ | Exch | 9¼% | 1982 | 95 | .. | 9.737 | 15.239 |
| 95⅛ | 84⅜ | Exch | 8¾% | 1983 | 94⅛ | .. | 9.296 | 14.136 |
| 92 | 76½ | *Exch* | 3% | 1983 | 89⅞ | +⅛ | 3.339 | 11.341 |
| 99 7/16 | 85¾ | Treas | 12% | 1983 | 96⅛ | .. | 12.468 | 15.074 |
| 94⅞ | 84½ | Treas | 9¼% | 1983 | 91⅞ | +⅛ | 10.085 | 14.864 |
| 102¾ | 94¼ | Exch | 13½% | 1983 | 96⅝ • | .. | 13.972 | 15.491 |
| 94 5/16 | 84⅛ | Exch | 10% | 1983 | 90½ | .. | 11.060 | 15.341 |
| 88 | 76⅞ | Fund | 5½% | 1982-84 | 84⅜ | +⅛ | 6.518 | 13.817 |
| 97 7/16 | 86⅞ | Exch | 11¼% | 1984 | 91¼ | +⅛ | 12.346 | 15.904 |
| 104 5/16 | 94½ | Exch | 14% | 1984 | 96½ • | .. | 14.509 | 15.742 |
| 83¾ | 68⅛ | Exch | 3% | 1984 | 78 | +⅛ | 3.846 | 13.026 |
| 99⅞ | 88 | Treas | 12% | 1984 | 92 | +⅛ | 13.043 | 15.481 |
| 109¼ | 97 | Treas | 15% | 1985 | 97 3/16 | −1/16 | 15.434 | 16.074 |
| 98⅞ | 89¼ | Exch Cv | 12% | 1985 | 89 9/16 | +1/16 | 13.399 | 16.087 |
| 76 | 68 13/16 | Treas | 3% | 1985 | 72 | •+⅛ | 4.168 | 13.038 |
| 96 5/16 | 86⅞ | Treas | 11½% | 1985 | 86 9/16 | +1/16 | 13.284 | 16.408 |
| 103¾ | 88⅞ | Exch | 12¼% | 1985 | 88 9/16 | •+1/16 | 13.831 | 16.202 |
| 97⅞ | 85⅞ | Exch | 11¼% | 1986 | 86⅛ | +⅛ | 13.643 | 16.295 |
| 69 13/16 | 65¾ | Treas | 3% | 1986 | 67 | •+⅛ | 4.478 | 12.735 |
| 97⅞ | 85⅞ | Treas | 12% | 1986 | 86 | +1/16 | 13.954 | 16.407 |
| **MEDIUMS** | | | | | | | | |
| 88⅞ | 78½ | Treas | 8½% | 1984-86 | 79½ | +⅛ | 10.694 | 14.650 |

## Sterling: Spot and Forward

| | Market rates (day's range) October 20 | Market rates (close) October 20 | 1 month | 3 months |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York | $1.8190-8440 | $1.8190-8210 | 0.06c prem-0.04c disc | 0.05-0.15c disc |
| Montreal | $2.1850-2110 | $2.1855-1875 | 0.50-0.60c disc | 1.40-1.60c disc |
| Amsterdam | 4.48-53fl | 4.48½-49½fl | 1⅛-⅞c prem | 3¾-3¼c prem |
| Brussels | 67.90-68.70f | 68.00-10c | 8-18c disc | 50-65c disc |
| Copenhagen | 13.05-16k | 13.05-07k | 65-150ore disc | 245-380ore disc |
| Dublin | 1.1500-1600p | 1.1505-1525p | 24-30p disc | 71-88p disc |
| Frankfurt | 4.06-11m | 4.07-08m | 1⅞-1⅝pf prem | 4⅞-4⅝pf prem |
| Lisbon | 116.75-118.00e | 117.00-50e | 75-370c disc | 125-645c disc |
| Madrid | 174.00-178.00p | 174.10-40p | 7-25c disc | 50-90c disc |
| Milan | 2159-82lr | 2159-61lr | 7½-10½lr disc | 29-33lr disc |
| Oslo | 10.75-85k | 10.75-77k | 390-225ore prem | 610-505ore prem |
| Paris | 10.19-26f | 10.19-20f | ¾-1¾c disc | 4¼-5¼c disc |
| Stockholm | 10.06-16k | 10.06-08k | 310-240ore prem | 935-870ore prem |
| Tokyo | 422-28y | 423-24y | 3.38-3.28y prem | 9.05-8.75y prem |
| Vienna | 28.40-70sch | 28.40-45sch | 12-8gro prem | 26-18gro prem |
| Zurich | 3.39-44f | 3.40-41f | 1⅞-1⅝c prem | 4⅞-4⅝c prem |

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975, was down 0.7 at 87.3.

## Money Market Rates

Clearing Banks Base Rate 15½%

Discount Mkt Loans%
Overnight: High 15¼ Low 13½

Week Fixed: 15¼

**Treasury Bills (Dis%)**

| Buying | | Selling | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 months | 15 7/16 | 2 months | 15 5/16 |
| 3 months | 15 7/16 | 3 months | 15 5/16 |

**Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 months | 15 15/16-15¾ | 3 months | 16⅛ |
| 3 months | 15 15/16-15 23/32 | 4 months | 16 |
| 4 months | 15⅞-15⅝ | 6 months | 15¾ |
| 6 months | 15-14⅞ | | |

**Local Authority Bonds**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 month | 16½-16¼ | 7 months | 16-15¾ |
| 2 months | 16½-16¼ | 8 months | 16-15¾ |
| 3 months | 16½-16¼ | 9 months | 16⅞-16⅛ |
| 4 months | 16⅜-16¼ | 10 months | 16⅜-16⅛ |
| 5 months | 16¼-16 | 11 months | 16⅜-16⅛ |
| 6 months | 16-15¾ | 12 months | 16⅛-15⅞ |

**Secondary Mkt. £CD Rates (%)**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 month | 16-15 15/16 | 6 months | 16 1/16-15 15/16 |
| 3 months | 16⅛-16 | 12 months | 15⅞-15¾ |

**Local Authority Market (%)**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 days | 15¾ | 3 months | 15 15/16 |
| 7 days | 15¾ | 6 months | 15⅞ |
| 1 month | 15⅞ | 1 year | 15⅞ |

**Interbank Market (%)**

Overnight: Open 15⅞-15½ Close 14

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 week | 15⅞-15⅝ | 6 months | 16⅛-16 |
| 1 month | 16⅛-15⅞ | 9 months | 16 1/16-15 15/16 |
| 3 months | 16⅛-16⅛ | 12 months | 16-15 15/16 |

**First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)**

3 months 16⅞ 6 months 16⅞

Finance House Base Rate 14½%

## Other Markets

| | |
|---|---|
| Australia | 1.5950-1.6100 |
| Bahrain | 0.6910-0.6940 |
| Finland | 8.0245-8.0645 |
| Greece | 102.20-104.20 |
| Hongkong | 10.9140-10.9540 |
| Iran | Not available |
| Kuwait | 0.5170-0.5200 |
| Malaysia | 4.1890-4.2130 |
| Mexico | 45.70-47.20 |
| New Zealand | 2.2205-2.2405 |
| Saudi Arabia | 6.2710-6.3010 |
| Singapore | 3.83-3.85 |
| South Africa | 1.7460-1.7610 |

## Dollar Spot Rates

| | |
|---|---|
| * Ireland | 1.5880-1.5920 |
| † Canada | 1.2014-1.2016 |
| Netherlands | 2.4600-2.4630 |
| Belgium | 37.30-37.35 |
| Denmark | 7.1500-7.1600 |
| West Germany | 2.2300-2.2315 |
| Portugal | 64.30-64.60 |
| Spain | 95.50-95.60 |
| Italy | 1185.75-1186.75 |
| Norway | 5.9100-5.9150 |
| France | 5.5900-5.5930 |
| Sweden | 5.5130-5.5150 |
| Japan | 232.55-232.70 |
| Austria | 15.59-15.62 |
| Switzerland | 1.8650-1.8670 |

* Ireland quoted in US currency.
† Canada $1 : US $0.8323-0.8325

## Euro-$ Deposits

(%) calls, 15-16; seven days, 15⅞-15⅝; one month, 15⅞-15⅝; three months, 16-15¾; six months, 16¼-16⅛.

## Gold

Gold fixed: am, $437.20 (an ounce); pm, $437.30 close, $437.

Krugerrand (per coin): $448-452 (£246-247.50).

Sovereigns (new): $107-109 (£58.5-59.50).

## TEA

| High | Low | Company | Price | Ch'ge | Gross Div pence | Yld % | P/E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 248 | 178 | Assam Frontier | 205 | −6 | 14.3 | 7.0 | .. |
| 485 | 350 | Camellia Inv. | 425 | .. | 7.1 | 1.7 | .. |
| 378 | 230 | McLeod Russel | 332 | .. | 11.8 | 3.6 | .. |
| 332 | 255 | Moran | 295 | +7 | 7.1t | 2.4 | .. |
| 158 | 88 | Surmah Valley | 95 | • +2 | 1.4 | 1.5 | .. |
| 253 | 132½ | Warren Plant | 237 | h +1 | 14.3 | 6.0 | .. |

## MISCELLANEOUS

| High | Low | Company | Price | Ch'ge | Gross Div pence | Yld % | P/E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 48 | 25 | Calcutta Elec | 33 | .. | 9.1 | 27.6 | .. |
| 34½ | 28½ | Essex Wtr 3.5% | £29 | .. | 500 | 17.2 | .. |
| 28 | 17 | Gt Nthn Tele | £28 | .. | 150 | 5.4 | 10.5 |
| 353 | 150 | Imp Cont Gas | 168 | +7 | 11.4 | 6.8 | 10.6 |
| 185 | 93 | Milford Docks | 127 | +5 | 0.7 | 0.6 | .. |
| 193 | 86 | Nesco Inv | 135 | −10 | 10.0 | 7.4 | .. |
| 35 | 28½ | Sunderlnd Wtr | £28½ | .. | 500 | 17.5 | .. |

• Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

## RECENT ISSUES

| | Closing Price |
|---|---|
| Brooke Bond Liebig 8¼% Db 87-92 | £69 |
| East of Scotland Onshore 25p Ord (64) | 66 |
| Exchequer 15% 1997 (£95½) | £24¼ |
| F and C Enterprise Trust 10p Ord | 8½ |
| Fleet Street Letter 5p Ord (52) | 53 |
| Habitat Group 10p Ord (110) | 126 |
| Hanson Trust 9½% Cnv Ln 2001 (£100) | £102¼ |
| Jeavons Engineering 25p Ord (62) | 45 |
| London Private Health 25p Ord (25) | 27 |
| Portsmouth Wtr 10% Pf 1986 (†) | 100½ |
| Precious Metals Trust 25p Ord (£1) | 100+1 |

| RIGHTS ISSUES | Latest date of return | |
|---|---|---|
| BP (275 partly paid) | Dec 16 | [illegible] |
| Foseco Minsep 25p Ord (182‡) | Nov 27 | 1 prem |

Issue price in parentheses. * Ex dividend. † Issued by tender. ‡ Nil paid. a £60 paid. b £10 paid. f fully paid. g £40 paid. h £50 paid. i £30 paid. j £35 paid.



Worries over the trade figures, page 23

# Business News

THE TIMES Wednesday October 21 1981

Opening up the EEC insurance market, page 23

## Volkswagen finance chief 'about to resign'

From Peter Norman, Brussels, Oct 20

Changes appear likely among the top management of Volkswagen, the troubled West German car maker.

Over the past few days, rumours have intensified that Professor Friedrich Thomee, the group's finance chief since 1965 and second in command in the managerial hierarchy, could be about to resign. Herr Thomee is on holiday until the end of the month and unavailable for comment.

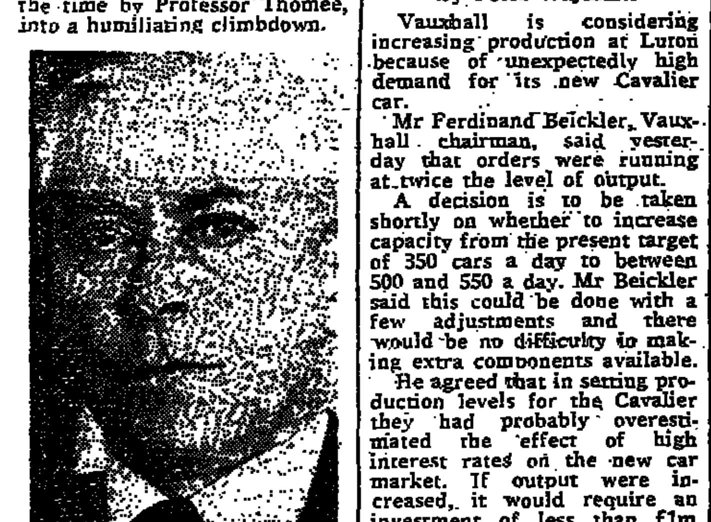
A Volkswagen spokesman was unable to confirm or deny the reports today, but sources inside the company said the speculation was not entirely wide of the mark.

Volkswagen is currently going through a difficult period. It recorded a loss in the second quarter of this year and first half profit after tax slumped to a mere DM15m from DM216m in the same period of 1980.

Professor Thomee, who is 61, has been strongly criticized because of the losses incurred by Triumph-Adler, the typewriter and computer concern taken over by Volkswagen in the late 1970s.

This first big effort at diversification out of the car industry is thought to have cost the company some DM1,000m so far.

When Volkswagen announced plans to shut one of Triumph-Adler's factories in Frankfurt two months ago, a wave of protest forced the board, headed at the time by Professor Thomee, into a humiliating climbdown.



Herr Schmücker: recovering from heart attack.

Professor Thomee has been carrying an extra burden as acting chief executive over the past few months while Herr Toni Schmücker, Volkswagen's managing board chairman, has been recovering from a heart attack. Herr Schmücker is still not fully fit for work.

He has been going into his office for three or four days a week to see if he can again take the strain of the chief executive's position.

Volkswagen has been experiencing difficulties with other subsidiaries besides Triumph-Adler. In Brazil, its once-flourishing subsidiary has suffered a 50 per cent drop in sales so far this year as the government's rigorous austerity programme has pushed interest rates to unprecedented heights.

In the United States, profit margins have been squeezed as Volkswagen has been forced to match the generous discounts offered by American and Japanese manufacturers.

# Trade surplus falls to £147m in September

By Frances Williams

The first monthly trade figures to be published since February show that Britain ran a balance of payments surplus *on current account* of £147m in September, compared with an average of £850m in the three months to February, 1981.

The surplus on visible trade shrank to £13m in September, as imports jumped by a quarter from February, while exports rose more slowly. This virtual balance for visible trade compares with a record surplus in January of £742m and a still substantial surplus in February of £314m.

The balance on invisibles — trade in services such as shipping, banking and insurance—has also shrunk since the early months of this year, when they were boosted by EEC budget refunds. The estimated surplus in September was put at £134m, down from an average of £437m in the first quarter of 1981 but similar to the monthly average since then.

Figures for visible trade in the months between February and September have not been published because of the Civil Service dispute and it will take *some months for the statistical* backlog to be cleared.

The Department of Trade warned yesterday that because monthly figures are so variable, the September figures in isolation could provide little or no guide to the recent underlying trend in exports and imports.

Nevertheless, they reveal some statistics which must prove worrying to the Government, notably the huge surge in imports.

Imports in September totalled £4,446m, on a seasonally adjusted basis, up by a third from the average for the three months to April. Import figures for March and April were also published for the first time yesterday.

Import volumes in September were higher by a quarter than the three-monthly average to April, reaching a level last achieved in April, 1980. Massive destocking since then has been a major factor in the subsequent decline in imports seen up to last spring.

The recovery in imports may signal that stocks are being rebuilt, though there is relatively little evidence that this has been *happening from other* statistics. Retail trade has weakened and manufacturing output has picked up only slightly in recent months.

Imports of raw materials were up by 24 per cent in September from the first quarter of this year, compared with 30 per cent for semi-manufactures and 38 per cent for manufactures. Capital goods imports were up 48 per cent over the same period, while consumer goods imports (excluding cars) rose by 31 per cent.

The balance of Britain's non-oil trade slumped to a deficit of £277m in September, after running in a substantial surplus in the second half of 1980 and January this year, though it fell to only £83m in February.

Foreign exchange markets marked up the pound when news of the trade figures came through. They were not as bad as some analysts had feared. But worries over continuing high interest rates in the United States had depressed its value by the end of the day and it closed 2.1 cents down at $1.82.

Table: Page 24



## Movie moguls focus on London

Hollywood temporarily ceased to be the centre of the cinema world this week when most of California's movie moguls flew to London to launch a new international distribution agency, United International Pictures.

They included (above) back row—left to right: Barry Diller, chairman of Paramount; David Begelman, chairman of United Artists; Frank Rosenfelt, chairman of MGM; Sid Sheinberg, president of MCA. Front row—left to right: Lew Wasserman, chairman of MCA; Kirk Kerkorian, majority shareholder of MGM; Charles Bluhdorn, chairman of Gulf and Western.

From November 1, the company will act as the foreign distributor for the theatrical products of MCA, MGM, Paramount and United Artists. The Cinema International Corporation (CIC), which is jointly owned by Paramount and MCA, will be taken over by the company, though CIC will continue to distribute home video releases and run cinemas in several countries, including the United Kingdom.

A statement from the companies said: "The new partnership can only further underline all four companies' dedication to up-to-date marketing of films and realistic operating costs."

Though the new company will concentrate initially on distribution, it is expected that it will move into film production.

## Package threat to domestic tourism

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

It looks like 1982 will be a gloomy year for the already hard-hit United Kingdom home tourist industry as leading package tour operators offer still cheaper holidays overseas.

Intasun, Britain's third largest package tour operator, yesterday announced the lowest ever average price rise—2.5 per cent. The company hopes to win extra customers among the 25 million who spend their holidays within the United Kingdom. Only around 4.4 million Britons are expected to take holidays abroad next year.

Intasun's average increase—taking inflation into account it means the holidays will be 3 per cent cheaper than this year—gives a new twist to the price competition in the foreign package market.

Thomson, the market leader, has increased average prices by 5 per cent, although some holidays are down in price on brochure comparison. It is the same at Thomas Cook, while Portland, a leading direct-sell operator, is rising an average 7.5 per cent.

Global, the GUS subsidiary, is expected to announce average price rises well under 10 per cent next week. The same is expected from Cosmos, the second largest tour operator.

But the other factor is the big increases in numbers of holidays offered which the big operators are bringing in at a time when at best the 1982 package market is expected to rise by 5 per cent at the expense of the home market.

Intasun is increasing its capacity by 17 per cent to 550,000 holidays. Global is expected to go for a 20 per cent rise next week while Thomson has planned a rise of 11 per cent, Horizon 17 per cent and Thomas Cook 22 per cent.

Despite the challenge to the rest of the industry of Intasun's highly competitive pricing, it will not erode the company's profit margins, claimed Mr Harry Goodman, Intasun chairman. Like some other big operators, Intasun has been getting advantageous deals from hoteliers, particularly in Spain and Italy.

The financial performance of Intasun, due to release half-year profit figures in December, has been extremely encouraging, said Mr Goodman. Aircraft load factors—crucial to profitability—this year at Intasun have risen to 93.9 per cent, he added.

Thomson, in keeping its price rises down, has accepted some trimming of profit margins.

Intasun's pioneering of the Florida market, which gave them a peak holidays sale there of 75,000, has now been overtaken by a surge of new competitors. The Florida programme is being expanded but sales are now expected to settle down to around 45,000.

Jetsave, the Associated Communications Corporation subsidiary, has sold 52,000 Transatlantic packages this year, up from 40,000 in 1980. Its share of the total package market now looks likely to go above 20 per cent.

## Vauxhall set to raise car output

By Peter Waymark

Vauxhall is considering increasing production at Luton because of unexpectedly high demand for its new Cavalier car.

Mr Ferdinand Beickler, Vauxhall chairman, said yesterday that orders were running at twice the level of output.

A decision is to be taken shortly on whether to increase capacity from the present target of 350 cars a day to between 500 and 550 a day. Mr Beickler said this could be done with a few adjustments and there would be no difficulty in making extra components available.

He agreed that in setting production levels for the Cavalier they had probably overestimated the effect of high interest rates on the new car market. If output were increased, it would require an investment of less than £1m and he did not envisage taking on more employees.

The success of the Cavalier, which was launched a month ago, helps to put Vauxhall on target to achieve a 10 per cent market share in 1982, compared with less than 7 per cent so far this year.

Mr Beickler said they were hoping to buy more British components for the Cavalier but that it had to be economical to do so. At the moment only 30 per cent of the factory value of the car, including labour, was British.

On future investment, he said no decision had yet been taken on whether the new small Vauxhall, code-named the S car, would be made in Britain. That would partly depend on whether the British plants could achieve the right levels of productivity.

The S car, a "supermini" in the Ford Fiesta/SL Metro class, is to be launched in the spring of 1983. Production will initially be concentrated on a new factory being established at Saragossa in Spain with a capacity of 270,000 units a year.

## Employers gloomy on recovery prospects

By Peter Hill, Industrial Editor

Britain's business leaders yesterday presented the Government with more dismal economic forecasts for the next three years.

The Confederation of British Industry expects that unemployment will continue to rise, with little likelihood of a further significant fall in inflation. Next year, according to internal forecasts by the CBI's economists, there will be only a modest improvement in output.

These gloomy predictions will provide no comfort for those Ministers who have increasingly claimed that the worst of the recession is over and that some improvement can be expected.

The employers' organization has consistently supported the Government's principal objective of reducing inflation, but has argued equally strongly that this objective must form part of an overall strategy to strengthen the economy and promote the business sector.

Next month's fifth annual conference of the CBI, to be held at Eastbourne, is expected to reveal the extent of the split between those members who believe that some changes in economic policy should be made and those who remain committed to total support of the Government.

A paper prepared for the conference by the CBI's economists pointed out that output in the whole economy is now about 4 per cent lower than a year ago; company profitability has fallen further; and industry's competitiveness at the end of last month was 35 per cent less than six years ago.

On future prospects, the CBI said that lower pay rises and further improvements in working practices should exert a downward influence on inflation. But the organization gave warning that the rising price of imports and government charges, and the need to improve profit margins, were likely to limit the fall in inflation in the next two or three years on present policies.

At a press conference yesterday, Sir Donald MacDougall, the CBI's chief economist, said that the adverse effects of higher interest rates in the past few weeks had been offset by the lower level of sterling.

Business Diary, page 23

## Exchange will go for cash

By Michael Prest

The London International Financial Futures Exchange (LIFFE) is to offer contracts in short-term cash deposits, rather than Certificates of Deposit, which it hopes will become the basis for setting interest rates in London.

Mr David Burton, chairman of the LIFFE contracts sub-committee, said there were perhaps only six institutions in London able reliably to deliver certificates. The time deposits will be in sterling and dollars.

LIFFE will open next September, three months later than proposed, because of time needed to obtain planning permission to refurbish the Royal Exchange.

Mr John Barkshire, LIFFE chairman, said the exchange will also offer currency contracts in sterling, Deutsche marks, Swiss francs and yen, all against the United States dollar, and a long-term gilts contract.

A second round of membership applications is to be invited. Designed to double the number of seats to 400. But successful applicants in this round will have to pay £30,000 for a seat, £10,000 more than in the first round.

## GKN stalemate may kill plan for steel

By Peter Hill, Industrial Editor

Discussions have run into difficulties on forming a joint venture company between private companies and British Steel to rationalize the British industry's engineering steels sector.

Moves to create the company have been going on for months. Unless agreement can be reached between GKN and the corporation, ministers may have to abandon the idea although *they have strongly supported* joint venture companies to rid the industry of surplus capacity.

Instead, the corporation would probably be encouraged to form its own company to run its engineering steels business, allowing GKN to continue to operate its competing works near Wrexham.

The engineering steels rationalization plan, known as Phoenix Two, was designed originally to embrace the activities of British Steel, GKN, Duport, Hadfields and Round Oak Steels, once jointly owned by the corporation and Tube Investments.

Since then, Duport's heavy losses have forced its withdrawal from the steel industry, involving a transfer of its steel-processing activities to a British Steel subsidiary and closure of its Llanelli steelmaking plant with the loss of 1,100 jobs.

In April, the Lonrho-owned Hadfields announced that it was to make almost 2,000 of its 2,600 workers redundant in its Sheffield steelmaking operations. The much-trimmed plant is to continue outside British Steel control.

*Subsequently, agreement* was reached between Tube Investments and the corporation to buy out Tube Investments' 50 *per cent interest in* Round Oak. The corporation is now responsible for the Park Gate iron and Steel Company.

*GKN was involved with the* Corporation in forming the Phoenix One company, Allied Steel and Wire, which brought together their steel and wire rod businesses in a limited liability company with a turnover of £200m.

Agreement with GKN on the engineering steels company was always critical to the plan's success to establish a similar joint venture in engineering steels with a turnover of £500m-£600m. But agreement appears remote though the Department of Industry, which has played a key role in encouraging the various company's formation, has not finally ruled out a deal.

GKN's failure to participate would be a blow to the Government. But Ministers would encourage British Steel to rationalize those engineering steels operations which it now owns through the formation of *a free standing, but wholly* owned, limited liability company.

## Monetarism warning by banker

By Frances Williams

Europe's top central banker warned a London conference yesterday that monetary policy alone should not be made to carry the burden of the fight against inflation.

Herr Karl-Otto Pöhl, chairman of the Bundesbank, the German Federal bank, said the more it is called upon to do so, the longer and more severe would be the impact of high interest rates and worsening terms of trade.

Choosing his words carefully, to distance himself to some extent from open criticism of United States policy, he referred to complaints over the Federal Reserve Board's tough approach to curbing the money supply.

"The sooner that policy succeeds in dealing with inflation the better" Herr Pöhl asserted. He agreed with the basic objective. "It is inflation, and our apparent impotence in dealing with it, which is at the root of the instability that besets the international monetary system," he said.



### Stock Markets

FT Index 473.3 up 9.0
FT Gilts 61.35 up 0.03
FT All Share Index 286.73 up 4.98
Bargains 14,161

### Sterling

$ 1.8200 down 2.1 cents
Index 87.3 down 0.7
New York: $1.8220

### Dollar

Index 105.3 up 0.1
DM 2.2307 down 15 pts

### Gold

$ 437 up $1.00
New York: $431.50

### Money

3 mth sterling 16½-16⅝
3 mth Euro $ 16-16⅛
6 mth Euro $ 16½-16⅝

### PRICE CHANGES

**Rises**

| | |
|---|---|
| AGB Research | 9p to 231p |
| BP | 14p to 300p |
| Horizon Travel | 15p to 231p |
| Lasmo | 18p to 492p |
| Mercantile Hse | 20p to 390p |
| M L Meyer | 4p to 54p |
| Plessey | 12p to 303p |
| Polly Peck | 20p to 305p |
| Premier Cons | 5p to 62p |
| Racal Elect | 12p to 403p |
| Shell | 14p to 350p |
| Ultramar | 20p to 480p |

**Falls**

| | |
|---|---|
| Assam Frontier | 8p to 205p |
| Atlantic Resrces | 10p to 265p |
| Butterfld Harvey | 1p to 20p |
| Cater Ryder | 5p to 288p |
| Change Wares | 3p to 30p |
| Conder Int | 20p to 73p |
| Foster Bros | 4p to 54p |
| Hunting Grp | 8p to 82p |
| Mothercare | 10p to 144p |
| Rowlinson Cons | 3p to 39p |
| Union Discount | 5p to 428p |
| Vosper | 5p to 125p |

## Opec talks confirmed

The organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (Opec) has confirmed that it will hold a special meeting in Geneva on October 29 to try to align its pricing policy.

Dr Subroto, the Indonesian energy minister and president of Opec said that there was already a virtual agreement among the group's 13 members on unifying their prices.

He refused to be drawn on the level at which unity might be achieved although $34 a barrel has been widely predicted.

## Rolls-Royce jobs talks

Mr Phillip Whitehead, and Mr Walter Johnson, the two Labour MPs for Derby are to meet the management and unions of Rolls-Royce, after an indication that about 15,000 workers at the company will lose their jobs over the next five years.

Rolls-Royce expects to shed about 4,000 jobs this year. Mr Dennis Head, managing director for operations, told employees: "In some areas we may have to make use of compulsory redundancy although I assure everybody this would always be a last resort."

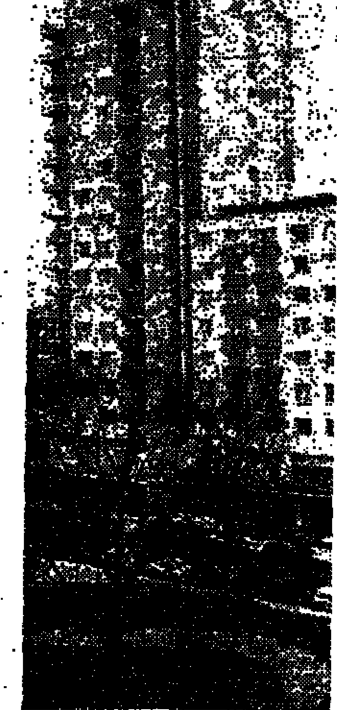
Productivity is 30 per cent below that of the company's main aero-engine competitors.

Mr Johnson said that he would find out if government assistance would be available.

☐ The Department of Industry has issued a 34-minute film entitled *Robots in Industry* as part of the Government's campaign to persuade British companies to invest in industrial robots.

## BUSINESS BRIEFING

### No boom at the inn



Lex Service Group, the motors trader which has just diversified into electronics components in the United States, is ending its connexion with the hotel business by selling its last international hotel and ending a long-term management contract of the Carlton Tower Hotel (right) in London's Knightsbridge.

The International Hotel at Baltimore-Washington Airport in the United States is being sold to BWI Inn Associates for $5.5m (nearly £3m). With the buyers taking on two mortgages, the deal yields Lex about £2m in cash. Another £4m comes from Proteus, to which Lex sold the Carlton Tower in 1977 and which is buying the 16-year balance of Lex's management contract.

In the past year Lex has sold hotels at Gatwick and Heathrow in Britain and others in Chicago, Houston and New Orleans. Lex believed it had moved too late into the hotel business.

### Wimpey offers 7½pc loans

Wimpey Homes is offering mortgages of only 7½ per cent, half the building societies' basic rate, to all its new home-buyers from tomorrow for 12 months on loans up to £25,000. It is also offering an "expenses paid" package covering legal, and survey fees and stamp duty on houses up to £30,000 and will consider buying purchasers existing homes.

### Bank changes name

The People's Bank is changing its name to the People's Trust and Savings after losing its recent appeal against the Bank of England to retain its former name.

People's Trust which is a subsidiary of Provident Financial, was not given top-tier status as a recognized bank under the 1979 Banking Act. It was the first time the appeals procedure under the Act had been used.

People's Trust is to continue free banking services to personal customers.

### Science park for Glasgow

The Scottish Development Agency is to seek planning permission for a £6m "science park" which could create 500 jobs in Glasgow. The "park" would be an industrial estate of small units with specialized facilities for science-based high technology industries.

The agency said the park with backup support from Glasgow's two universities would help to attract "innovative" companies.

Inquiries have already come from established companies and individuals wanting to develop or research new products.

### Credit to Fraser

More than 100 new jobs are to be created in Glasgow by the House of Fraser stores group which is to set up its central credit unit in the city.

The company is to receive government aid under the office and service industry scheme, the amount based on the number of jobs created. The centre will handle credit procedures for all 116 of the group's stores.

☐ Hitachi, the Japanese electronics company, has given the University of Sussex £50,000 for research into comparative industrial relations.

### Charrington prices rise

Beer will cost more in 1,600 Charrington public houses in London and the South-east from next Monday. The company is increasing the prices of most of its beers in its managed houses by between 2p and 4p a pint.

It expects that tenanted houses will make similar increases, but there will no change in the price of Toby bitter and Hemeling lager. Charrington said that the prices changes were the result of ever increasing costs.

### Construction orders stable

Construction industry orders for August were £338m, virtually the same as the previous month, while the quarterly total was 21 per cent higher than the same period last year at £1,089m. Part of the increase is attributable to the £150m order for the new terminal at Heathrow Airport.

☐ Mr John Michael Bridgeman, aged 50, an Under-Secretary at the Treasury since 1975, has been appointed Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies in succession to Mr Keith Brading, who will be retiring shortly.

### TODAY

Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Employment, will make a policy speech when he addresses the Institute of Personnel Management annual conference at Harrogate.

Mr John Wakeham, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Industry, is to make an announcement in London on the future of the Department of Industry's Manufacturing Advisory Service for smaller firms.

The British Standards Institution holds its annual meeting.

The council of the Confederation of British Industry holds its monthly meeting in London.

Companies reporting results include: Telephone Rentals, British Home Stores, Kalamazoo, Hawker Siddeley and Sun Life Assurance.

IN BRIEF

## Japan urged to reduce trade gap

□ A Japanese economic mission touring Western Europe has urged its government to redouble efforts to open the Japanese market to avert threats of protectionism in the European Community, the Foreign Ministry said in Tokyo.

The mission, led by Mr Yoshihiro Inayama, president of the Federation of Economic organizations, said in a report to Mr Zenko Suzuki, the Japanese Prime Minister, that sharp increases in some Japanese exports are causing political and social problems in EEC countries.

Some EEC countries, the report said, might be unable to resist the pressure for protectionism if their trade imbalance with Japan continued.

### Dutch deficit

□ Dutch visible trade showed a provisional deficit of 419 million guilders (about £93m) in August, compared with a 19 million shortfall in July and a 789 million deficit in August last year, the Central Statistics Office in The Hague reported.

### S Africa car sales

□ Sales of new cars in South Africa reached a record 27,626 in September, up from 23,649 in August and 26,490 in September 1981, according to the National Association of Automobile Manufacturers in Johannesburg.

### Brazil devalues

□ Brazil devalued its currency, the cruzeiro, by 1.853 per cent on Monday to 112.16 to the United States dollar to buy and 112.72 to the dollar to sell.

### Trading group

□ Zambia is to convene a 17-nation summit in December to form a regional preferential trade agreement in east, central and southern Africa, Mr Siteke Mwale, special government aide for economic cooperation, announced in Lusaka.

### Swedish output

□ Sweden's industrial production index was estimated at 126 for August, compared with 130 for August 1980. (1968 equals 100).

### Credit for Poland

□ Japan is to extend a $30m (about £16m) export credit to Poland for the purchase of industrial plant and related equipment.

# EEC regional aid 'fails to help small businesses'

By Peter Hill, Industrial Editor

Member governments of the European Community last year spent more than £2,700m on regional incentive schemes to encourage economic development in areas hit by high unemployment and decline of traditional industries.

That was the estimate made in a detailed study published yesterday which criticized the failure of many governments to introduce incentives which specifically met the needs of small firms and service industries. Both were areas which had been neglected in overall regional policy.

The study noted that in many European countries the trend has been to cut back on regional incentive expenditure in real terms although the cuts have largely taken the form of reduced area coverage rather than lower incentive values.

The main reduction occurred in the United Kingdom. As a result of regional policy changes introduced by Sir Keith Joseph, former Industry Secretary, more than two years ago when categories of assisted area were redesignated.

But the report said that the effect of the changes in Britain should not be underestimated. The main United Kingdom incentive — the regional development grant — is no longer available in the so-called intermediate areas and, as a result, the grant is now limited to areas holding less than 22 per cent of the British working population compared with almost 44 per cent previously.

The study, produced by the Centre for the Study of Public Policy at Strathclyde University, showed that in terms of incentive expenditure per head of population, Ireland, Italy and Northern Ireland lead the rest of the Community.

The Irish package amounts to an average of £32 per head annually followed by Italy at £12.5. The United Kingdom figure is £10.

The report is also critical of the EEC Commission's competition directorate and its so-called "co-ordination solution" under which ceilings are set for each of the Community regions in terms of the aid that they can offer. The competition directorate also curbs the type of incentive which countries can offer.

*European Regional Incentives: 1981*, edited by Douglas Yuill and Kevin Allen, University of Strathclyde, Glasgow. Paperback £17.50; case £25.

## UK merchant fleet 'pricing itself out of market'

By Michael Baily, Shipping Correspondent

The British merchant fleet is pricing itself out of the world market because of manning costs, according to the General Council of British Shipping.

The council yesterday disclosed that, at 32.3 million tons, the British fleet had shrunk by a third in five and a half years.

This was underscored by figures showing that 17 ships totalling 600,000 tons deadweight — cargo liners, tankers, bulk-carriers and roll-on, roll-off vessels — left the British fleet in August.

So far this year, 90 ships of 3 million tons have been lost to the United Kingdom registry.

Some of the tonnage was scrapped, but most were sold to foreign flags where they could be operated more cheaply.

Adverse trading factors were partly responsible, the council said, but the key factor was undoubtedly the British fleet's lack of competitiveness in which manning costs were paramount.

"The plain fact is we are pricing ourselves out of the market", a spokesman said. "It is going to be a long hard struggle to restore the competiveness of the British fleet, but it is a fight we must win if we are to survive as a leading maritime power".

The industry is preparing a response to a National Union of Seamen wage claim said to be worth up to 30 per cent, after last year's 12½ per cent.

Meanwhile, the Norwegian liner Blenheim is immobilized at Plymouth by 150 British seamen trying to prevent it "flagging out" to Danish ownership and Bahamian registration.

Energy industry wants more details of Whitehall proposals

# Pipeline problems in gas sell-off plan

By Michael Prest

The energy industry has so far reacted cautiously to the announcement of the Government's intention to denationalize parts of the British National Oil Corporation and the British Gas Corporation. Oil companies' appetites are whetted, but they have been given no clear indication of the fare they may enjoy.

Nevertheless, one view gaining ground is that British Gas will be more affected than BNOC. The latter, after all, will not be broken up. On present interpretations it will be obliged to sell stakes in the corporation, but not the assets. British Gas, by contrast, will have to dispose of its holdings in five North Sea oil fields, the Wytch Farm field in Dorset and relinquish its monopoly over gas sales.

Companies working alongside British Gas in the North Sea fields were careful yesterday to stress that, without knowing the terms of the oil asset sales, they were not rushing to make offers. At the same time, however, they admit that, at any reasonable price, these oil stakes are well worth acquiring. Despite recent vociferous complaints, the North Sea tax regime is not seen as an obstacle.

The British Gas North Sea oil interests consist of two producing fields and four fields under development. Beryl A, in which the corporation has a 10 per cent holding, is operated by Mobil and produces about 5 million tonnes of oil a year. Montrose is operated by Amoco, and is a smaller field producing 1.4 million tonnes a year, of which the British Gas share is 30.8 per cent.

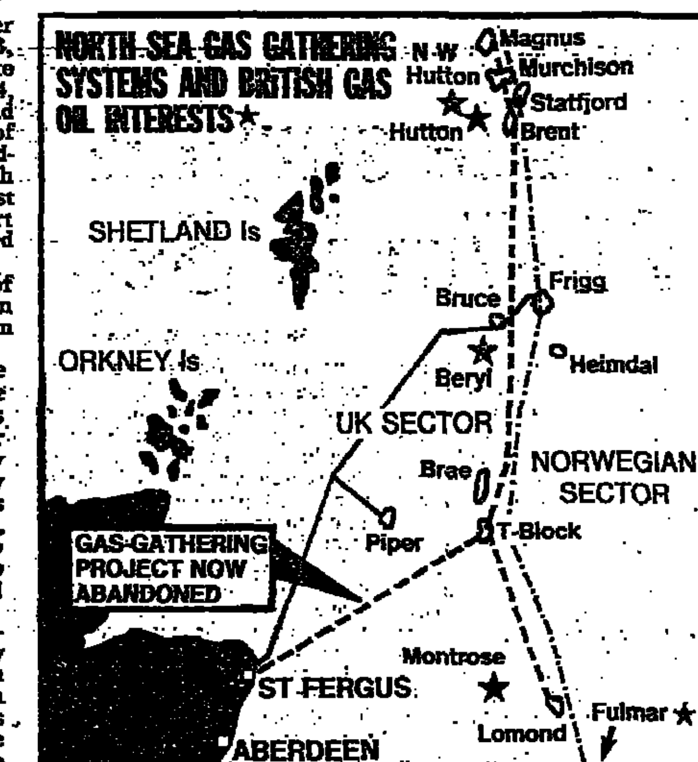
The four fields under development are Beryl B, operated by Mobil and due to come into production in 1984, and Fulmar, Hutton and North West Hutton in each of which the joint licence holders are Amoco and British Gas. Fulmar and North West Hutton are scheduled to start pumping next year, followed by Hutton two years later.

Estimates of the value of the corporation's stakes in these fields range from £500m to £800m.

Valuable though these assets are, what will hurt the corporation most is the loss of its gas monopoly. Under the proposals announced by Mr Nigel Lawson, the Energy Secretary, its right sell all gas will be removed and, instead, it will control only gas sold to domestic users, opening up the market in gas to industrial customers.

British Petroleum, a company to which North Sea energy is very important and which has 50 per cent of Wytch Farm, said: "The legislation is a useful step. It should give the oil companies the choice of not selling gas to British Gas but of making their own arrangements for its disposal in the United Kingdom. Equally, the companies should be free to lay their own pipelines or to use British Gas networks at a reasonable tariff".

Herein lie the difficulties. Under prevailing arrangements the North Sea producing companies own the pipeline from the wells to the shore. The exceptions are the Leman and Indefatigable gas fields off East Anglia where British Gas is joint operator. The landed gas is treated by the oil companies in their own plants and only then sold to the corporation, usually to neighbouring installations.




Once on land, the gas is distributed through a national grid entirely owned and operated by British Gas. The problem therefore is how sales by oil companies or others through this network to particular customers can be separated from British Gas sales. The picture is further complicated by the fact that the corporation will presumably not lose all its industrial customers.

Most of these, moreover, have contracts with several years to run. Legislation abolishing the British Gas monopoly of industrial gas sales might therefore also have to allow renegotiation of such contracts.

Most problematic is the alternative of building private pipelines. The cost of new pipelines through a crowded island is very high, and it might only be economic to construct them to industrial centres, for example the Midlands and north east of England. Yet is is precisely here that competition from the existing British Gas network would be stiffest.

# Lucas strike leaders accused in walk-out

By Clifford Webb

Sixty members of a white collar union walked out of a meeting of Lucas Aerospace strikers in Birmingham yesterday in protest at the way it was being conducted. They said they would join colleagues already returning to work.

But in their absence the meeting voted by a two-to-one majority to continue the week-old strike by 1,500 staff and manual employees which has halted production at two factories

The walk-out was staged by members of TASS, the white collar section of the Transport and General Workers' Union. They claimed that shop stewards of the three other unions involved — the TGWU itself, the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, and the Association of Professional, Executive, Clerica, and Computer Staffs (APEX) — had refused to allow them to vote at separate meetings for each union.

The dispute follows Lucas Aerospace's refusal to make extra payments to 80 employees at the Shaftmoor Lane and Marston Green plants for working with new technology, including visual display units. Management threatened to dismiss all 80 last Tuesday and the workforce walked out.

Lucas says it cannot afford to be penalized every time it introduces new technology to stay competitive in the world's most competitive business. It denies the strikers' claim that it has made extra payments elsewhere in its aerospace plants, but admits that it has done so in other parts of the group.

Lucas said last night: "All our companies are highly autonomous and subject to different pressures and priorities. Aerospace management has never made any payments to workers for accepting new technology although there may have been some rationalization of rates."

# Scrip issue as Saga tops £3m

By Our Financial Staff

Pretax profits of Saga Holidays, the specialist in holidays for people over 60, rose from £2.4m to £3.1m in the year to last June. The final dividend is being increased to 11.42p gross a share, making a total of 16p for the year, against 12.8p gross, an increase of 24 per cent.

Turnover of the group, which has recently moved into leasing, rose from £25.9m to £30m and operating expenses increased from £24.6m to £28.4m. The operating profits of Saga were £1.6m, against £1.3m, while net investment income rose from £1.1m to £1.5m.

The retained profit for the year came out at £2.4m, compared with £1.8m, and earnings per share jumped from 39.36p to 51.57p.

Mr Sidney De Haan, chairman of Saga Holdings.

Apart from the increase in the dividend, the group is also making a scrip issue of two shares for every one held. This requires resolutions to be passed at an extraordinary meeting, which will be held immediately after the annual meeting, on December 11.

Mr Sidney De Haan, the chairman, said in a statement: "The future looks encouraging. Current bookings for our winter programme are well ahead of those achieved last year and the forward bookings for our spring programme show an increase over the position last year at the comparable date.

"Our two new major tour operating projects have started well. Take Five, our holiday programme for family holidays, had a satisfactory launch, producing a small contribution to turnover and profits"

# Confident Peachey up 21.5pc

By Catherine Gunn

Profits of Peachey Property rose by 21.5 per cent to £4.7m before taxfor the year to June 24 and the dividend effectively has been increased by more than two-fifths, to 6.43p gross, adjsting for October 1980's rights issue. The shares rose 6p to 133p yesterday.

Sir Charles Ball, the chairman, expects further satisfactory progress. Mr John Brown, managing director, said yesterday that a £720,000 increase in net rents, to £3.8m, reflected three months of the Avenue close acquisition and rent review.

The group continues to look for additions to its already wide spread property interests.

An £8m surplus on a property revaluation of £78.4m contains £1.75m of Avenue Close property.

Group interest payable fell by £173,000 to £528,000 because Peachey is now capitalizing the interest costs of developments until completion.

## Bank Base Rates

| | |
|---|---|
| ABN Bank | 15½% |
| Barclays | 15½% |
| BCCI | 16 % |
| Consolidated Crdts | 16 % |
| C. Hoare & Co | *15½% |
| Lloyds Bank | 15½% |
| Midland Bank | 15½% |
| Nat Westminster | 15½% |
| TSB | 15 % |
| Williams and Glyn's | 15½% |

* 7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 and under 13¾%, up to £50,000 14% over £50,000 14¼%.



# USM quotation for agricultural group

By Margareta Pagano

Investors will have the chance to follow the fortunes of a West Country family agricultural concern when it comes to the Unlisted Securities Market next week.

Sheldon Jones, formed in 1964 by the merger of two family businesses, both over 100 years old, is releasing 12.8 per cent of its 5.12m shares in issue to the market. The placing, handled by County Bank, is for 660,752 shares of 25p each, at 67p a share, which capitalizes it at £3.5m. Dealing is expected to start on Monday.

The group makes animal feedstuffs and supplies materials to fairy, pig and poultry farmers in the south west of England.

Mr Thomas Walker, Chairman, estimates that Sheldon Jones has some 20 per cent of market share in the Somerset/Avon region.

Sheldon Jones's reasons for coming to the market are twofold. With a majority shareholding, many of the family members wished to diversify their investments and the USM was seen as a useful means of raising finance for expansion.

Pretax profit forecasts for the year to May 1982 are not available because of the seasonal nature of the business, but the year has started well. For the last year to May Sheldon Jones made pretax profits of £761,000 on turnover of £11.7m. At the placing price Sheldon Jones has a historic price earnings multiple of 7.4 and on the forecast dividend of 5p this represents a gross yield of 7.5 per cent.

# Sharp rise at FJC Lilley

Profits of F J C Lilley, the Glasgow-based civil engineer and builder which is bidding £8m for MDW Holdings, rose by 29 per cent to £3.55m before tax in the six months to July 31. The figure was boosted by £635,000 in interest earned on deposits after last October's one-for-four rights issue.

The first-half dividend has been raised by 10 per cent to 2.83p gross on the enlarged capital. The directors plan a similar increase in the final.

Sales went up by 16.4 per cent to £55.1m. The first-half figures do not include American profits from two summer acquisitions, B W Curbow and Petro-Chem Construction.

The agreed offer document for MDW Holdings will be posted shortly.

### Ductile Steel loss

Ductile Steels plunged from a pretax profit of £3.5m to its first-ever loss of £2.2m in the year to June 27. The dividend was cut from 10p gross to 6.4p, a payment made possible by a recovery in the second half with a profit returned in the quarter to September.

The recovery followed cuts that made a quarter of the workforce redundant and put the rest on short time. Mr Ronald Sidaway, chairman, says that since September short-time working has been reduced.

### Yearling bonds

The coupon on this week's batch of local authority bonds is 15⅞ per cent, against 15¾ per cent last week.

### Argyll-Linfood

Panmure Gordon, acting on behalf of Argyll Foods, has purchased in the market 695,000 Linfood Holdings ordinary shares at 170p, and 250,000 at 169¾p. Argyll, together with an associate, now holds in aggregate 10.73m Linfood shares, some 24.3 per cent. Argyll also owns £550,000 nominal of the Linfood 12 per cent convertible loan stock.

### Walter Lawrence

Although turnover of Walter Lawrence dipped from £31.6m to £30.6m in the six months to June 30, taxable profits rose from £609,000 to £660,000. The first half dividend has been held at 3.6p gross.

Business appointments

# Lloyds Bank promotion

Mr B. I. Pitman, deputy chief executive of Lloyds Bank International, has been made deputy group chief executive of Lloyds Bank from January 1.

Mr Robin Biggam has become finance director of ICL with a seat on the main board from December 1. He is a deputy treasurer of Imperial Chemical Industries, currently seconded to Carrington Viyella as executive director with responsibilities that include finance.

Mr M. J. Moore has been named chief executive for the adhesives and sealants division; Mr A. J. Green, chief executive Dussek Campbell division; Mr L. W. Pilgrim, finance director and Mr C. H. H. Cook, personnel director of Burmah Speciality Chemicals, a wholly-owned subsidiary of The Burmah Oil Company.

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

# Tremors from the statistics

Financial markets had been awaiting yesterday's September trade figures with more than usual interest. These were the figures that were going to show just how great had been the deterioration in our foreign trade balance since trade figures went off the air at the end of February. In turn, this news — or so it was hoped — would remove some of the recent uncertainty from markets and offer a pointer as to how sterling and domestic interest rates might behave over the rest of the autumn.

In the event, the domestic response to the figures was fairly muted, except on foreign exchange markets where sterling slowly slid away to finish 2.1 cents lower at $1.82. But while the modest surplus (£13m) on visible trade was, if anything, rather better than some City forecasts, the composition of the figures is hardly reassuring.

What we do not know at this stage is whether the September figures exaggerate the trend, or, indeed, what the path of the trend has been since the late spring. Has it been gradually upwards, or has it been rapidly accelerating over the past couple of months? Similarly, one might well ask whether the much more modest, but none the less welcome, improvement in export volume has followed a similar or totally different path from that of imports.

This is clearly a gap that it would be nice to fill in. In fact, by the time a reasonable sketch is eventually completed, it will probably be of strictly historic interest only. Markets will now have to wait on the October figures for more guidance. But in the meantime the further sharp reminder of the United Kingdom propensity for imports may not bring much comfort to a currency so susceptible to massive capital outflows.

● *Encouraged by a spate of tax concessions and the introduction of "put options" this summer, more stockbrokers are eyeing the traded options market. Scrimgeour Kemp-Gee will make their debut next month and Greenwell are looking closely at the opportunities. While the market's detractors remain firmly unconvinced that London's traded options will ever provide the bonanza of Chicago, Scrimgeour expects the market to take off rapidly in the next year. Of course, that is what the protagonists have been hoping every year since the market began in April, 1978, when the number of contracts on a good day was 1,000. It was not until "puts" appeared this year that the average daily level rose from about 1,000 to 2,000 contracts now. The market's supporters continure to argue that even Chicago had a slow, if less shaky, start.*

Guinness Peat

## A house divided

The public airing given over the last fortnight to Guinness Peat's internal dissensions could not have have come at a worse time, with the group about to announce a big acquisition in conjunction with its United States money-broking side Noonan, Astley and Pearce which it clearly sees as an important step towards transforming the shape of the company.

Mr Dell and the professional managers around him have increasingly wanted to reduce the dependence on commodities and provided more reliable and stable sources of profits which has plainly not suited Lord Kissin's more bucaneering approach. The latest profits setback must have concentrated the mind wonderfully and the conclusion seems to have been reached that certain parts of the group are not pulling their weight. The manufacturing and processing side is being tidied up but the biggest headache lies with the Guinness Mahon banking arm which is not paying its way in group terms. Some form of joint partnership relieving Guinness Peat of the financing burden would seem to be the ideal solution and developments along these lines could come quickly.

Meanwhile, the amount of share buying in Swiss nominee names has touched a raw enough nerve for the board to ask for the identities behind these accounts to identify themselves which may lead to disenfranchisement if they continue to keep mum. The buying may only be speculative at this stage but the group has been exposed in a way which has prompted bids in many similar cases. Clearly, the present management could not count on Lord Kissin's backing which may or may not be important depending on what support he can muster amongst shareholders.

Paterson, Zochonis

## Caution on Nigeria

Given the depth of political and trading knowledge in West Africa spanning almost a century, the warning from Paterson, Zochonis that current profit figures are unlikely to match the record £29.5m a 35 per cent gain — just announced should be taken seriously. Nigeria is without doubt its largest single profit earner and it is trading conditions there which form the basis of Paterson's caution.

The grocer turned fridge manufacturer is investing heavily in white goods manufacturing in Nigeria; £25m last year and the same again this year, but although this diversification has provided a large bulk of the 20 per cent sales increase to £266m, little has come through to profits. Full benefits here will not be felt for three years.

Clearly alert to suggestions that Nigeria will at some stage tighten its grip on foreign companies, Paterson is funding capital expansion locally. In January it raised £18m with a loan stock on the Nigeria stock exchange topped up with borrrowings from Nigeria banks. Although associates are as at 50 per cent geared, the group's balance sheet is clear free showing cash and short-term deposits a third higher at £51m.

Bolstering profits this year was the performance of Imperial Leather group, Cussons, part of Patersons since 1976 and in which it has ploughed £8m into UK in factories in the past two years. The bottom line has also been helped by a £13.3m write-back of deferred tax and profit retained rose from £8.3m to 25.8m.

But unless a greater spread of geographical earning potential is acheived, Nigeria will continue to be the barometer of its fortunes. The stock market took caution on board yesterday with the voting shares closing 2p up at 120p and the "A", 7p ahead at 123p. June's scrip issue and a 23 per cent increased total dividend still leaves it one of the lowest yields in the sector, but that should be enough to persuade shareholders to ride out any storm this year, given the group's impressive management record.

Reardon Smith

## Bid possibilities

The half year results of Reardon Smith, which runs a small fleet of bulk carriers from a base in Cardiff, are about what could have been expected given the collapse in freight rates. For the six months to September the group managed to produce virtually unchanged profits of £641,000, and because of the availability of capital allowances it is unlikely that any tax will be payable for the half year. But the figures were helped by the strength of the dollar against the pound which to a certain extent disguised the deterioration in trading conditions.

The company has no illusions about how difficult conditions have become and it wisely gives warning that the position will remain extremely serious for the rest of the year. So there must be the possibility of Reardon making a fairly hefty loss in the second half to the point it might only just break even for the full year.

David Blake

# Why the trade figures are so worrying

*Yesterday's trade figures are* among the most puzzling economic statistics published in recent years. Both imports and exports seem to have grown significantly during the six months March to August — for which we have no real information because of the Civil Service strike.

If the September figures establish a new trend we are *set for sharply higher imports* and slightly higher exports than we saw in the early part of the year.

*The obvious* explanations for the growth of imports would also suggest that we ought to be seeing falling exports. So by their very nature the figures carry firmly printed on them a warning that this month above all we have to be careful not to read too much into one month's statistics.

That said, they make fascinating and worrying reading for anyone interested in the future of the economy. The volume of imports of all kinds went up markedly between *the spring months and* September. If erratic items are excluded, the volume of imports in September was above the levels recorded in 1979, just before the recession hit.

This is not simply a matter of industry loading up with raw materials for a recovery next year. There have been bigger increases in imports of manufactures than there have been in the growth of raw material imports. Consumer goods imports were up by *about 20 per cent from their* level in the first quarter of the year and capital goods by 35 per cent.

*There are two obvious* kinds of explanation for this. One is that the economy was expanding rapidly in the *months* leading up to September, sucking in imports in the process. All previous booms have shown a big *upsurge in imports*; the trade figures could be interpreted as telling us that such a boom is under way now.

The trouble with that is that there is no sign of where the goods are going. They are cerainly not being bought in the high streets, where retail sales are weakening. So the import recovery must be going to build up stocks in the country's warehouses.

That suggests that stocks are being built up very fast. But this in turn does not fit in easily with the figures we have from manufacturing industry in Britain, whose output is not growing particularly rapidly, indeed may not *even be growing* at all, though it has stopped falling.

The conclusion to which this leads is that any recovery in stocks, which the Government has looked to as one of the driving forces for recovery over the next few months, will be met heavily by imports *instead of British goods*. Worse, when importers find that they are faced with weak British demand and high interest rates they may want to run down their stocks again, perhaps putting further pressure on the British market.

That all suggests that after a fairly buoyant third quarter, we may see renewed weakness at the end of the year before a new upturn next year. It also suggests the second possible explanation for the rise in imports, which is that the loss *in competitivness caused by* the overvaluation of the pound is at last starting to come home to roost, with British goods being priced out of the United Kingdom market.

That solution makes perfect sense. Unfortunately, it flies right against the *evidence* from the other side of our trading account. It is not simply imports which have probably risen over the past six months. So, too, have exports, not just in value (that could be explained by price rises), but in volume.

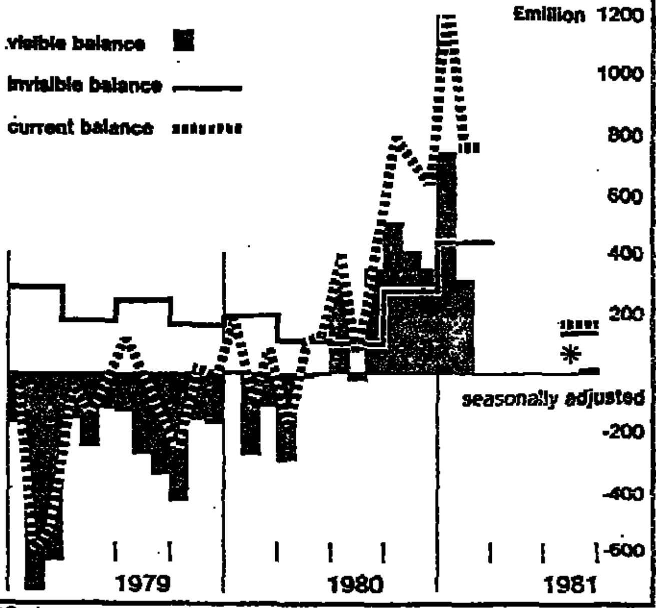
*We know that the world* economy has been pretty stagnant throughout most of 1981, with trade growth at 2 per cent a year or less. Yet the volume of exports in September was up by more *than 5 per cent compared with* the level in the first two months of the year. That means that after nearly three *years in which the pound rose* sharply and Britain became the least price competitive country in the world, our share of world trade actually grew between February and September. That does not seem to point to industry being unable to compete; and to that extent it is inconsistent with the import figures.

Could the September figures be *just a freak? There is* obviously a problem when you start counting something that you have not counted for *many months. It may be that* the import and the export figures for the month are inflated because the authorities *have accidentally* included in them something which should have been recorded earlier.

It may be that it is one of those freak months, though it is very unlikely that the figures could deviate from the trend by more than about 8 per cent.

The jury will have to stay out on these questions until we get a full run of figures back to when the strike began. But the admittedly very tentative conclusion which seems to follow from yesterday's figures is that the days of our trade surplus are now sharply numbered. A current account deficit by the end of 1982 now looks a *distinct possibility*.

**BRITAIN'S PAYMENTS BALANCE**



*Series resumed

# Will the door be slammed on UK insurers?

**An initiative is under way to lift the restrictions on the EEC market for big industrial and commercial insurance risks. If it falls through, British insurers may have to wait another five years for a further chance to get into Europe.**

Brussels

Unless something very surprising happens over the next two months, one of Britain's most successful industries will be kept out of the EEC market for at least the next five years.

Time is running out for Britain's attempt to liberalise the European market for large-scale industrial and commercial insurance risks. A meeting of EEC finance ministers in Luxembourg on Monday showed clearly that the proposed EEC directive to create a genuine common market for large-scale non-life risks is in danger of running into the sand.

If so, the result would be a continuation of the present restrictive insurance market in Europe, which is costly for industry and deprives the United Kingdom of a chance to increase its invisible earnings.

The European Community will be celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Treaty of Rome next year, but it is as far as ever from providing the freedom of services enshrined in Article 59 of the treaty.

It is now 19 years since the Community decided to press for a common market in services and six years since the Commission first produced its draft directive to free the non-life insurance sector. But today it is still impossible for a large multinational European company to buy just one policy to cover all its risks. It is forced to insure in national markets with expensive local insurance companies, which have too often grown fat on the protection afforded by their national supervisory offices.

*The Commission's draft to* liberalize non-life services came into prominence at the beginning of this year. After having been chewed over in working groups and shuffled from one bureaucratic pigeon hole to another, it was suddenly elevated to the *status of a political issue.*

The reason was that the Dutch took over their six month's occupancy of the *EEC presidency. Holland is* the only EEC member state, apart from Britain, which has an interest in extending the *freedom of services in the* Community. Its tenure of the presidency, followed straight away by that of Britain, raised *hopes that progress might* at last be achieved in the insurance field.

But Monday,s meeting *showed* that a great many problems remain. The directive as it stands is a drafter's nightmare of square brackets and alternative forms of words. The simple objective of Article 59 has been lost in a welter of proposed exceptions, exemptions and weak ening provisions.

While Britain and Holland are keen to see the non-life services directive enter Community law, the others are lukewarm to hostile, their reasons ranging from concern over the protection afforded to consumers under any liberalization, as in West Germany, to fears that the directive might mean the loss of a significant source of taxation, as in France. But perhaps the overriding consideration in most member states is a feeling that, as things have worked well enough to date, why change them now?

*The British Government* and Mr Christopher Tugendhat, the Commissioner responsible for financial affairs, have been *stressing* that freedom of services is a right under the Treaty. The services sector is also an area in which the United States is *mounting a campaign for* worldwide liberalisation and the continuation of a *dirigiste* regime in the EEC is likely to *create friction across the* Atlantic and reduce the European industry's ability to meet any eventual competitive chal*lenges from outside* the EEC.

Lloyd's of London and other British insurance organizations have been actively lobbying the Government and the Commission to stiffen their resolve to push the directive through, but it is now little more than two months before Britain hands over the EEC presidency to Belgium, which has one of the most restrictive insurance markets in the EEC.

Hopes for a breakthrough rest largely on persuading the West Germans to support the liberalising directive. The German position is distinctly contradictory. On the one hand, the Bonn government likes to pose as the defender of the free market economy in Europe and is the scourge of intra-EEC barriers to visible trade; but it also defends one of the most restrictive supervisory authorities to exercise control over an EEC insurance industry.

The reasons are partly historical. Germany's bankruptcy after the *First World* War ushered in a period of financial crisis from which *the insurance companies were* not spared. A tight control over the industry was justified after the Second World *War to help stimulate the* growth of a property-owning democracy.

But the rebuilding of *German economic and political* life is now a long way in the past. Furthermore, the present non-life directive is *not intended to liberalise the* mass risk market, where the average consumer's interests lie; but merely that for large industrial, commercial and professional risks — areas where better and cheaper services could be expected to benefit West German industry.

These points must be known to both Dr Otto Graf Lambsdorff, the West German economics minister and the most prominent free marketeer in the Bonn cabinet, and Herr Eberhard Von Brauchitsch, who has been named as the next president of the West German federation of Industry, the BDI.

Graf Lanbsdorff was a member of the board of the Colonia insurance group before becoming economics minister. The Flick industrial group, in which Herr von Brauchitsch, is a managing partner, recently took control of the Gerling insurance concern, a major insurer of industrial risks, and was given favourable tax treatment by the government because its investment was deemed to be especially beneficial for West Germany's industrial structure.

Even if the West Germans can be persuaded to back the initiative, a host of problems remain. The French have so far shown little willingness to compromise on the tax issue, while the Italians were reported to have been extremely obstructive on Monday, arguing that there was no need ot change a system that had worked to their own satisfaction for years.

The question of the non-life services directive will probably be raised by Mrs Thatcher at the next EEC summit in London at the end of November. Sir GeoffreyHowe, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, has *made it clear that he is* not interested in a diluted reform that brings no real benefits — a stance that has *the backing of Mr Tugendat.*

If the directive does fail to be adopted during the British presidency it will most probably stay on ice until the Dutch turn comes round again at the beginning of 1986. In that case the only action that could be taken towards liberalizing this sector of the EEC market for services would be to fight a case based on the treaty provisions before the European Court.

But for that eventuality a committed industrialist with strong financial resources and plenty of determination is needed.

Peter Norman

# Business Diary: Sir Raymond rules OK ?

That novice in the art of staging national conferences, the Confederation of British Industry, is to rewrite the stage directions for its fifth annual beano at Eastbourne next month.

Having so far failed to come up with a formula sufficiently different from the party political get-togethers to keep the delegates happy *and* the television audience awake, the CBI has decided to do away with formal resolutions.

Going, too, are the panoply of heavyweight speakers who used to introduce and wind up these debates.

In their place CBI president Sir Raymond Pennock means to bring forward more speakers from the floor — those grey little men in the appalling suits who bound up to the rostrum for a brief moment of electronic glory.

That should keep the delegates happy, but what of the television audience? Sir Raymond's idea is to have debates which the platform (ie, Sir Raymond) will pronounce to be worthy or not of a resolution.

Last year's conference made a bigger splash than the CBI either expected or indeed wanted, when the new director-general, Sir Terence Beckett, made that "bare knuckle" speech.

*Illness will keep Sir* Terence form Eastbourne this year, but another attraction is to be an eve of conference "*Any Questions*" featuring, understandably, Sir Geoffrey Howe and, inevitably, Shirley Williams — if she doesn't get the wrong train.

## Sour grapes

It was glum news from Louis *Latour, the leading Burgundy* wine producer, at his annual tasting in Skinners' Hall yesterday. "We have finished harvesting, but in practical terms the 1981 wines scarcely exist", he said.

Senior members of his family, casting their minds back in search of a similarly short harvest, could not remember a worse since 1933 — when a plague of caterpil*lars struck.*

Latour's earnest advice to burgundy lovers is to buy the 1979 vintage, itself light and *not outstanding*, while they could, the 1978 being already virtually exhausted and the 1980s very poor indeed.

With inflation raging in France, he says, prices must rise, although he gloomily acknowledged that increasing competition must be expected from the booming wineries of California. Unlike many French wine-producers, Latour has no wish to make transatlantic investments.

"Land prices are falling in Burgundy itself, with the recession," he says, "but if were to think of buying more now it would be further south in France, where the sun is *more reliable.*"

The 1981 crop, Latour says, was the victim of an unprecedented series of climactic *mishaps*, which whittled it away bit by bit.

"Iknew it would be no good", he says. "when I went *picking* blackberries, of which I am very fond, a month before the harvest. If the blackberries are poor, the grapes never prosper."



"May I, for your own sakes, suggest that you confine your adoption of Japanese ideas to the Acclaim?"

## A fast buck?

The nattering nabobs on Wall *Street who remain stubbornly* sceptical of President Reagan's counter-inflation strategy can now point to a *further alarming* straw in the wind.

Washington is investing in a brand-new high-speed printing press for the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to churn out bank-notes even faster. And the web press has *been ordered from Germany*, a country which took the lead in high-speed currency production during the hyperinfla*tion of 1920-23.*

The press is twice as fast as the models now in service, producing 512,000 notes an *hour, as against 256,000*. The prototype costs $1.9m (£1.1m), but this is chicken feed compared with the press's capacity. Printing $100 bills it could pay for itself in two minutes and 27 seconds flat.

Printing $10,000 notes it could pay off the national debt of $993,000m in eight days and one hour, 55 minutes and 12 seconds.

If the creditors prefer to be paid with smaller bills, say $10 ones, the press could retire the national debt in 22 *years. It would take 220 years* to finish the job with singles.

A Bill to permit streamlining the production of $1 bills was introduced the other day at the United States Treasury's behest, but was opposed by the Republican Congressman for Texas, Mr Ron Paul, who supports a return to the gold standard.

## Contract, entr'acte

The Department of Industry is redrafting the contracts of state industry board members as they fall due for renewal, to bring them into line with those in private industry.

This is due to the Tories' wish that the nationalized industries should look, as well as be, more market-oriented.

First in line is the British Steel Corporation, whose chairman, Ian MacGregor, was appointed last summer for three years under a novel and controversial transfer deal related to his performance in turning the industry round from record losses

Among features being intro duced in the new contracts is a six-month notice period for termination of employment and specification of the number of board meetings from which directors can absent themselves only with board approval.

These wheezes may go some way towards explaining why Bob Scholey, the burly chief operating officer of the BSC, is at present working for the BSC without a contract. His previous five-year term of office ended on September 9 and, though he has been offered a further three-years, there has so far been *no announcement about* a reappointment from Industry Secretary Patrick Jenkin.

MacGregor is keen to keep Scholey and the Yorkshire-born steelmaker, who earlier this month celebrated his fifty-ninth birthday, would like to stay. He *says* that working alongside MacGregor (67) has made him feel ten years younger.

Given the Government's difficulties in attracting people to top positions in the nationalized industries - let alone keeping them - the silence surrounding Scholey's reappointment is particularly deafening.

*Yesterday, as if you hadn't noticed, was press day at the Motor fair. One hack who turned up at Earls Court was unusual in that he did not drink and that he actually wanted to buy a car. Managing to raise his voice above the champagne-induced hubbub, he asked after a Fiat Mirafiori. This threw the Motor fair out of gear. A hasty search turned up only one key and that was good only for opening the back seat door of the desired car. As they say in the newspaper trade, the hack made an excuse and left.*

Ross Davies

# MARKET REPORTS

## Stock markets

# Oils lead sustained rally

Equities produced their first sustained rally of the account yesterday, helped by a strong performance from oils.

Reports that Saudi Arabia was prepared to raise its crude oil price by $2 to $34 a barrel when the Opec ministers meet in Geneva later this month produced a flurry of activity first thing. In some respects this served to overshadow the Government's plan to sell off part of the British National Oil Corporation to private investors.

Nevertheless, turnover elsewhere in the market remained thin and a cause of concern to most dealers who attributed the latest rally to further bear closing and several cheap buyers who again had jobbers on the run.

The latest trade figures, *which showed a small surplus*, and the small decrease in the number of unemployed, produced little excitement as investors were still worried by the worsening economic and industrial outlook.

However, with the *FT* Index closing with a 9.0 lead at 473.3, after being 11.4 up at 2pm, speculation was again rife that the Government would announce details of the Cable & Wireless sale to the public later today.

Gilts, on the other hand, spent a quiet session with the new tap Exchequer 15 per cent 1997 closing unchanged at £24¼—a discount of £¾ on the offer price. But prices elsewhere managed to end the day with some promising gains. Longs managed to produce rises of about £¼, while at the shorter end rises were limited to £¼ in most cases.

Blue chips opened on a firmer note, bolstered by reports of a large Swiss buyer making selective purchases. **Hawker Siddeley**, unveiling half-time profits later today, rose 8p to 270p, while **Glaxo** continued to benefit from comment on its latest ulcer drug, Zantac, rising 6p to 396p.

Elsewhere, **ICI** rose 2p to 258p, **Beecham** 2p to 192p, **Unilever** 5p to 553p, **Fisons** 2p to 125p, **Tubes** 2p to 100p, **BOC International** 1p to 136p, **Bowater** 5p to 211p, **GKN** 3p to 149p, and **Grand Metropolitan** 4p to 161p.

Despite continuing fears of a permanent shutdown at BL, **Lucas Industries** rallied 3p to 194p and **Smiths Industries** 5p to 301p. Elsewhere in motors, bid speculation put another 4p on **Caffyns** at 144p.

In stores, **Marks & Spencer** rallied 4p to 111p after Monday's half-time report which cast doubts on the group's second-half performance. But **Mothercare** shed 10p to 144p, still reflecting Monday's figures, while **British Home Stores**, reporting today, rose 5p to 115p.

**Great Universal Stores "A"** recovered 8p to 373p along with **Boots**, 4p stronger at 194p.

Better than expected trading news boosted **Walter Lawrence** 5p to 125p, **F J C Lilley** 8p to 143p, **Medminster** 2p to 70p, **Ductile Steel**, 7p to 87p **Paterson Zochonis** 2p to 120p and **Peachey Property**, 5p to 133p. **Bestwood** advanced 15p to 135p, still reflecting recent figures, and **Adwest** hardened 8p to 144p, still taking in the chairman's optimistic statement at Monday's annual meeting.

Higher profits and a share handout gave **Saga Holidays** a 28p boost to 231p, while a progress report was good for 7p on **Intasun** at 97p. **Horizon Travel** closed 15p dearer in sympathy at 231p.

**Carr's Milling** rose 4p to 67p after news that Heygate had increased its stake to 20.25 per cent with further share purchases.

**Northern Mining**, suspended in July, returned from suspension 14p lower at 180p following bid proposals from Endeavour Resources. Meanwhile, speculative attention lifted **Tozer Kemsley** 1p to 74p, **Hill Samuel** 6p to 143p and **Associated Fisheries** 2p to 75p. But details of a £1.3m share placing with the National Coal Board pension fund wiped 5p from **Ruberoid** at 89p.

Talk of an agreed oil pricing arrangement lifted **BP** 14p to 300p, **Shell** 14p to 350p, **Ultramar** 20p to 480p, **Lasmo** 18p to 492, **Tricentrol** 14p to 246p and **Burmah** 5p to 112p. Among second liners, **Berkeley Exploration** put on 4p to 295p and **KCA International** 3p to 131p.

Equity turnover on October 19 was £75.535m (9,266 bargains).

**Traded options:** Increased activity in the main market saw total contracts rise to 2,325, 332 of which were puts. BP led the field with 576 calls and 135 puts while Marks & Spencer accounted for 361 calls.

**Traditional options** saw calls in FNFC on 4p, ML Meyer on 5½p, Tozer Kemsley on 6½p, while doubles were made in Suter Electrical on 10p and FNFC on 7p.

## Latest results

| Company Int or Fin | Sales £m | Profits £m | Earnings per share | Div pence | Pay date | Year's total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ductile Steel (F) | 50.3(72.8) | 2.17*(3.5) | 1.19*(17.24) | 4.5(7.0) | — | 4.5(7.0) |
| Estate Duties (I) | —(—) | 1.6(1.5) | —(—) | 0.8(0.8) | 1/12 | —(—) |
| Walter Lawrence (I) | 30.6(31.6) | 0.66(0.6) | 12.1(11.1) | 2.5(2.5) | 5/1 | —(—) |
| F J C Lilley (I) | 55.1(47.3) | 3.5(2.7) | 8.69(8.45) | 1.98(1.8) | 30/11 | —(—) |
| J T Parrish (I) | 1.66(1.8) | 0.05* (0.004*) | —(—) | —(—) | — | —(—) |
| Paterson Zochonis (F) | 266.8(222.7) | 29.5(21.7) | 30.60†(20.19) | 3†(2.3) | — | 4.33†(3.5) |
| Peachey Property (F) | —(—) | 4.7(3.8) | 9.1(8.9) | 3.0(2.0) | — | 4.5(3.2†) |
| Reardon Smith (I) | 14.1(12.3) | 0.64(0.62) | —(—) | nil(—) | — | —(1.75) |
| Saga Holidays (F) | 30.0(25.9) | 3.1(2.4) | 51.6(39.4) | 8.0(6.25) | 15/12 | 11.2(9.0) |

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pre tax and earnings are net. *=loss. †=adjusted for scrip.

## Commodities

**COPPER** was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash bars, £898.50-99.50 a metric ton; high-grade three months, £937.50-28.00. Sales: 4,175 tonnes. Cash standard cathodes, £895-96; three months, £922.50-23.00. Sales: 100 tonnes. Morning.—Cash bars, £901.50-902.00; high-grade three months, £930.50-31.00. Settlement, £903. Sales, 8,400 tonnes. Cash standard cathodes, £898-98.50; three months, £927-28. Settlement, £898.50. Sales, 250 tonnes.

**TIN** was quietly steady.—Afternoon.—Standard cash, £8,130-40 a tonne; three months, £8,350-51. Sales, 515 tonnes. High grade, cash, £8,130-40, three months, £8,350-51. Sales, nil tonnes. Morning.—Standard cash, £8,125-30; three months, £8,350-51. Settlement, £8,130. Sales, 900 tonnes. High grade, cash £8,125-30; three months, £8,350-51. Settlement, £8,130. Sales, nil tonnes. Singapore tin ex-works, $M35.60 a picul.

**LEAD** was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash, £378-79 per tonne; three months, £387-87.50. Sales, 1,850 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £377.50-78.00; three months, £387-87.50. Settlement, £378. Sales, 8,125 tonnes.

**ZINC** is steady.—Afternoon.—Cash, £478.50-79.50 per tonne; three months £495.50-94.00. Sales, 3,550 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £478-78.50; three months, £492-93.50. Settlement, £478.50. Sales, 3,550 tonnes.

**PLATINUM** was at £230.75 ($431.50) a troy ounce.

**SILVER** was steady.—Bullion market (fixing levels).—Spot 502.75p per troy ounce (United States cents equivalent, 925); three months, 521.55p (958.30c); six months, 540.05p (995.10c); one year, 578.75p (1,069.90c). London Metal Exchange.—Afternoon.—Cash, 503.5-504.0p; three months, 522.5-23.00p. Sales, 38 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morning.—Cash, 503-504p; three months, 521.5-22.0p. Settlement, 504p. Sales, 59 lots.

**ALUMINIUM WAS STEADIER.**—Afternoon.—Cash, £620-21 per tonne; three months, £647.50-48.00. Sales, 1,750 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £617-18; three months, £644-45. Settlement, £618. Sales, 22,125 tonnes.

**NICKEL** was firmer.—Afternoon.—Cash, £3,030-40 per tonne; three months, £3,065-75. Sales, 450 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £2,990-95; three months, £3,046-50. Settlement, £2,993. Sales, 570 tonnes.

**RUBBER** (pence per kilo).—Nov, 55.60-56.80; Dec, 56.50-57.40; Jan-March, 58.90-59.10; April-June, 62.50-62.60; July-Sept, 65.70-65.90; Oct-Dec, 69.10-69.20; Jan-March, 72.50-73.70; April-June, 75.80-75.90; July-Sept, 78.90-79.00. Sales: 338 at 15 tonnes.

**RUBBER PHYSICALS.**—Spot, 54-55.50. Cifs: Nov, 52.80-53.00; Dec, 53.50-54.00.

**COFFEE.—ROBUSTAS** (£ per tonne).—Nov, 1,099-1,100; Jan, 1,109-1,110; March, 1,109-1,110; May, 1,105-1,108; July, 1,097-1,105; Sept, 1,100-1,108; Nov, 1,090-1,115. Sales: 2,287 lots including two options.

**COCOA** (£ per metric ton).—Dec, 1,179-1,181; March, 1,178-1,179; May, 1,180-1,182; July, 1,176-1,178; Sept, 1,179-1,180; Dec, 1,180-1,188; March, 1,180-1,203. Sales: 3,737 lots including one option. ICCO prices: daily (Oct 19), 102.61c; indicator price (Oct 20), 5-day average, 101.79c. (US cents per lb).

**SUGAR.**—The London daily price of "raws" was £4 lower at £156; the "whites" price was unchanged at £176. Futures (£ per tonne).—Jan, 158.25-158.75; March, 165.80-166.00; May, 169.85-169.90; Aug, 174.10-174.20; Oct, 178.05-178.35; Jan, 179.00-181.00; March, 182.38-182.90. Sales: 4,517 lots. ISA prices (Oct 19): daily, 11.83c; 15-day average, 12.44c.

**SOYABEAN MEAL** (£ per tonne).—Oct, 139-145; Dec, 135-135.20; Feb, 136.50-136.40; April, 138.20-138.90; June, 141-141.50; Aug, 142-145; Oct, 145-148. Sales: 152.

**WOOL.**—NZ Crossbreds No 2 contract (cents per kilo): Oct, seller 405-400; Dec, 386-390; Jan, 387-388; March, 396-397; May, 402-405; Aug, 414-416; Oct, 418-419; Dec, 423-424; Jan, 424-427; March, 424-432. Sales: 163 lots.

**GRAIN.** (The Baltic). — **WHEAT.** — Canadian western red spring unquoted. US dark northern spring No 2, 14 per cent: Oct, £115.75; Nov, £116.80; Dec, £117.00 trans-shipment east coast sellers. US hard winter 13½ per cent unquoted. EEC unquoted. English feed fob: Nov, £110.50 seller east coast. Oct, £109.25 paid east coast.

**MAIZE.** — US/French: Nov, £127.50 trans-shipment east coast sellers. South Africa white Nov, £86.25 seller. South Africa yellow Nov, £86.25 seller.

**BARLEY.** — English feed fob: Oct, £103.50 east coast seller. All cif UK unless stated.

**London Grain Futures Market** (Gafta) EEC origin.—**BARLEY**: Nov, £99.90; Jan, £103.80; March £107.30; May, £111; Sept, £100.60. Sales: 259 lots. **WHEAT**: Nov, £105.60; Jan, £108.15; March, £112.60; May, £116.50; July, £119.95; Sept, £106.30. Sales: 173 lots.

**Home-Grown Cereals Authority.**—Location ex-farm spot prices:

| | Other milling WHEAT | Feed WHEAT | Feed BARLEY |
|---|---|---|---|
| S East | — | £104.50 | £98.90 |
| S West | — | £103.10 | £98.90 |
| W Midlands | — | £103.20 | £98 |
| N West | — | £106.40 | £98.30 |

**MEAT COMMISSION:** Average fatstock prices at representative markets on Oct 20: GB cattle 88.59p per kg lw (+1.37); UK sheep 159.91p per kg est d c w (−1.32); GB pigs 80.45p per kg lw (+4.10). England and Wales: Cattle nos up 5.6 per cent, average price 87.71p (+1.77); Sheep nos up 11.5 per cent, average price 159.09p (−0.40); Pig nos up 3.3 per cent, average price 80.52p (+4.52). Scotland: Cattle nos down 0.2 per cent, average price 91.53p (+0.27); Sheep nos up 12.9 per cent, average price 162.27p (−3.43); Pig nos down 11.2 per cent, average price 79.58p (+0.58).

**INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM EXCHANGE** ($ US per tonne).—Oct, 315.00-315.75; Nov, 318.50-318.25; Dec, 320.75-320.50; Jan, 322.30-322.25; Feb, 324.50-324.00; March, 325.00-324.75; April, 326.00-325.50; May, 326.50-325.75; June, 327.00-326.25. Sales: 857 lots of 100 tonnes each.

**POTATOES** (Gafta).—Nov, £79.30; Feb, £92; April, £104.70. Sales: 687 lots of 40 tonnes each.

**EGGS** (The London Egg Exchange).—In home-produced a quietly steady market with prices showing signs of improving.

Home-produced market prices (in £ per 120, based on trading packer/first-hand):

| | Wed/Thur/Fri | Mon/Tues |
|---|---|---|
| 1's | 7.00 to 7.50 | 7.00 to 7.50 |
| 2's | 6.30 to 6.50 | 6.30 to 6.60 |
| 3's | 5.30 to 5.70 | 5.30 to 5.70 |
| 4's | 5.20 to 5.50 | 5.30 to 5.60 |
| 5's | 4.60 to 5.00 | 4.80 to 5.20 |
| 6's | 3.80 to 4.30 | 3.80 to 4.30 |
| 7's | 3.00 to 3.50 | 3.20 to 3.36 |

All prices quoted are for bulk delivery in Keyes trays. The above range is a guide to general market conditions and is dependent upon location, quantity and whether delivered or not.

## UNEMPLOYMENT

Monthly figures for unemployment in United Kingdom published by the Department of Employment yesterday.

| | Adults (adjusted) 000 | % of all employees | Unadjusted inc school leavers 000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1980 | | | |
| Oct | 1,893 | 7.8 | 2,063 |
| Nov | 2,030 | 8.4 | 2,163 |
| Dec | 2,137 | 8.8 | 2,244 |
| 1981 | | | |
| Jan | 2,228 | 9.2 | 2,419 |
| Feb | 2,304 | 9.5 | 2,484 |
| March | 2,381 | 9.8 | 2,485 |
| April | 2,452 | 10.1 | 2,525 |
| May | 2,515 | 10.4 | 2,558 |
| June | 2,552 | 10.6 | 2,680 |
| July | 2,582 | 10.7 | 2,852 |
| Aug | 2,626 | 10.9 | 2,940 |
| Sept | 2,672 | 11.1 | 2,998 |
| Oct | 2,728 | 11.3 | 2,989 |

## REGIONAL UNEMPLOYMENT

Seasonally adjusted (excluding school leavers)

| | No 000 | Change in month 000 | % of all employees |
|---|---|---|---|
| South East | 632.3 | +18.8 | 8.3 |
| East Anglia | 65.5 | +1.6 | 9.1 |
| South West | 167.3 | +5.0 | 10.0 |
| West Midlands | 320.5 | +9.8 | 13.8 |
| East Midlands | 164.6 | +2.5 | 10.1 |
| Yorkshire & Humberside | 249.9 | +4.2 | 11.9 |
| North West | 392.6 | +5.8 | 13.8 |
| North | 199.0 | +2.8 | 14.7 |
| Wales | 156.4 | +2.9 | 14.4 |
| Scotland | 303.2 | +3.1 | 13.4 |
| Great Britain | 1,898.6 | +54.3 | 11.1 |
| N. Ireland | 71.8 | +1.99 | 17.8 |
| Utd. Kingdom | 2,728.9 | +56.2 | 11.3 |

## UK TRADE

September trade figures seasonally adjusted and corrected on a balance of payments basis, for known recording errors.

| | £m visible balance | Exports fob | Imports fob |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1979 | −3,458 | 40,678 | 44,136 |
| 1980 | +1,178 | 47,389 | 46,211 |
| 1980 Q1 | − 385 | 11,876 | 12,261 |
| Q2 | − 322 | 11,915 | 12,237 |
| Q3 | + 620 | 11,707 | 11,087 |
| Q4 | +1,265 | 11,891 | 10,626 |
| 1980 Oct | + 505 | 3,943 | 3,438 |
| Nov | + 408 | 3,948 | 3,540 |
| Dec | + 352 | 4,000 | 3,648 |
| 1981 Jan | + 742 | 4,006 | 3,264 |
| Feb | + 314 | 3,833 | 3,519 |
| March | n/a | n/a | 3,253 |
| April | n/a | n/a | 3,307 |
| Sept | + 13 | 4,459 | 4,446 |

Unit volume index numbers for visible trade, seasonally adjusted, and the terms of trade index, unadjusted, issued yesterday by the Department of Trade.

| (1975=100) | volume export | volume import | Terms of trade |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1979 | 125.6 | 125.6 | 106.3 |
| 1980 | 127.9 | 119.1 | 103.8 |
| 1979 Q1 | 108.1 | 114.5 | 107.8 |
| Q2 | 136.3 | 130.2 | 106.8 |
| Q3 | 128.0 | 129.0 | 107.1 |
| Q4 | 130.1 | 128.9 | 103.7 |
| 1980 Q1 | 131.4 | 124.5 | 101.1 |
| Q2 | 128.5 | 125.8 | 103.4 |
| Q3 | 124.8 | 115.6 | 105.5 |
| Q4 | 126.8 | 110.3 | 105.2 |
| 1981 Q1 | n/a | 103.8 | n/a |
| Q2 | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| Q3 | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| 1980 Oct | 125.5 | 107.0 | 105.1 |
| Nov | 127.8 | 111.4 | 105.8 |
| Dec | 127.0 | 112.4 | 105.0 |
| 1981 Jan | 123.7 | 101.0 | 106.4 |
| Feb | 119.5 | 109.2 | 105.2 |
| March | n/a | 101.3 | n/a |
| April | n/a | 101.4 | n/a |
| May-Aug | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| Sept | 123.8 | 129.9 | 100.0 |

## Wall Street

New York, Oct 20.—Stocks closed higher and analysts attributed the gains primarily to technical considerations.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose by more than nine points during the day but started to ease in late trading to close up by 4.75 at 851.88.

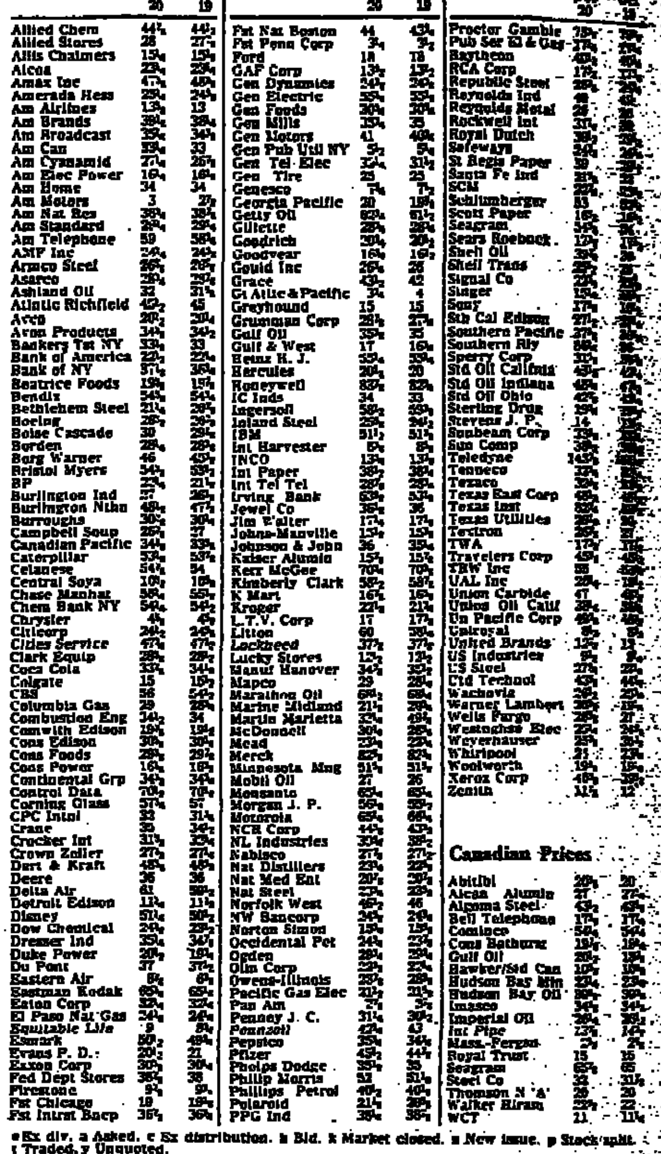
Advances led declines by about 980 to 530 and volume swelled to *some 51 million shares from 41.49* million yesterday.

Mr Harvey Deutsch of Purcell Graham said investors were encouraged yesterday when the Dow Jones failed to fall below 845. "It was a good test of the lows and its now time to test the highs", he said. The average closed at 847.13 on Monday.

The Dow Jones average slipped by about 11 points last week and Miss Hildegarde Zagorski said: "The next big move in the market should be on the upside."

Mr Deutsch expects the average to hit 880 to 890 in the next two to three weeks but added that prices would probably continue to be locked into a trading range between 820 to 890.

*Analysts* said that much of the upswing was due to bargain hunting among blue chip and technology issues.



| | Oct 20 | Oct 19 |
|---|---|---|
| Allied Chem | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Allied Stores | 28 | [illegible] |
| Allis Chalmers | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Alcoa | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Amax Inc | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Amerada Hess | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Am Airlines | [illegible] | 13 |
| Am Brands | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Am Broadcast | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Am Can | [illegible] | 33 |
| Am Cyanamid | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Am Elec Power | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Am Home | 34 | 34 |
| Am Motors | 3 | [illegible] |
| Am Nat Res | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Am Standard | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Am Telephone | 59 | [illegible] |
| AMF Inc | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Armco Steel | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Asarco | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Ashland Oil | 32 | [illegible] |
| Atlantic Richfield | [illegible] | 45 |
| Avco | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Avon Products | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Bankers Tst NY | [illegible] | 33 |
| Bank of America | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Bank of NY | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Beatrice Foods | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Bendix | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Bethlehem Steel | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Boeing | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Boise Cascade | 30 | [illegible] |
| Borden | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Borg Warner | 46 | [illegible] |
| Bristol Myers | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| BP | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Burlington Ind | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Burlington Nthn | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Burroughs | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Campbell Soup | [illegible] | 27 |
| Canadian Pacific | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Caterpillar | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Celanese | [illegible] | 54 |
| Central Soya | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Chase Manhat | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Chem Bank NY | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Chrysler | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Citicorp | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Cities Service | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Clark Equip | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Coca Cola | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Colgate | 15 | [illegible] |
| CBS | 56 | [illegible] |
| Columbia Gas | 29 | [illegible] |
| Combustion Eng | [illegible] | 34 |
| Comwith Edison | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Cons Edison | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Cons Foods | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Cons Power | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Continental Grp | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Control Data | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Corning Glass | [illegible] | 57 |
| CPC Intnl | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Crane | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Crocker Int | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Crown Zeller | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Dart & Kraft | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Deere | 36 | 36 |
| Delta Air | 61 | [illegible] |
| Detroit Edison | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Disney | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Dow Chemical | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Dresser Ind | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Duke Power | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Du Pont | 37 | [illegible] |
| Eastern Air | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Eastman Kodak | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Eaton Corp | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| El Paso Nat Gas | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Equitable Life | 9 | [illegible] |
| Esmark | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Evans P. D. | [illegible] | 21 |
| Exxon Corp | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Fed Dept Stores | [illegible] | 38 |
| Firestone | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Fst Chicago | 19 | [illegible] |
| Fst Intrst Bncp | [illegible] | [illegible] |

| | Oct 20 | Oct 19 |
|---|---|---|
| Fst Nat Boston | 44 | [illegible] |
| Fst Penn Corp | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Ford | 18 | 18 |
| GAF Corp | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Gen Dynamics | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Gen Electric | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Gen Foods | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Gen Mills | [illegible] | 35 |
| Gen Motors | 41 | [illegible] |
| Gen Pub Util NY | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Gen Tel Elec | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Gen Tire | 25 | 25 |
| Genesco | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Georgia Pacific | 20 | [illegible] |
| Getty Oil | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Gillette | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Goodrich | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Goodyear | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Gould Inc | [illegible] | 26 |
| Grace | [illegible] | 42 |
| Gt Atlic & Pacific | [illegible] | 4 |
| Greyhound | 15 | 15 |
| Grumman Corp | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Gulf Oil | [illegible] | 35 |
| Gulf & West | 17 | [illegible] |
| Heinz H. J. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Hercules | [illegible] | 20 |
| Honeywell | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| IC Inds | 34 | 33 |
| Ingersoll | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Inland Steel | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| IBM | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Int Harvester | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| INCO | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Int Paper | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Int Tel Tel | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Irving Bank | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Jewel Co | [illegible] | 36 |
| Jim Walter | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Johns-Manville | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Johnson & John | 36 | [illegible] |
| Kaiser Alumin | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Kerr McGee | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Kimberly Clark | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| K Mart | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Kroger | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| L.T.V. Corp | 17 | [illegible] |
| Litton | 60 | [illegible] |
| Lockheed | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Lucky Stores | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Manuf Hanover | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Mapco | 29 | [illegible] |
| Marathon Oil | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Marine Midland | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Martin Marietta | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| McDonnell | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Mead | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Merck | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Minnesota Mng | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Mobil Oil | 27 | 26 |
| Monsanto | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Morgan J. P. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Motorola | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| NCR Corp | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| NL Industries | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Nabisco | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Nat Distillers | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Nat Med Ent | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Nat Steel | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Norfolk West | [illegible] | 46 |
| NW Bancorp | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Norton Simon | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Occidental Pet | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Ogden | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Olin Corp | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Owens-Illinois | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Pacific Gas Elec | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Pan Am | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Penney J. C. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Pennzoil | [illegible] | 43 |
| Pepsico | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Pfizer | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Phelps Dodge | [illegible] | 35 |
| Philip Morris | 52 | [illegible] |
| Phillips Petrol | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Polaroid | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| PPG Ind | [illegible] | [illegible] |

| | Oct 20 | Oct 19 |
|---|---|---|
| Proctor Gamble | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Pub Ser El & Gas | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Raytheon | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| RCA Corp | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Republic Steel | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Reynolds Ind | 48 | [illegible] |
| Reynolds Metal | 26 | [illegible] |
| Rockwell Int | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Royal Dutch | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Safeways | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| St Regis Paper | 30 | [illegible] |
| Santa Fe Ind | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| SCM | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Schlumberger | 83 | [illegible] |
| Scott Paper | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Seagram | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Sears Roebuck | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Shell Oil | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Shell Trans | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Signal Co | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Singer | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Sony | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Sth Cal Edison | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Southern Pacific | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Southern Rly | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Sperry Corp | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Std Oil Califnia | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Std Oil Indiana | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Std Oil Ohio | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Sterling Drug | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Stevens J. P. | 14 | [illegible] |
| Sunbeam Corp | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Sun Comp | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Teledyne | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Tenneco | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Texaco | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Texas East Corp | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Texas Inst | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Texas Utilities | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Textron | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| TWA | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Travelers Corp | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| TRW Inc | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| UAL Inc | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Union Carbide | 47 | [illegible] |
| Union Oil Calif | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Un Pacific Corp | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Uniroyal | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| United Brands | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| US Industries | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| US Steel | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Utd Technol | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Wachovia | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Warner Lambert | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Wells Fargo | [illegible] | 27 |
| Westnghse Elec | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Weyerhauser | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Whirlpool | 21 | [illegible] |
| Woolworth | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Xerox Corp | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Zenith | [illegible] | 12 |

### Canadian Prices

| | Oct 20 | Oct 19 |
|---|---|---|
| Abitibi | [illegible] | 20 |
| Alcan Alumin | 27 | [illegible] |
| Algoma Steel | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Bell Telephone | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Cominco | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Cons Bathurst | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Gulf Oil | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Hawker/Sid Can | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Hudson Bay Mng | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Hudson Bay Oil | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Imasco | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Imperial Oil | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Int Pipe | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Mass.-Fergsn | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Royal Trust | 15 | 15 |
| Seagram | [illegible] | 65 |
| Steel Co | 32 | [illegible] |
| Thomson N 'A' | 20 | 20 |
| Walker Hiram | [illegible] | 22 |
| WCT | 21 | [illegible] |

e Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

## Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

This table is published on Wednesday and Saturday

| 1980/81 High Bid | Low Offer | Trust | Bid | Offer | Yield |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | **Authorized Unit Trusts** | | | |
| | | Abbey Unit Trust Managers. 72-80 Gatehouse Rd, Aylesbury, Bucks. 0296-5941 | | | |
| 122.2 | 108.2 | Income (34) (Charities Charities Narrower-Range Fund, 15 Moorgate, London, EC2. 01-638 4121) | 112.3 | 12.82 | |
| 213.5 | 161.6 | Do Accum(34) | 206.3 | 12.82 | |
| 105.1 | 69.5 | Equity Dist (Legal & General (Unit Trust Managers) Ltd. 5 Rayleigh Rd, Brentwood, Essex. 0277 217238) | 87.5 | 94.6e | 4.27 |
| 145.0 | 91.6 | Do Accum | 122.7 | 132.7e | 4.27 |
| 49.7 | 40.9 | Exploration Fd | 38.5 | 41.3 | 0.25 |
| 114.4 | 70.2 | Financial Secs | 98.5 | 105.8 | 2.61 |
| 61.5 | 50.1 | Int Bond | 57.4 | 61.6e | 2.36 |
| 436.0 | 30.9 | Exempt Int | 364.8 | 385.1 | 0.65 |
| 270.8 | 157.7 | Do Income | 186.1 | 196.5 | 7.96 |
| 110.9 | 100.0 | Fxd Int Pen | 108.3 | 115.2 | |
| 103.0 | 100.0 | Money Pen | 103.0 | 108.5 | |
| 110.9 | 100.0 | High Yld Pen | 109.4 | 115.3 | |
| 160.8 | 84.7 | AMEV/Fram.Am | 138.6 | 146.1 | |
| 130.5 | 95.9 | Do Income | 113.6 | 119.7 | |
| 172.6 | 96.7 | Do Intl Gr'th | 149.6 | 157.8 | |
| 190.1 | 98.6 | Eq Series Cap A | 116.6 | 122.1 | |
| 184.8 | 156.7 | Pens Man Cap | 177.0 | 186.4 | |
| 216.0 | 174.6 | Do Man Acc | 209.6 | 220.7 | |
| 136.8 | 123.8 | Do Gtd Cap | 138.6 | 146.0 | |
| 164.2 | 137.6 | Do Gtd Acc | 164.2 | 172.9 | |
| 144.2 | 104.5 | Do Eq Cap | 130.6 | 136.5 | |
| | | Property Growth Pensions & Annuities Ltd. | | | |
| 187.4 | 140.4 | All-Weather Ac | 177.7 | 187.0 | |
| 225.5 | 151.9 | Investment Fnd | | 207.1 | |
| 198.0 | 152.9 | Pension Fund | | 193.0 | |
| 220.5 | 173.1 | Conv Pen Fnd | | 220.5 | |
| 177.2 | 148.3 | Do Pen Cap | | 177.2 | |
| | | Vanbrugh Life Assurance Ltd. 41-43 Maddox St, London, W1R9LA. 01-499 4923 | | | |
| 213.1 | 167.4 | Managed Fund | 196.1 | 206.5 | |
| 372.0 | 298.4 | Do Equity | 320.1 | 337.0 | |
| 184.3 | 173.3 | Do Fixed Int | 180.2 | 189.7 | |
| 222.3 | 197.2 | Do Property | 223.3 | 234.0 | |

[illegible]

Football

# Liverpool may find a spacious stage suits ruthless desire

From Stuart Jones, Football Correspondent
Amsterdam, Oct 20

Only once before have Liverpool, the old ambassadors of the continent, visited the Netherlands in the European Cup. That was 15 years ago during their second campaign when they went down heavily to Ajax and drew the return to go out by an aggregate of 7—3 in the second round. Tomorrow they meet the new Dutch masters, AZ 67 Alkmaar, at the same stage of the competition.

Liverpool, the holders and contestants for the ninth time, have all but the departed Clemence available from last season's triumphant side. The one doubt concerns Alan Kennedy, the scorer of the only goal against Real Madrid in May. He strained a groin muscle during training this morning, but Bob Paisley has decided to delay the announcement of his line-up until tomorrow morning. Money has been called into the party in case of need.

There may be no more experienced squad in the whole competition but Liverpool's accustomed polish has been seen only in flashes at home this season. Last Saturday they threw away a two-goal lead in the final 10 minutes at Brighton, an uncharacteristic display of generosity that has pervaded their disappointing performances so far. Alkmaar, though, would be foolish to expect any favours.

Dutch champions for the first time in their history, Alkmaar won the title by a remarkable 12 points losing only once in 34 games and scoring over 100 goals. Not so this season. Having sold one Austrian international, Welzl, and bought another, Oberach to replace him, they are lying fourth. Mr Paisley flew over during the weekend to see them lose 4—2 at Feyenoord.

Welzl, with 20 goals, was Alkmaar's leading scorer last season and they have since also lost Nygaard, a Danish international who contributed 14 from midfield, with a serious knee injury. Those that remain, including Hovenkamp, Tol and Kist, three Dutch internationals, will be all too familiar to Ipswich Town, their conquerors by the narrowest of margins in the Uefa Cup final last May.

Alkmaar, who beat the Norwegian champions, Start Kristiansand, in the first round, is a relatively fresh name in Europe. Before last season's run, they had appeared only twice and even then had won only two games—both legs against Red Boys Differdange, whom they beat 16—1 on aggregate in the Uefa Cup in 1977.

If they beat Liverpool, however, they will step out confidently from the shadows of their more illustrious compatriots. For a start they have chosen to move the match from their own small home where their average crowd last season was less than 10,000 to the national stadium

Ajax made the same decision last month for their first round tie against Tottenham Hotspur in the Cup Winners' Cup and it cost them dearly. The atmosphere merely inspired the likes of Hoddle, Archibald, Ardiles and Villa and Spurs strolled away with a comfortable 3—1 lead. Alkmaar would be wise not to lend Dalglish, McDermott and Souness a similarly spacious stage on which to perform.



Alan Kennedy, Liverpool's hero against Real Madrid in May, could miss tonight's match.

## East need not hold too many fears for Villa

From Norman Fox
East Berlin, Oct 20

After a gentle introduction to European Cup football with a first round tie against Valur Reykjavik, Aston Villa are about to discover whether they can survive the perils of a match in the east, hard against the Berlin Wall itself.

Dynamo Berlin, their second round opponents, are the sort of team even Liverpool, for all their European experience, dislike playing. There is a disturbing atmosphere about these matches with the technically sound but predominantly grey East Germans, and Villa will do well to return with a draw or manageable defeat.

For inspiration they need to look back to a much more bitter day in March 1980 when Nottingham Forest came here, 1—0 down from the home leg in the same European Cup competition. Despite the cold and the bleakness of that day, they won 3—1. Peter Taylor the Forest assistant manager, said he saw defeat in the eyes of the Dynamo team as they left the dressing room.

The Dynamo side, still including the outstanding player against Forest, Riediger, who has been capped 36 times, have been champions for three successive years and have recently been scoring goals at a prodigious pace. Villa, of course, have not been themselves this season and gained their first home victory only last Saturday.

Injuries have caused some of Villa's problems, but the psychological relaxation that follows winning the championship has also affected them. Ron Saunders, their manager, hopes that success in Europe will stimulate better league performances and release the team from their "patchy" form.

Although not the most devoted of Europeans, Mr Saunders relishes the idea of Villa being recognized outside Britain. Slightly devaluing the fine history of the club, he spoke today of their moving from being "a non-entity" in the second division seven years ago to perhaps reaching the leading eight in Europe this season.

To win the desired European status, Villa need to be prepared to defend for a large proportion of tomorrow's match. Dynamo have scored 33 goals in eight matches so far this season and beaten St Etienne in the European Cup preliminary round and Zurich in the first round.

Mr Saunders expects them to be "very fit and very determined". Nevertheless, he believes that their scoring record is misleading, since he thinks the East German league has no strength in depth.

None of the players who travelled here with minor injuries is in serious doubt, except, perhaps, Swain. Shaw has cold symptoms but was perky enough on the journey, so the team will probably contain only one change from Saturday's 3—2 defeat of West Ham. Withe should return in place of Geddis.

The rear four, Williams, Evans, Ormsby and Gibson must control Riediger, who has pace as well as ball control. Dynamo have not changed much since Forest won here, but their finishing seems to have improved. They scored five more goals last weekend, albeit against a second division side in a cup-tie and Mr Saunders expects them to demand from Villa the "commitment and passion" that brought them the championship last season and victory over West Ham last Saturday.

DYNAMO (probable): B Rudwaleit; N Trieloff, M Noack, R Troppa, A Ullrich, F Terletzki, R Ernst, R Strasser, H-J Riediger, B Schulz, W-R Netz.

ASTON VILLA (probable): J Rimmer; G Williams, A Evans, B Ormsby, C Gibson, D Bremner, G Cowans, D Mortimer, A Morley, G Shaw, P Withe.

Tennis

# Blush of a new dawn in the British game

By Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent

It may be an illusion but there seems to be the faint blush of a new dawn in British tennis. The Lawn Tennis Association have followed Wimbledon's example by displaying an avuncular tolerance for changes alien to their conservative traditions.

The Davis Cup team reached the semi-final round for the second time in four years. The women's scene looks more competitive than it has done for years.

Such thoughts were prompted yesterday when Anne Hobbs, of Cheshire, aged 22, beat Virginia Ruzici, seeded fourth, by 4—6, 7—5, 6—4 in the Diahatsu tournament at the Brighton Centre. Four months ago Miss Hobbs was the obvious challenger to Susan Barker and Virginia Wade.

But Joanna Durie, of Bristol, a year younger, has since reached the last 16 of the Wimbledon and United States championships (Miss Hobbs might have done the same had her draw at Flushing Meadow been similarly kind) and has been preferred to Miss Hobbs in Britain's team for next month's Federation Cup competition in Tokyo.

That irked Miss Hobbs ("I was bitterly disappointed") because she has improved her own world ranking in the course of a season marked by "satisfactory progress", as the hospital bulletins put it. "I felt I had a lot to prove", she said yesterday, having just completed one of the best wins of her career.

Miss Ruzici, ranked ninth in the world, was the first winner of this tournament, in 1978. She has recently looked vulnerable and Miss Hobbs, concentrating her attack on the Romanian's relatively harmless backhand, played a mostly admirable match.

In the third set Miss Hobbs led 5—1, had three match points when serving at 5—3, but was too tense and excited to finish the job until the erratic but dogged Miss Ruzici did it for her with a double-fault. Even so, this was a good performance—and gave Miss Barker a threatening psychological nudge. The message was not lost on the bouncy blonde from Devon. Saving two set points in recovering from 2—5 down in the first set, she won 7—6, 6—2 against Kathleen Horvath, aged 16, the American daughter of Hungarian immigrants.

We should not lost sight of the fact that Glynis Coles is maintaining her respectable level of performance and that Deborah Jevans, aged 21, could advance to the Durie-Hobbs level.

This struggle for primacy must be good for British tennis. Others may soon join in the fun—among them Elizabeth Jones, of Southampton, aged 17, who beat three supposedly better players to qualify for the main draw. Yes, it does look like a new dawn.

This was a good day's tennis but, at times, too noisy and bad-tempered. At one time it sounded as though we had a steam engine on one court and a vomiting case on the other. Rackets were tossed about and the language was not always lady-like. The Women's Tennis Association have a new default rule but the players seem unaware of it.

Readers familiar with professional tennis will be well aware that yesterday's reference to this "women's grand prix tournament" was nonsense. It was interpolated by other hands than these. In the confused context of four international circuits some misunderstanding is, nevertheless, always possible. It may best be cleared up by pointing out that there are basically two series of women's tournaments and two series of men's.

Women play the Toyota series (including the Brighton tournament) and the Avon Circuit. Men play the Volvo grand prix series and the World Championship Tennis circuit. These distinctions matter more to the players than they do to the public. But it will be seen that a women's grand prix tournament would be a news item of unusual interest.

THIRD QUALIFYING ROUND: C Lundquist (Sweden) beat L Arraya (Peru), 1—6, 6—2, 6—2; E Jones beat T Harford (SA), 6—2, 7—5; I Budarova (Czechoslovakia) beat G Tanvier (France), 7—5, 6—2; C Pasquale (Switzerland) beat F Mihai (Romania), 7—5, 5—7, 6—2.

FIRST ROUND PROPER (Monday): C Kuhde (WG) beat J Portman (USA), 6—2, 6—4; J Durie beat I Villiger (Switzerland), 6—1, 2—6, 6—0. Yesterday: A Hobbs beat V Ruzici (Romania), 4—6, 7—5, 6—4; E Vessies (Netherlands) beat H Strachonova (Czechoslovakia), 6—3, 7—5; S Barker beat K Horvath (US), 7—6, 6—2; B Potter (US) beat K Sams (US), 6—3, 6—1.

## An old score is settled

Melbourne, Oct 20.—Vitas Gerulaitis, of the United States, avenged his first-round defeat by the Australian, Brad Drewett in the Australian Open last December, with a solid 6—1, 6—1 victory in the Melbourne indoor tennis championship today.

Drewett won the first game but then watched helplessly as Gerulaitis took the next 11 to put himself in sight of victory. Gerulaitis, the second seed, said: "I played pretty well. I didn't want him to think he could beat me all the time."

MELBOURNE: Australian indoor championship, first round (Australians unless stated): C Lewis (NZ) beat J Benson (US), 7—6, 6—0; W Hampson beat C Letcher, 6—2, 6—4; M Edmondson beat T Taygan (US), 7—6, 6—1; V Pecci (Paraguay) beat T Graham (US), 6—4, 6—3; V Gerulaitis (US) beat B Drewett, 6—1, 6—1; J Alexander beat C Fancutt, 6—4, 6—2; P McNamara beat R Case, 6—1, 6—2.

VIENNA: Grand Prix tournament: First round: B Gottfried (US) beat W Martin (US), 6—2, 6—1; S Birner (Czechoslovakia) beat M Lacek (Czechoslovakia), 6—1, 6—2; J Austin (US) beat S Meister (US), 6—4, 6—2; P Feigl (Austria) beat C Mayotte (US), 6—3, 6—3; J Smith (GB) beat A Gimenez (Spain), 6—1, 2—6, 6—4; E Fromm (US) beat I Wimmer (Austria), 6—2, 6—2; A Pattison (Zimbabwe) beat J Hayes (US), 7—6, 6—2.

Cricket

# Hope of tour taking place not yet abandoned

By John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent

Although they have said there is no possibility whatever of Geoff Boycott and Geoff Cook being omitted from the England party, the Test and County Cricket Board have not given up all hope of this winter's tour of India taking place.

They cabled the Indian Cricket Board of Control yesterday saying that the chairman and secretary of the TCCB would be ready, at a moment's notice, to go to India if it was thought that first-hand talks could yet save the tour.

The Indian government have said that unless Boycott and Cook are withdrawn from the team, because of their links with South Africa, there will be no cricket. Of several members of the team who have played or coached in South Africa, only these two are on the United Nations blacklist.

Cook has said that for him to withdraw from the party would be to admit a sense of guilt which he in no way feels: Boycott, at present on holiday in Hongkong, has not so far played a positive stroke, which is not entirely out of character.

With the team due to leave England on November 5, the TCCB have asked for a reply to their latest initiative within the next couple of days. This means that they may get one within a week.

There could hardly be a change of heart by the Indian government (the decision has nothing to do with the Indian Cricket Board) without Mrs Ghandi's authority, and she is not at the moment in India. The fact that she is said to have been personally in favour of the tour going ahead, until influenced by her government, may be seen as a chink of hope. She is also a close associate of Mr S. K. Wankhede, president of the Indian Board.

Sri Lanka, still hoping, like England, for a change of heart by the Indians, have yet to say which way they will jump if India stand firm on the question of Cook and Boycott. England are due to go to Sri Lanka to play an inaugural Test match in Colombo in February. The TCCB meanwhile, have had preliminary discussions with New Zealand about the possibility of a short tour there, should the visit to India, as still seems sadly likely, be cancelled.

☐ Sri Lanka's Foreign Ministry are examining the composition of the English team, offical sources said in olombo yesterday. The Sri Lankan officials said a decision would be taken here irrespective of India's stand.

But political observers said that if India objected to the inclusion of Boycott and Cook in the English team it would be difficult for Sri Lanka to accept them. Sri Lanka are a signatory to the Gleneagles agreement of Commonwealth countries who discourage sporting links with South Africa.

A spokesman of the Sri Lankan Sports Ministry said that a final decision would be taken on the advice of the Foreign Ministry.

## Club withdraw invitation to Engineer

From Ray Kennedy
Johannesburg, Oct 20

The Actonville Club of Johannesburg have refused Farouk Engineer permission to make a guest appearance for them for fear of the former Indian Test player being put on the United Nations blacklist. The club is affiliated to the Transvaal Cricket Board (TCB) who reject contact with the South African Cricket Union, the governing body in the Republic.

Ahmed Mangera, president of the TCB, said the board had placed a moratorium against overseas players taking part in matches in South Africa "and this will not change until we have a normal, non-racial society.". This was why the board was shunning Alvin Kallicharran, the former West Indian captain who has joined the SACU—affiliated Transvaal provincial team

Ahmed Suliman, secretary of the Actonville Cricket Club, said: "I took the decision in good spirit. If the banning of players from overseas applies to the South African Cricket Union, then obviously it should apply to the other cricket body, too."

## Bird rejects offer

Harold ("Dicky") Bird, the Test match umpire, has turned down a £35,000 offer to work in South Africa. It came from a supermarket chain sponsoring international matches over the next three years. Mr Bird did not want to jeopardize his career.

## Rovers turn the corner too late for Cooper

Terry Cooper, the former England, Leeds United and Middlesbrough full back, has been sacked as player-manager of Bristol Rovers. "The contract between Mr Cooper and the club has been terminated but the decision was amicable", Rover's chairman, Grahame Holmes, said.

Mr Cooper said: "I am very disappointed because I felt the club had just started to turn the corner. The chairman asked me if I would resign and as far as I am concerned if I am not wanted then that's it."

Rovers are considering an approach to Bobby Gould to fill the vacancy. Mr Gould, assistant manager at Aldershot and formerly assistan to Geoff Hurst at Chelsea, is a former Rovers player. He turned down a job at Eastville before Mr Cooper was appointed in April last year.

Mr Gould said last night that he would apply for the job if it was advertised. Rovers have appointed Ron Gingell, their chief scout, who has managed non-league clubs Minehead and Taunton for several years, as caretaker manager. But Rovers' chairman, Graham Holmes, said: "Mr Gingell will probably only be in charge for three or four matches before a new manager is appointed". Mr Cooper is to receive £12,000 compensation.

Mr Cooper joined Rovers from Bristol City in 1979 as a player-coach and was appointed manager in April last year. The club was relegated from the second division last year but after a good start to the season, they have slipped in recent matches. Mr Cooper, who has business interests in the North-east, said he had no immediate plans for the future.

☐ The West Bromwich Albion captain and centre half, John Wile, has resigned as coach at The Hawthorns but will continue as captain.

Wile, who was appointed player-coach by Albion's manager, Ronnie Allen, at the start of the season said: "I do not feel I have been able to support the manager in the way a coach should, because of my responsibilities as a player, skipper and my testimonial commitments.

"It is a decision I have reached reluctantly but it is in the best interests of the club."

Mr Allen, who is hoping to appoint a new coach before the end of the week, has completed negotiations to buy the Dutch international defender, Martin Jol, from Twente Enschede. The fee is in the region of £250,000

☐ Gerry Francis has been transfer-listed by Queen's Park Rangers. "It's for a collection of reasons that I'm not prepared to go into", said Rangers' manager Terry Venables, after talks with the former England captain. Francis, 29, is in his second spell at Loftus Road. He has made only four first team appearances this season.

# Bayern set to follow their national trend

West Germany, currently Europe's most successful football nation, will tonight be looking to Bayern Munich to lead their challenge in the European club competitions. Bayern face Benfica in Portugal in the second round of the Champions' Cup.

The West German national side are the reigning European champions and among the favourites for the world crown in Spain next year. Last week their next generation of footballers won the World Youth Cup, beating Qatar 4—0 in the final in Sydney.

Bayern are the principal West German ambassadors on a night of 30 ties in Europe's three club competitions and look well-equipped to record yet another triumph. Over the two legs, they should dispose of a Benfica side crippled by injuries and will be strong contenders to lift the European Cup for a fourth time.

Benfica, one of the legendary names of the trophy's past, could be without five leading players for the first leg in Lisbon. The goalkeeper, Bento, a midfield player, Alves, and a striker, Chalana, are all out because of injuries. A defender, Pietra, and another midfield player, Sheu, are also doubtful.

Another attractive match is in prospect in Brussels, where the Belgian champions, Anderlecht, meet Juventus. The Italian club's coach, Giovanni Trapattoni, said on arrival that Juventus would not play a defensive game, but Anderlecht will do well to build any sort of first-leg lead.

Anderlecht suffered a double setback when two internationals, Renquin and Coeck, had to pull out because of injury. The loss of the inventive Coeck could be crucial, because the Italians' international defence of Zoff, Gentile, Scirea and Cabrini is one of the tightest in Europe. Juventus will form the backbone of the Italian World Cup side in Spain next year.

CSKA Sofia, who ended Nottingham Forest's hopes of a third successive European Cup triumph last year, should be altogether too powerful for Glentoran in Bulgaria.

The Bulgarian army team, who beat Forest 1—0 home and away in the first round, looked impressive when they disposed of the Spanish champions, Real San Sociedad, in this year's first round. The Glentoran manager, Johnny Crossan, is well aware of the task facing his part-timers and considers the Bulgarians one of the best teams in the competition.

The CSKA manager, Asparouh Nikodimov, is cautiously optimistic, but said: "We will certainly not be taking Glentoran for granted. They are a typical British team, fast and aggressive."

Dynamo Tbilisi, who emerged as one of Europe's most attractive teams when they won the Cup Winners' Cup last season, have been weakened by the loss of Kipiani, who has broken a leg, but they should avoid defeat against Bastia in France.

Dynamo's main rivals in this year's competition are likely to be Tottenham, who beat Ajax in the first round, and Barcelona. Tottenham, second in the first division and in excellent form, should have little trouble beating Dundalk in Ireland.

Barcelona, however, face a difficult match in Czechoslovakia against Dukla Prague, who beat Rangers in the first round. Barcelona looked likely to win the Spanish league title at one stage last season, but they suffered some telling defeats during the month-long kidnapping of their leading striker, Quini, who still finished the country's top scorer.

Dukla have one of Europe's deadliest strikers in the Czechoslovakia captain, Nehoda, but Quini, Schuster, a West German, and Simonesen, a Dane, should see Barcelona through over two legs.—Reuter.

# Top heavy Wolves waiting for reasonable offers

The Wolverhampton Wanderers manager, John Barnwell, has placed six senior players on the transfer list. The club are struggling in second place from the bottom of the first division.

Top of the list is Peter Daniel, the midfield man who cost £185,000 from Hull City in 1975 and also includes George Berry, Norman Bell, Willie Carr, Craig Moss and John Teasdale.

Mr Barnwell's move follows his chairman's statement that the staff would have to be pruned and that a large part of the £600,000 bank loan to buy Joe Gallagher and Alan Birch must be repaid by the end of the month. He said: "My decision to sell has not been motivated by the chairman. We are top heavy in certain departments and we need to give the youngsters a chance to come through." Football league clubs will be circulated and Mr Barnwell said: "I shall just have to wait and see what I get for them."

Manchester United's Republic of Ireland international, Kevin Moran, is doubtful for tonight's re-arranged first division match with Middlesbrough at Old Trafford. He aggravated a calf muscle injury last Saturday and with Gordon McQueen also on the injured list, Mike Duxbury is on standby.

The Norwegian goalkeeper, Frode Hansen, who played against England's under-21 team last September, has joined United for a month's trial. United see him as possible cover for Gary Bailey.

The manager, Ron Atkinson, said yesterday: "Hansen is only 19 and is rated the best goalkeeper in Norway. He is a regular for their under-21 side and I believe he is better than the goalkeeper who played in the full international against England.

"When Bailey played in the under-21 match I asked him what he thought of their goalkeeper. He told me he was tremendously impressed so we are giving him a trial and then we will consider a possible deal."

Ian Simpson, the Queen's Park Rangers marketing director who resigned on Monday, has denied that his resignation had anything to do with the Omniturf pitch at Lofus Road.

"I still think it a winner", he said yesterday.

In a prepared statement, Mr Simpson said that he had been approached by two fellow directors last Thursday and asked for his resignation.

He had asked to see the chairman, Jim Gregory, but had received a message from him that there was nothing to be discussed. "Although my resignation could not have been forced by the club, I decided I could not continue to be associated with a football club run in an autocratic way and for that point of principle I resigned."

## Aberdeen asked for effort to finish the job

The Aberdeen manager, Alex Ferguson, will ask his players to channel three years of European experience into tonight's match against Arges Pitesti, of Romania, at Pittodrie. Three weeks after eliminating the reigning UEFA champions, Ipswich Town, Aberdeen are attempting to reach the third round of a European competition for the first time in their history.

"It will not be easy," admitted Mr Ferguson. "The responsibility lies with the players to fall back on all the experience they have gathered in recent years and finish the job they started started against Ipswich. They must take great care not to give away a goal which would count double."

The Aberdeen side for tonight's first leg shows only one change from Saturday, when they beat St Mirren 2—1. With the international defender, Alex McLeish, reinstated in the back four after injury, 17-year-old Neale Cooper moves into midfield after performing admirably as a stop-gap central defender. This means there is no place for another teenager, 19-year-old Neil Simpson, who will probably be on the substitutes' bench along with John McMaster.

TEAM: J Leighton; S Kennedy, D Rougvie, A McLeish, W Miller, A Watson, G Strachan, N Cooper, M McGhee, J Hewitt, P Weir.

## Intriguing match should silence talk of managers

Lawrie McMenemy wants to forget the managerial aspect of today's Uefa Cup second round clash at The Dell and concentrate on Southampton against Sporting Lisbon. "It's the best match in Europe this week and yet people are billing its as me against Malcolm Allison", the Southampton manager said. "But it's nothing to do with managers—it's the quality of the teams that makes it such an interesting game."

Sporting are unbeaten since Mr Allison took charge in the summer and Mr McMenemy acknowledged: "They are top of their league and will prove very difficult. But our natural game is going forward and we must do just that."

Kevin Keegan can strike a psychological blow for England as he attempts to help Southampton establish a first leg advantage of at least two goals. Lisbon's goalkeeper is Ferenc Meszros, who will almost certainly stand between England and a place in the World Cup finals when Hungary play at Wembley next month.

Boxing

# Meade is top of the bill at the Albert Hall

The new British heavyweight champion Neville Meade, now managed by Terry Lawless, will top the bill at the Albert Hall, on November 3 against an American, Tony Severance.

The 34-year-old Jamaican, who last week became the oldest man to win the title at the first attempt when he knocked out Gordon Ferris, signed up with Lawless after visiting his east London gymnasium yesterday.

Severance, from Florida, has won 12 of his 16 bouts and drawn one. All being well, the contest will be a stepping stone towards a European title fight for Meade.

Mr Lawless said yesterday: "Like Jim Watt, Neville may have hidden depths. Certainly, he has never been fully developed. He did not turn professional until late in life and he has not been overworked. I intend to work with him for a while and see what he has underneath. He certainly has the one great natural asset. He can punch."

Meade will continue to live in Swansea and will do his basic training there, but like Mr Lawless's other out-of-town boxer, the former world lightweight champion, Watt, he will come to London for the final weeks before a contest.

☐ Lucien Rodriguez, of France and Felipe Rodriguez, of Spain are to box in Paris on November 26 for the vacant European heavyweight championship. The title was vacated by Britain's John L. Gardner when he retired last month. The Frenchman, who had been Gardner's official challenger, was European champion for just one bout in 1977. He took the title from Belgium's Jean-Pierre Coopman and immediately lost it to Alfredo Evangelista, of Spain.

☐ The World Boxing Council junior lightweight champion Rolando Navarrete of the Philippines will make his first title defence against a South Korean Choi Chung-Il in Las Vegas on November 20. The Hawaii-based Filipino champion won the world title by knocking out Uganda's Cornelius Boza-Edwards in August at Viareggio, Italy. — Agence France Presse.

☐ Joe Gibilisco, of Italy, stages the first defence of his European lightweight title tonight against Jose Luis Heredia, of Spain. Gibilisco, aged 27, won the European title by knocking out Ireland's Charlie Nash last May and hopes to try for the world crown next year.—AP.

## Ireland team

The Irish Amateur boxing team to meet Sweden on October 30 and Scotland on November 6, in Dublin, is:

Light-fly: G Hawkins. Bantam: R Webb. Feather: G Dulaney. Light: D Fryers. Light-welter: D McAllister. Welter: J Fenlon. Light-Middle: R Bell. Middle: T Mahoney. Light-heavy: A de Loughry. Heavy: J Ingalls.

## Monday's results

**Third division**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brentford 5,400 | (0) 0 | Southend Yates | (0) 1 |

**Fourth division**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Port Vale Deakin 2,844 | (1) 1 | Peterboro Massey, Chard, Cooke | (1) 3 |
| Stockport Sword, Williams 3,684 | (2) 2 | Bradford Staniforth, Campbell, McNiven | (2) 3 |

FA CUP: Third qualifying round replay: North Shields 1, Spennymoor United 5.

FA YOUTH CUP: Second qualifying round: Maidenhead United 4, Molesey 3 (after extra time).

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Southern division: Chelmsford 4, Thanet United 0.

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Ban Cup: First round, second leg: Matlock 1, Grantham 1 (agg 2—5).

CENTRAL LEAGUE: Derby 2, Sheffield United 0.

RUGBY UNION: Bath 6, Bristol 19.

## Today's fixtures

EUROPEAN CUP, second round, first leg: AZ Alkmaar v Liverpool (7.15); CSKA Sofia v Glentoran; Dynamo Berlin v Aston Villa; Banik Ostrava v Red Star Belgrade; Anderlecht v Juventus; Copenhagen v Universitatea Craiova; Benfica v Bayern Munich; Austria Vienna v Dynamo Kiev.

CUP WINNERS' CUP, second round, first leg: Dundalk v Tottenham Hotspur (8.0); Legia Warsaw v Lausanne; SKA Rostov v Eintracht Frankfurt; Dukla Prague v Barcelona; Porto v Roma; Vasas Budapest v Standard Liege; Lokomotiv Leipzig v Velez Mostar; Bastia v Dynamo Tbilisi.

UEFA CUP, second round, first leg: Aberdeen v Arges Pitesti (7.30); Southampton v Sporting Lisbon (7.30); Real Madrid v Carl Zeiss Jena; Grasshopper Zurich v Radnicki Nis; Aris Salonika v Lokeren; Rapid Vienna v PSV Eindhoven; Valencia v Boavista Porto; Malmoe v Neuchatel Xamax; Girondins Bordeaux v Hamburg; Spartak Moscow v Kaiserslautern; Feyenoord v Dynamo Dresden; Inter Milan v Dynamo Bucharest; Sturm Graz v Gothenburg; Beveren v Hajduk Split.

FIRST DIVISION: Manchester United v Middlesbrough (7.30).

THIRD DIVISION: Chester v Chesterfield (7.30); Oxford United v Bristol Rovers (7.30).

FOURTH DIVISION: Crewe v Rochdale (7.30); Torquay v Northampton (7.30).

SOUTHERN LEAGUE (7.30) Midland Division: Alvechurch v Redditch; Taunton v Bedworth; Wellingborough v Cheltenham. Southern Division: Addlestone/Weybridge v Poole; Andover v Canterbury; Dover v Salisbury; Fareham Town v Hastings.

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Oswestry v Burton Albion (7.30).

CENTRAL LEAGUE: Stoke v Leeds (7.0).

FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Hereford v Watford.

MIDLAND LEAGUE: Heanor v Long Eaton (7.30).

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: First division: Feltham v Epsom & Ewell (7.30). Second division: Horsham v Camberley Town (7.30); Molesey v Hungerford Town (7.30).

ATHENIAN LEAGUE: Edgware v Burnham (7.30).

**Rugby Union**

TOUR MATCH: Oxford University v Australia (2.45)

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP: Dorset and Wiltshire v Berkshire (at Wimborne, 2.45); Kent v Eastern Counties (at US Chatham, 3.0); Middlesex v Surrey (at Richmond, 3.0); North Midlands v Warwickshire (at Moseley, 7.15); Oxfordshire v Buckinghamshire (at Oxford, 3.0); Staffordshire v Leicester (at Burton, 7.0); Sussex v Hampshire (at Worthing, 3.0).

CLUB MATCHES: Bedford v Cambridge University (7.15); Clifton v Gloucester; Cross Keys v South Wales Police (7.0); Ebbw Vale v Neath (7.0); Newbridge v Cardiff (7.0); Pontypool v Aberavon (7.0); Pontypridd v Lydney (7.0); Swansea v Abertillery (7.0).

**Rugby League**

SLALOM LAGER CHAMPIONSHIP: Widnes v Leigh (7.30).

**Hockey**

LONDON LEAGUE: Reading v Oxford University; Surbiton v London University.

OTHER MATCH: Bacchanalians v Cambridge University (at Northampton).

TOUR MATCH: London Indians v Australian Hotspurs (Surbiton, 4.0).

ATHLETICS: Harlow AC Floodlit Graded Meeting.

BADMINTON: England v Sweden (Bradford).

CROSS-COUNTRY: London Services League (Uxbridge).

## E German coach quits

East Berlin, Oct 20.—The East German football coach, Georg Buschner, became the second managerial casuality of the 1982 World Cup when he resigned today.

The Romanian manager Stefan Kovacs, was sacked on October 13 after his side had been surprisingly beaten 2-1 by Switzerland three days earlier. Romania, at one time leaders in group four, now have little chance of reaching Spain.—Reuter.

## Yesterday's results

FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Queen's Park Rangers 1, Birmingham 0.

SCHOOLS MATCHES: Aldenham 6, Clement Dane's 0; Wellingborough 1, Alleyn's, Dulwich 1.

## For the record

**Cricket**

BLANTYRE: (40 overs): MCC, 219 (J H Hampshire 80 no, M A Din 57); Cricket Club of Malawi, 152 for 9. MCC won by 67 runs. (60 overs): Malawi, 159 (P H Wilson 3 for 10). MCC 160 for 6. MCC won by 4 wkts.

**Squash rackets**

TORONTO: Women's tournament: V Hoffman (Australia) beat A Cummings (GB), 9—0, 9—7, 9—5; R Thorne (Australia) beat L Moore (GB), 9—0, 9—1, 6—9, 9—2; B Diggens (GB) beat R Anderson (Australia), 9—6, 2—9, 9—4, 9—4; M Zachariah (Australia) beat S Devoy (NZ), 9—8, 9—0, 4—9, 9—5; A Smith (GB) beat B Oldfield (Australia), 9—5, 9—3, 9—5; M Lemoignan (GB) beat B Wall (Australia), 2—9, 10—8, 9—0, 9—3; L Opie (GB) beat J Ashton (GB), 9—1, 7—9, 9—3, 9—5; S Cogswell (GB) beat R Strauss (GB), 9—7, 9—0, 10—8.

**Football**

TAIPEI: women's invitation tournament: Norway 3, Finland 1; West Germany 1, Taiwan 1; New Zealand 2, Netherlands 0; Switzerland 4, Thailand 0.

**Golf**

COOMBE HILL, Surrey: Archie Preston Trophy: Women's PGA 5, Association of Golf Writers (women's names first): J Lee Smith and G Edwards lost to W Robertson and R Moseley, 5 and 4; M Walker and S Latham beat R Dodd and J Morgan, 7 and 5; M Thomson and C Panton beat M Williams and W Elliott, 2 and 1; G Langford and B Huke beat P Haslam and D Davies, 2 holes; S Jolly and P Chugg beat W Jordaan and W Blighton, 5 and 3; J Panter and R Edwards beat J Chapman and C Plumridge, 2 and 1.

PONTE VEDRA: Top 10 US money winners: 1, T Kite $375,699; 2, R Floyd $359,360; 3, T Watson $347,660; 4, B Lietzke $343,446; 5, W Rogers $315,411; 6, J Pate $280,627; 7, H Irwin $276,499; 8, C Stadler $218,829; 9, C Strange $201,513; 10, L Nelson $193,342. Foreign players: 13, D Graham (Australia) $185,286; 58, P Oosterhuis (GB) $115,862; 88, Isao Aoki (Japan), $46,755; 89, B Devlin (Australia), $46,420.

**Hockey**

HONGKONG: Junior World Cup qualifying tournament: India 12, Thailand 0; Japan 2, China 0.

**Cycling**

DORTMUND: Six-day race (after four days): 1, G Frank and H Oersted (Denmark), 230pts; 2, W Peffgen and H Schuetz (W Germany), 223, at one lap; 3, P Serru (Belgium) and R Hermann (Liechtenstein), 220 at one lap; 4, D Thurau and G Braun (W Germany), 175, at one lap; 5, U Freuler and R Savary (Switzerland), 270 at 2 laps; 6, D Clark and D Allan (Australia), 260, at two laps.

**Ice hockey**

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Quebec Nordiques 6, Vancouver Canucks 3.

**American football**

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Detroit Lions 48, Chicago Bears 17.

**Motor racing**

LAS VEGAS: Can-Am championship: Final race: 1, D Sullivan; 2, T Fabi (Italy); 3, G Brabham (Australia). Final standings: 1, Brabham 157 pts; 2, Fabi, 456; 3, A Holbert 420.

Rugby Union

# Blues of an earlier vintage called to the hundred-year banquet

By Peter West
Rugby Correspondent

Fittingly enough—or so it may seem, at least, to those of neutral persuasions—the 100th University rugby match between Oxford and Cambridge at Twickenham this season will start with both sides having won 43 matches in the series. Whatever its outcome, an historic occasion will be celebrated by a dinner at the Hilton Hotel for both teams and their reserves, for all the old Blues who have played in their day at Twickenham and for a number of special guests.

Lord Wakefield of Kendal (Cambridge and England) will preside at the dinner. Peter Robbins (Oxford and England) will reply to the health of the two clubs. Andy Mulligan (Cambridge and Ireland) will propose the well-being of all guests, on whose behalf Cliff Morgan (Wales) will speak a predictably emotive and compelling speech.

Mr Morgan will have film of some past heroes to reveal and, as head of BBC TV outside broadcasts, he has arranged for Rugby Special to provide an historical record of the series, highlights of the 100th meeting and excerpts from the speeches at the celebration banquet, on December 6 and 13. C. T. Bowring and Co, who sponsor the University Match for the Bowring Bowl, will provide a pint pewter mug for everyone who attends.

It clearly has all the makings of a memorable evening, and already some 250 old Blues have signified their intention to be there. However, an organizing committee comprising Ken Spence (Oxford and Scotland), Roger Michaelson (Cambridge and Wales) and Bob Collier (Cambridge) is concerned to spread the message to all old Blues, wherever they may be in the world, whose present whereabouts may not be listed in its records.

The cost of a dinner ticket, including cocktails, is £20. The dinner secretary is Bob Collier, whose address is Ransbeck, Long Grove, Seer Green, Buckinghamshire.

Lord Wakefield was one of the first [illegible] for his [illegible] as were Bill Tucker, another Cambridge captain and England international of the 20s, who is now living in Bermuda, Judge Rowe Harding (Cambridge and Wales) and Judge Sir Carl Aarvold (Cambridge and England), who played in four winning sides in the university match. One very old Blue now resident in Switzerland has written to Mr Collier saying: "I shall be there if still alive, but for other circumstances I shan't."

Another, less senior, gives his address as Chateau Lynch Bages, France, which has not been lost on an organizing committee anxious for old friends to enjoy a good vintage. Gordon Waddell (Cambridge and Scotland), for whom a business engagement in South Africa, has intimated that he may be too busy to attend the match but has no intention of missing the dinner.

Mr Spence stressed yesterday that the dinner provided a great opportunity for a meeting of old friends who may not have seen each other in a long time. "We believe", he said, "that we can make it a spectacular success." It will be "mixed seating" at the Hilton, with old Blues adjacent to those they played with and against. No doubt David Marques will be alongside his old England colleagues, John Currie (who, I am asked to say by Mr Collier, still owes him £20), Onllwyn Brace with his old Oxford half back partner, M. J. K. Smith and, reviving memories of a remarkable saving tackle for Oxford in 1949, John Kendall-Carpenter and J. V. Smith.

There are plans for the production of a 56-page souvenir programme with a semi-stiff cover and an attractive new design. Almost certainly it will be the largest of its kind produced at a rugby match in these islands. It will sell for 50p, a most reasonable amount in these inflationary times. "Response from advertisers", Mr Spence reports, "has been staggering, and the revenue—even if the universities can't have all of it—will be invaluable." It is hoped to sell at least 20,000 copies. That may be a modest estimate in the event of the university teams promising a game of quality and the occasion attracting a crowd such as we used to see in the years after the war.

## North call on Spaven in emergency

Nick Spaven, of Sale, has been picked to fill the vacant full back position in the Northern Division team to play Australia at Gosforth on Saturday.

Jeff Bell, the Gosforth tight-head prop, will fill the other position left open when the team was originally announced a week ago. The Headingley full back, David Norton, is also drafted in as a replacement to take over from Spaven.

The full back position was left unfilled because Brian Patrick, of Gosforth, who was England's top scorer on the tour of Argentina, was recovering from a knee injury.

He played for Northumberland against Cheshire on Saturday but suffered a recurrence of the injury and so Spaven, who has been playing on the wing for Lancashire this season, has been brought in.

Spaven, who is Sale's regular full back, scored four tries in Lancashire's recent 44—9 victory over Durham. Bell, an England B international, was also an injury doubt when the team was announced but came successfully through Northumberland's county match.

## Two Australian forwards drop out with injuries

By Peter West

The Australians, already upset by defeat in their opening tour match, suffered another setback yesterday when Greg Cornelsen, their back row forward, broke down in training. He has had to drop out of the side which plays Oxford University at Iffley Road today after straining a hamstring in his right leg, and may have to wait two weeks for his first match of the tour.

His place at No 8 is taken by Duncan Hall, who played at lock against the Midlands. To add insult to injury, Lance Walker, the hooker flown over from Sydney to replace Bruce Malouf who broke a leg in training, has strained his back. He is replaced by Chris Roache, a flanker with some experience of hooking. The Wallabies do not want to risk their main hooker, Chris Carberry, before meeting the North on Saturday.

Unless the weather relents, the going promises to be on the heavy side. It was wet enough yesterday to discourage the university from training on their own pitch. Conditions, therefore, may not be to the liking of a touring side fielding 12 of the party who did not play at Leicester, and including the three Ella brothers behind the scrum.

The Oxford captain, Nigel Roberts, has recovered from a skin infection to take his place at lock. It remains to be seen whether the university has the presence at forward to win good balls for a likely looking back division, and to extend a pack whose skills and cohesion—following a disappointing performance at Leicester—will be closely monitored by pundits in both camps. By all accounts the Oxford forwards went quite promisingly against Richmond last weekend.

Andrew Bibby, a Canadian international who played against Cambridge last year, has returned from his country's tour of South America and now appears on the university wing. From an Australian standpoint, continuing anxiety about the fitness of their senior scrum half, John Hipwell, throws the spotlight once more on the performance of his young deputy, Tony Parker. And I dare say that most of their forwards may feel that by going really well today they must be in the running for a place in their side to meet the North at Gosforth. The line-out jumpers especially have something to prove.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY: C Millerchip (King Henry VIII, Coventry, and Lincoln); A Bibby (St George's, Vancouver, and St Catharine's); [illegible] Hall); N Herrod (King Henry VIII, Coventry, and St John's), A Hobart (Minster, Southwell, and Exeter), A Abbott (Sydney University and Queen's), A Brooks (Plymouth College and Hertford), N Roberts (Glenalmond and Jesus, captain), C Hugo-Hamman (University of Cape Town and Jesus), J Searle (King's Tynemouth, and Hertford), *M Gargan (St Peter's, York, and St Hilda's).

AUSTRALIANS: Glen Ella; P Grigg, A Clack, M Cox, Gary Ella; M Ella, A Parker; J Meadows, C Roache, D Curran, P Lucas, S Williams, M Mathers (captain), S Poidevin, D Hall.

* Old Blue.

## New Zealanders in good form

**Romania Select 9 N. Zealanders 25**

Constanta, Oct 20.—The New Zealanders today won their first match on Romanian soil, before 12,000 spectators. Despite cold weather a good pitch gave the All Blacks the chance to show their superiority over a side containing no international probables.

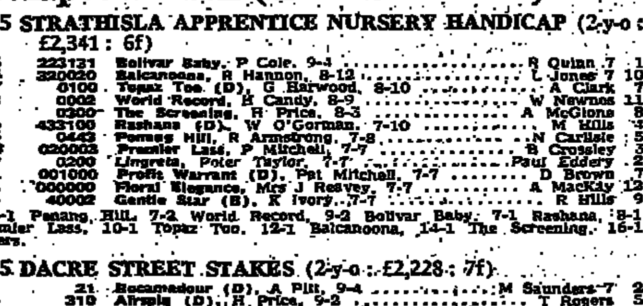
McKechnie opened the scoring for the tourists with a penalty after four minutes. The All Blacks followed up with four tries, through Fraser (two), Woodman and Donald (75), and a dropped goal by Rollerson who also kicked a penalty. Romania's three penalties all in the second half.

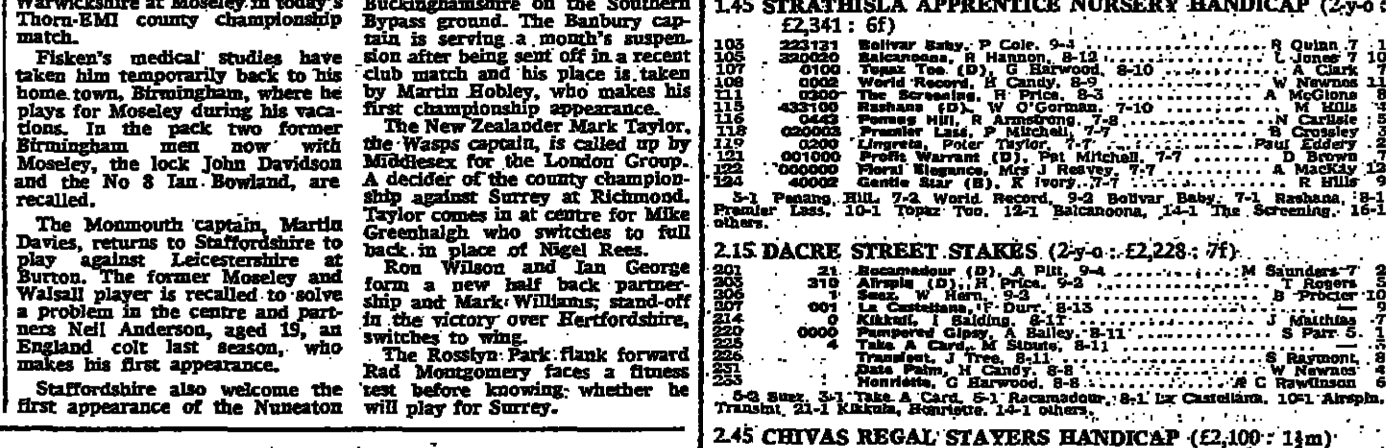
ROMANIA SELECT: I Yasile; Holban, Varzaru, C Yasile, Chirinceacu; Marghescu, Dinu; Ungureanu, Grigore, Musat, Florea, F Constantin, Caragea, Macho, S Constantin.

NEW ZEALANDERS: McKechnie; Fraser, Salmon, Pokere, Woodman; Rollerson, Donald; Neville, Reid, Ketels, Shelford, Haden, Ross, Shaw, Old.—Agencies.

## Yesterday's results

RUGBY UNION: Tour match: Old Surbitonians 14, Cork Constitution 0. Schools matches: Bishop's Stortford 10, St Edmund's 4; Kelly 30, Kelvinside 0; King's, Canterbury 15, Newcastle RGS 6; Radley 14, Marlborough 5; Stowe 14, Rugby 8; Sutton Valence 16, Hurstpierpoint 6.





## Birmingham men recalled

Murray Fiskin, who has been playing for Boroughmuir for the three years while studying at Edinburgh University, makes a *surprise first appearance in the* North Midlands team to meet Warwickshire at Moseley in today's Thorn-EMI county championship match.

Fisken's medical studies have taken him temporarily back to his home town, Birmingham, where he plays for Moseley during his vacations. In the pack two former Birmingham men now with Moseley, the lock John Davidson and the No 8 Ian Bowland, are recalled.

The Monmouth captain, Martin Davies, returns to Staffordshire to play against Leicestershire at Burton. The former Moseley and Walsall player is recalled to solve a problem in the centre and partners Neil Anderson, aged 19, an England colt last season, who makes his first appearance.

Staffordshire also welcome the first appearance of the Nuneaton full back Chris Archer, and the flank forward Simon Parr plays his first full game for the county.

Oxfordshire are without the *experienced prop forward Ian Hey*wood for their match against Buckinghamshire on the Southern Bypass ground. The Banbury captain is serving a month's suspension after being sent off in a recent club match and his place is taken by Martin Hobley, who makes his first championship appearance.

The New Zealander Mark Taylor, the Wasps captain, is called up by Middlesex for the London Group. A decider of the county championship against Surrey at Richmond. Taylor comes in at centre for Mike Greenhalgh who switches to full back in place of Nigel Rees.

Ron Wilson and Ian George form a new half back partnership and Mark Williams, stand-off in the victory over Hertfordshire, switches to wing.

The Rosslyn Park flank forward Rad Montgomery faces a fitness test before knowing whether he will play for Surrey.

Rugby League

# International double for Welsh trio

By Keith Macklin

The mantle of achieving double international status at rugby has fallen quickly around the shoulders of Steve Fenwick, Tommy *David and* Paul Ringer, who joined the new Cardiff City club and played their first 13-a-side games two months ago.

All three captures from Welsh Rugby Union were yesterday chosen to play for Wales in the international against England at Ninian Park, Cardiff, on November 8. Fenwick will play in the centre, *David in the front row* and Ringer as loose forward.

The Welsh team has an authentic flavour about it, with only two of the players being of the Anglo-Welsh variety involving paternal and grand-paternal affiliations. They are Parry, the Blackpool hooker, and Skerrett, the Hull second row forward.

The team seems much stronger than was at first feared. When the decision to play the match was announced there were serious misgivings about the strength of the Welsh team, and also about the interest that would be aroused in Cardiff so early in the new Cardiff club's life. Cardiff City, the hosts, have so few qualms about the attendance that they have asked for a 3.30 pm kick-off to allow people to travel from all parts of Wales.

There are four new caps in an experienced assemblage of players. The other new face in addition to Fenwick, David and Ringer, is the powerful and hard-running St Helens centre Steve Bayliss.

WALES: G Pritchard (Cardiff City); A Cambriani (Fulham), S Fenwick (Cardiff City), S Bayliss (St Helens), J Bevan (Warrington), D Wilson (Swinton), N Flowers (Wigan), M James (St Helens), D Parry (Blackpool Borough), T David (Cardiff City), T Skerrett (Hull), G Shaw (Widnes), P Ringer (Cardiff City).
SUBSTITUTES: (including reserve to travel) from P Prendiville (Hull), B Juliff (Wakefield Trinity), R Owen (St Helens).

## France's date at Hull

Great Britain's Rugby League match against France will be played at the Boulevard, Hull, on December 6, starting at 3 pm. Hull's first division match against Leigh, arranged for that day, has been postponed. The match will be preceded by the Great Britain v France colts international.

## On the move

Roy Heaney has been transfer listed at £5,000 by Wigan. Heaney, a winger, played seven games for Wigan last season and scored two tries. This season he has appeared only twice in the first team.

Baseball

## Los Angeles and Yankees clash in world series

Montreal, Oct 20.—Rick Monday hit a home run in the ninth inning to give the Los Angeles Dodgers a 2—1 victory over the Montreal Expos and a place in the world series against the New York Yankees.

The Dodgers won the best-of-five National League championship 3—2 after the Yankees had landed the American League play-off against the Oakland A's last week in three straight games.

Monday's homer came off Montreal's star pitcher, Steve Rogers, who took over at the beginning of the ninth inning when starter Ray Burris left the game for a pinch-hitter in the eighth with the scores tied 1—1.

Burris had beaten the Dodgers' left-hander, Mexican Fernando Valenzuela, in the second game of the series 3—0.

But Valenzuela came back much sharper and allowed the Expos only three hits in the 8⅔ innings he pitched, two of them in the first inning when he yielded the Expos's only run.—Reuter.

Badminton

## Stevens will soldier on

By Richard Eaton

Ray *Stevens*, four times national champion, will play with a bandaged hand because of a persistent thumb injury as he attempts a comeback for England tonight. England face Sweden in the second match of their series, sponsored by Crest Hotels, at the Richard Dunn Sports Centre in Bradford.

Stevens's decision to play inevitably involves an element of risk and may partly reflect his desire for match practice with the national championships less than two months away. Kevin Jolly, his young Essex county colleague and his closest rival, was in remarkably good form in beating the top Swede, Thomas Kihlstrom, in England's 5—0 win in the opening match at Chester on Monday. Stevens faces Kihlstrom tonight.

Stevens has no way of knowing how long the thumb, which was shut in a kitchen drawer, will take to heal completely. The joint is badly swollen and a specialist has advised that full recovery may take several weeks. "I gave it a hell of a bang and it has taken me down mentally quite a lot", he said.

It would indeed be sad if Stevens, aged 30, who is at a *crucial stage in his career*, were to be seriously troubled by the injury. The Thomas Cup, the triennial international men's competition, is not far away and Stevens is a vital member of the national side.

In England's last Thomas Cup outing, a 3—6 defeat against *Sweden in January 1979*, Stevens beat Kihlstrom, but it will be hard for him to do so again this time. The thumb hurts when he smashes and can also be painful on the backhand. He will try to adapt by playing more defensively.

An injection, as at the Masters at the Albert Hall, is being ruled out. But Stevens has been a hero for England in the past and if success is physically possible he has the character to achieve it in adversity again.

PAIRINGS: R Stevens v T Kihlstrom; K Jolly v U Johansson; N Yates v C Nordin; M Tredgett and M Dew v C Lundberg and T Petersson; Stevens and S Baddeley v Kihlstrom and S Karlsson.

CHESTER: K Jolly beat T Kihlstrom 15—4, 15—12; S Baddeley beat T Peterson, 15—7, 18—11; N Yates beat U Johansson, 15—6, 18—14; M Tredgett and M Dew beat Kihlstrom and S Karlsson, 15—7, 15—5; Baddeley and R Stevens beat C Lundberg and C Nordin, 18—14, 15—9.

Racing

# Injured pride at stake against the Americans

By John Karter

Willie the Shoe, the Kentucky Kid, Panamian Georgie, and Laffit Pincay may collectively sound like a gang of protection racketeers. Certainly they have amassed so many millions of dollars between them that they almost make the Mafia look like a bunch of slot machine fiddlers.

The only "crime" these Runyonesque sounding little characters (in company with the comparatively ordinarily named Chris McCarron) will be out to commit when they visit Kempton Park Racecourse *this afternoon*, however, is to steal the Chivas Regal Whisky trophy from under the noses of the team of British jockeys for the second time.

The first running of the trophy last year was almost a St Valentine's Day massacre as the British were left for dead by the prolifically talented Americans, led by the extraordinary Willie Shoemaker, who galloped away with two of the three races. Today, despite the fact that everyone knows you cannot win without the right horse, (contrary to what some ill-informed sections of the press seem to think) injured pride *is* at stake, so Lester Piggott, Joe *Mercer, Pat Eddery, Greville* Starkey and Walter Swinburn will be thirsting for revenge against Shoemaker, Steve Cauthen, Jorge Velasquez, McCarron and Pincay.

They should get it, too. That is if a 7 am inspection gives this extravaganza the all-clear and there is no repetition of the monsoon which caused the cancellation of yesterday's fixture and also the one at Leicester.

The man Britain can expect to repel the invaders is—who else?—Piggott. He could hardly have chosen three better mounts if he had rigged the ballot himself. He should certainly take the individual honours and his team mates appear to hold the balance of power in the overall event, where the placing of every horse counts for points.

Piggott should set the ball rolling by winning the first of the three races, the Chivas Regal Stayers Stakes, on Morality Stone. Philip Mitchell's consistent four-year-old has his share of weight, *but will be well suited by the soft* ground and is as game as they come. Shoemaker, who has ridden the winners of $85m in prize money and who, at 50 seems better than ever, rides the useful Bunce Boy, brought in as a reserve for Feltwell. McCarron, who rode a world record 546 winners in a season when he was an *apprentice, could also come into* the fight on Lafontaine.

In the mile race McCarron also has a chance on the easy Ascot winner Sir Tristan. But here the issue appears to lie between Piggott's mount, Ditton Wood, and Princes Gate, who will be ridden by Swinburn. Princes Gate was such an impressive winner from Blizzards Bay in a better-class event, at Ascot recently, that he is difficult to oppose.

The third of the three events, *the sprint, looks the most open* with at least half a dozen horses capable of winning at their best. However, Maryland Cookie and Piggott, a combination recently successful in a sponsored Ascot sprint, seem certain to take all the beating.

Velasquez, winner of a mere $54m in prize money, rides Ferryman, *who finished a short head behind* Maryland Cookie at Ascot but who is now worse off at the weights.

Swinburn should also be up there on Belfort and the Shoemaker magic could enable Winter Wind to conjure up something special.

One wonders what "The Shoe" and company would make of this afternoon's jumping meeting at Cheltenham. One thing is for sure—in the Lydney Novices' Chase they would see one of the best races of the season so far. Several *potential stars of the steeplechase* world will do battle, including Dromkeal from the stable of Eddie O'Grady, who won the race last year with Deep Gale.

Dromkeal was beaten two lengths by Pay Related at Wetherby recently, but is now 11lb better off. Theoretically, he should be able to turn the tables, but that *was Pay Related's first race of the* season and he jumped so well that he may confirm the form.

Willie Shoemaker, the veteran American jockey, complete with outsize cigar and pint-size pony, discussing today's Chivas Regal whisky trophy at Kempton Park with fellow rider Steve Cauthen.

# Futurity may help to clear classic picture

By Michael Seely

Norwick and Paradis Terrestre have been installed joint favourites at *5-2 with the sponsors for the* William Hill Futurity at Doncaster on Saturday. Guy Harwood has been in two minds whether to run Norwick who, after winning the Royal Lodge Stakes at Ascot, so decisively put up a sterling performance in defeat when second to Green Forest in the Grand *Critérium* at Longchamp. However, Harwood said yesterday, "Norwick is very well and nearly one hundred per cent certain to run."

It varies from year to year whether the Dewhurst Stakes or the Futurity acts as the best guide to the following season's classics. Overall the Dewhurst has the better record but in 1980 the Futurity, in which Beldale Flutter beat Shergar with Recitation fourth, provided the most significant pointers to the future.

Henry Cecil and Harwood are the men who appear to have the strongest teams of two-year-olds in the country. Paradis Terrestre is trained by Cecil and made a deep impression on those who saw him win the Hyperion Stakes at Ascot by seven lengths. The form on paper was devalued, when Alvor, the second horse, finished down the field behind Straeker in a nursery at Newmarket *last Saturday*.

But Paradis Terrestre could not have been more impressive and those who think that the Empery colt is in for the same fate as his stable companion Simply Great, who disappointed so badly behind Wind and Wuthering in the Dewhurst, may be in for a shock. Our Newmarket Correspondent says that *Paradis Terrestre* worked well with Match Winner, Padalco and Queen's Home on the Heath last Saturday.

Next in the betting at 9-2 is the Irish colt Assert, a half-brother to this season's Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe runner-up Bikala. Assert won the Beresford Stakes at The Curragh by four lengths earlier this month and clearly has ability.

Barry Hills intends running Ashenden, who stayed on well when third to Achieved in the Laurent Perrier champagne stakes at Doncaster. The dark horses in Saturday's field are Jalmood and Super Sunset. Jalmood has won his past three races for John Dunlop and looked pretty good when beating Rockfest at Goodwood. The Blushing Groom colt is improving all the time and is well suited by easy conditions underfoot. The same applies to Super Sunset who is undefeated in three races for Gavin Hunter.

Sunday sees the running of the Group One Prix de la Foret at Longchamp. Jeremy Tree announced yesterday that Sharpo will take on Moorestyle in this seven-furlong race. Sharpo will be at home in the heavy ground [illegible] saw him beat Marwell and [illegible] style in the William Hill Sprint Championship at York and Michael Stoute says that Dalsaan, who finished a clear second to Moorestyle in the Challenge Stakes, [illegible] unlikely to be sent to Paris unless the ground dries up considerably.

In London yesterday, Stoute was fined £50 for failing to display a copy of the distribution of the stable staff's share of the prize money won by the yard this season. This was in contravention of Part III of the instructions referring to such payments. The trainer admitted his error. "This is a bit of a storm in a teacup", said Stoute, "and we have had some bad publicity over it."

The trainer went on to say that he knew of several other stables who did not publish such lists in order to avoid argument, but that on reflection he considered that it was wrong not to have done so.

Stoute's harmonious relationships with his staff have played a key part in the trainer's rapid rise to fame. And this is a small blot on the magnificent record of the man who is now sure to head the trainers' table for the first time.

□ Geoff Lewis, the Epsom trainer, and Bill Newnes, an apprentice, have been cleared by the Jockey Club stewards of any breach of the rules of racing over the running of Spanish Hind at Newbury and Goodwood this summer, the Press Association reports.

The inquiry by the Jockey Club's disciplinary committee centred on the Shrivenham Handicap at Newbury on August 15 when Spanish Hind, ridden by Newnes, started 7-2 favourite but was slowly away from the stalls and finished out of the first nine.

However, in his next race, 28 days later at Goodwood, Spanish Hind, now ridden by Philip Waldron, won a £2,600 handicap by three-quarters of a length. The Goodwood stewards inquired into the improved form shown.

The Goodwood stewards referred the matter to the Jockey Club's disciplinary committee who watched video recordings of the races involved at Newbury and Goodwood and also heard from stewards at both meetings. The disciplinary committee decided not to take any action.

□ An appeal by the Ulveston trainer, Roy Fisher, against the disqualification of his horse Master Tercel at Bangor recently was dismissed by Jockey Club stewards. Master Tercel was first past the post in a Haig Whisky Novices Hurdle qualifier, but was disqualified and placed third after a successful objection by Robert Kington, rider of the third, Little Trouble.

## Fourth place for Champion

Bob Champion, who had fought off cancer to win the Grand National, received a hero's welcome at Sedgefield yesterday when he had his first mount at the Durham course on Ingham in the Embleton Handicap Hurdle.

Nesbitt, who like Champion has been seriously ill and was celebrating his 51st birthday, invited him up from Wiltshire to ride Ingham, but the six times course winner could manage only fourth place behind Beau Brigg, despite running on strongly in the closing stages.

## Star Burst extends run on lucky course

Star Burst maintained his great *winning run at Hamilton yester*day, making it five wins from seven races there when landing the Whirlies Handicap by a short head from Tudorville. His narrow victory was the subject of an objection by John Lowe, who rode the runner-up, for "striking my horse around the head in the closing stages of the race".

The objection was rejected by the stewards, prompting the winning jockey, Nicky Vaughan, aged 22, to say: "It was a senseless objection. I never even struck his horse. I think it was a very rough race with the runner-up coming over towards me."

Edward Hide partnered No Contest to success in division two of the Birniehill Maiden Stakes. No Contest attracted a lot of money just before the "off" being backed from 3-1 to 6-4, and replacing Shileen as favourite in the process.

It was at halfway that No Contest *slipped into the lead and soon* went right away from his rivals to beat Shileen by an impressive two lengths.

Bruce Raymond needs one more winner to equal his best season score of 76 following his easy one and a half lengths victory on Good On You in the Righead *Selling* Handicap. Good On You attracted a deal of attention in the "seller" afterwards before being bought in for 820 guineas.

Battalion took the Murray Maiden Stakes by half a length from the favourite, Frogtown, and Towering provided Sir Mark Prescott with his record of 34 winners by taking the Whitemoss Nursery Handicap.

Puesdown proved two and a half lengths too good for Montroan in the first division of the Maiden.

## Boutin succeeds with Coussika

Paris, Oct 20.—Francois Boutin trained the winner of today's Prix des Reservoirs at Longchamp but not as expected with Stavros Niarchos's much fancied Rythmique, Desmond Stoneham reports.

The first past the post was the 20-1 Coussika.

The highlight of the afternoon *was the first appearance of* Indian King, in the hands of Georges Doleuze, made virtually all the running and could not have left a better impression in the Prix de Lormoy.

## Kempton Park (from Sandown)

**1.45 STRATHISLA APPRENTICE NURSERY HANDICAP (2-y-o: £2,341: 6f)**

103 223131 Bolivar Baby, P Cole, 9-4 ... R Quinn 7 1
105 320020 Balcanoona, R Hannon, 8-12 ... L Jones 7 10
107 0100 Topaz Too (D), G Harwood, 8-10 ... A Clark 7
108 0002 World Record, H Candy, 8-9 ... W Newnes 11
111 0300 The Screening, H Price, 8-3 ... A McGlone 8
115 433100 Rashana (D), W O'Gorman, 7-10 ... M Hills 4
116 0443 Penang Hill, R Armstrong, 7-8 ... N Carlisle 5
118 020002 Premier Lass, P Mitchell, 7-7 ... B Crossley 3
119 0200 Lingreta, Peter Taylor, 7-7 ... Paul Eddery 2
121 001000 Profit Warrant (D), Pat Mitchell, 7-7 ... D Brown 7
122 000000 Floral Elegance, Mrs J Reavey, 7-7 ... A MacKay 12
124 40002 Gentle Star (B), R Ivory, 7-7 ... R Hills 9

5-1 Penang Hill, 7-2 World Record, 9-2 Bolivar Baby, 7-1 Rashana, 8-1 Premier Lass, 10-1 Topaz Too, 12-1 Balcanoona, 14-1 The Screening, 16-1 others.

**2.15 DACRE STREET STAKES (2-y-o: £2,228: 7f)**

201 21 Racamadour (D), A Pitt, 9-4 ... M Saunders 7 2
203 310 Airspin (D), H Price, 9-2 ... T Rogers 5
206 1 Suez, W Hern, 9-2 ... B Procter 10
207 001 La Castellana, F Durr, 8-13 ... — 9
214 0 Kikkuli, I Balding, 8-11 ... J Matthias 7
220 0000 Pampered Gipsy, A Bailey, 8-11 ... S Parr 5 1
225 4 Take A Card, M Stoute, 8-11 ... — 3
226 Transient, J Tree, 8-11 ... S Raymont 8
231 Date Palm, H Candy, 8-8 ... W Newnes 4
233 Henriette, G Harwood, 8-8 ... R C Rawlinson 6

5-2 Suez, 3-1 Take A Card, 5-1 Racamadour, 8-1 La Castellana, 10-1 Airspin, Transient, 21-1 Kikkuli, Henriette, 14-1 others.

**2.45 CHIVAS REGAL STAYERS HANDICAP (£2,100: 1½m)**

301 034210 Peppery (D), P Rohan, 4-10-0 ... J Mercer 10
302 144040 Rowlandson (CD), D Elsworth, 5-10-0 ... Pat Eddery 5
303 032000 Lafontaine, C Brittain, 4-9-6 ... C McCarron 4
304 132020 Morality Stone (C, D), P Mitchell, 4-9-3 ... L Piggott 2
305 412143 Bunce Boy (D), A Hide, 5-8-8 ... W Shoemaker 3
306 030020 Le Soleil (CD), H Price, 7-9-0 ... G Starkey 8
307 4-01210 Liberated, R Baker, 5-9-0 ... S Cauthen 9
308 003000 Golden Brigadier, C Brittain, 3-8-12 ... W R Swinburn 1
309 333-440 Hearth (D), M Stoute, 4-8-12 ... L Pincay 6
310 300-000 Lasygon (D), P Rohan, 6-8-10 ... J Velasquez 7
RESERVE 017200 Crested Lark (D), M Smyly, 5-8-7 ... —

9-4 Morality Stone, 9-2 Le Soleil, 11-2 Liberated, 7-1 Peppery, 8-1 Bunce Boy, 10-1 Lafontaine, 12-1 Rowlandson, Hearth, 14-1 others.

**3.20 CHIVAS REGAL MILE HANDICAP (£2,100: 1m)**

401 400000 Jester's Boy, P Cole, 4-10-0 ... J Velasquez 10
409 120-000 April Bouquet (D), D Kent, 4-9-10 ... S Cauthen 6
403 071323 Ditton Wood (D), H Wragg, 4-9-10 ... L Piggott 7
404 T30001 Princes Gate (D), Thomson Jones, 4-9-9 ... W R Swinburn 1
405 000100 Carriage Way (C,D), R Stubbs, 7-8-10 ... G Starkey 2
406 000000 Celtic Halo, A Jarvis, 5-9-6 ... W Shoemaker 6
407 000000 Bonnie Charlie, G Harwood, 3-9-6 ... J Mercer 5
408 000240 Reside (D), B Carter, 5-9-5 ... L Pincay 8
409 103001 Sir Tristan (D), R Sheather, 4-9-1 ... C McCarron 3
410 000000 King's Glory, P Mitchell, 3-8-12 ... Pat Eddery 4
RES 314144 Pizarro (D), P Walwyn 3-8-9 ... —

9-4 Princes Gate, 4-1 Sir Tristan, 9-2 Ditton Wood, 5-1 Celtic Halo, 10-1 Reside, Carriage Way, 12-1 King's Glory, 14-1 others.

**3.55 CHIVAS REGAL SPRINT HANDICAP (£2,100: 6f)**

501 3022-02 Artipiar (D, B), W O'Gorman, 4-10-0 ... J Mercer 9
502 230000 Old Dominion (CD), I Balding, 4-9-11 ... C McCarron 3
503 142231 Maryland Cookie (D), J Bethell, 5-9-11 ... L Piggott 8
504 411000 Gamblers Dream (CD, B), D A Wilson, 4-9-8 ... G Starkey 10
505 0-10000 Smoke Singer (D), A Bailey, 6-9-7 ... L Pincay 7
506 122104 Belfort (CD), M McCourt, 4-9-7 ... W R Swinburn 1
507 012040 Winter Wind (CD), D Kent, 5-9-7 ... W Shoemaker 4
508 324302 Ferryman, D Elsworth, 5-9-6 ... J Velasquez 6
509 000202 Cudgel (D), P Rohan, 8-9-4 ... Pat Eddery 2
510 304000 Fast Friend (D), P Kelleway, 3-9-0 ... S Cauthen 5
RES 0-03200 Hurworth House (D, B), Thomson Jones, 8-9-0 ... —

11-4 Maryland Cookie, 4-1 Ferryman, 5-1 Belfort, 7-1 Cudgel, 8-1 Artipiar, 10-1 Smoke Singer, Winter Wind, 12-1 Old Dominion, 14-1 others.

**4.30 SEAGRAM HOUSE STAKES (3-y-o Maidens: £1,970: 1¼m)**

601 0 Enmar, G Balding, 9-0 ... R Weaver 7
604 000344 Goliad (B), J Bethell, 9-0 ... I Johnson 10
606 20-0032 Ice, I Balding, 9-0 ... J Matthias 6
608 000023 Johns Present, C Benstead, 9-0 ... B Cochrane 13
615 0- Pilton, T Robson, 9-0 ... G Ramshaw 2
616 0 Poppi's Hope, M Haynes, 9-0 ... — 1
617 0 Quien Sabe, C Read, 9-0 ... A Clark 5 3
619 00 Rouault, R Houghton, 9-0 ... R Curant 8
620 00-230 Sigir, L Cumani, 9-0 ... R Guest 13
621 0-00 Sovereign Steed, E Eldin, 9-0 ... M Thomas 11
623 00-4323 Taj El Moulouk, M Albina, 9-0 ... A Kimberley 9
625 0-00000 Caprill (B), G Balding, 8-11 ... W Newnes 5
631 000-000 Runnels, C N Williams, 8-11 ... D Dineley 4

11-4 Ice, 3-1 Taj El Moulouk, 4-1 Sigir, 9-2 Johns Present, 13-2 Goliad, 12-1 Rouault, 14-1 others.

## Kempton Park selections

By John Karter
1.45 Bolivar Baby. 2.15 Suez. 2.45 Morality Stone. 3.20 Princes Gate. 3.55 Maryland Cookie. 4.30 Ice

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
1.45 Penang Hill. 2.15 La Castellana. 2.45 Lafontaine. 3.20 Princes Gate. 3.55 Artipiar. 4.30 Taj El Moulok.

## Cheltenham

**2.0 BEHRENS HURDLE (Novices: Div I: £1,119: 2m)**

015 All Bright, 9-11-5 ... Mr Ros
Bela Dipinta, 5-11-5 ... Webber
0 Bold Yeoman, 5-11-5 Champion
35 Bradamante, 5-11-5 ... Grant
001 Concannan, 4-11-5 ... Dutton 7
33 Crowning Moment, 6-11-5 ... M Williams
2 Dasman, 6-11-5 ... Francome
000- Demaree, 6-11-5 ... H Davies
f0-0 Elmbrook, 5-11-5 ... B R Davies
Gathabawn, 5-11-5 ... Barton
0p/ Hatton Lad, 5-11-5 ... Turnell
0-02 Little Trouble, 5-11-5 ... Kington
Pelaro, 5-11-5 ... Smith-Eccles
0-11 Prince of Padua, 4-11-5 ... —
pp/- Quantock Tracker, 6-11-5 ... —
000 Town Flirt, 7-11-5 ... G Jones
000- Clarendon, 4-11-0 ... C Smith
00-0 Hamiltonet, 4-11-0 ... Scudamore
00- Indigo Thyme, 4-11-0 ... Candy
200- Miss Love, 4-11-0 ... Morshead
Mr Mynd, 4-11-0 ... R F Davies
Powerscourt (USA), 4-11-0 ... Shilston
Prosperpine, 4-11-0 Keightley 4
00-0 Quayside Battle, 4-11-0 Blacker
40 Rocks of Bawn, 4-11-0 ... Mr Cambridge 4
f0-3 Dromeden Sarah, 5-10-0 ... Elderfield 7
0 My Boy To, 5-10-0 ... Suthern

9-4 Prince of Padua, 5-2 Dasman, 9-2 Pelaro, 8-1 Bold Yeoman, 7-2 Acarine, 4-1 Mayotte, 11-2 Going For Gold, 7-1 Wait And See.

**2.30 W G CRAVEN CHASE (Handicap: £3,199: 2½m)**

12/ King Weasel, 9-11-10 ... A Brown
201- Prayukta, 6-11-0 ... Francome
02-2 Sweeping Along, 8-10-12 ... Rowe
114- Tsuru, 10-10-4 ... Linley
-411 My Buck, 9-10-4 ... Bradley 4
05-0 Bawnogues, 10-10-0 ... Scudamore
1f2- Twidale, 8-10-0 ... Mrs Rees 4
2f-4 Why So, 8-10-0 ... Grant

2-1 Prayukta, 3-1 My Buck, 5-1 Sweeping Along, 13-2 King Weasel.

**3.5 E C BURTON HURDLE (Handicap: £2,635: 3m 1f)**

220- Celtic Isle, 5-12-5 ... Mr Sharpe 4
/20- Honegger, 7-12-3 ... McKevitt 7
401- Farmer, 6-11-10 ... Waite 4
311 Mayotte, 6-11-1 ... Richards
10/ Eminence, 7-11-0 ... Dutton 7
403- Ascencia, 7-11-0 ... Webber
12-2 Going For Gold, 6-10-13 Haynes
100- Manton Castle, 7-10-13 Champion
p05 Grand Hussar, 7-10-12 ... Linley
0f-0 Morning Lee, 7-10-12 ... Smart
0b-0 Wait And See, 6-10-12 Morshead
11-0 Sleepless Knave, 6-10-9 ... Mr Bradstock 7
00-p Dommison, 10-10-6 ... C Smith
300- Acarine, 5-10-5 ... H Davies
01-p Price Review, 7-10-2 ... Webb
303 Man On The Run, 6-10-1 ... J Williams
3-10- Admiral Blake, 5-10-0 Akehurst 7
Gragara Lad, 6-10-0 ... Barton
444 Poppy Fields, 7-10-0 ... Mr Cambridge 7
0-00 Virey, 7-10-0 ... Smith Eccles
41-p Shakyamonee, 7-10-0 ... Harrington 7
2-02 Almighty Zeus, 4-10-0 Richards 7
33-0 Headstone, 4-10-0 ... McNally
1/f- Ridan Tower, 6-10-0 ... Rowe
f4-0 Athens Star, 6-10-0 G Davies 4
011 Furlong Lane, 5-10-0 Mr Tizzard 4
-241 Brontolino, 4-10-0 ... Kington
000- Dunabunk, 5-10-0 ... Knight
p/0 Naval Victory, 7-10-0 ... Barlow

**3.40 LYDNEY CHASE (Novices: £5,472: 2m)**

21-1 Pay Related, 7-11-8 ... A Brown
p-p4 Charhead, 9-11-1 ... C Brown
1-1p Corrib Prince, 6-11-1 ... W Smith
0-02 Dromkeal, 6-11-1 ... Ryan
140- Fortune Cookie, 9-11-1 ... Jobar
3-fp Great Raven, 9-11-1 ... —
3f-0 Henlow Gamble, 6-11-1 Caryill
-0p-0 Random Leg, 6-11-1 ... Champion
00p- Star Member, 6-11-1 ... Waite 4
-122 Canina, 5-11-0 ... B R Davies
-pill Golden River, 5-11-0 ... Turnell
10-1 Pirate Son, 5-11-0 ... Morshead
0-4f State Councellor, 5-11-0 ... Grant

7-4 Pay Related, 11-4 Pirate Son, 5-1 Corrib Prince, 15-2 Dromkeal.

**4.15 B J ANGELL AMATEUR RIDERS CHASE (Handicap: £2,868: 3m)**

0f/p- Rambling Artist, 11-12-1 Easterby
11-0 Rapallo, 11-11-13 ... Webber
-5op Artistic Prince, 10-11-10 ... Miss Harvey 7
10/ Lakeside, 10-11-2 ... Walters 4
-302 Ballyspillane, 7-11-1 Bradstock 7
22-0 County Clare, 12-10-11 ... Thomson-Jones
140- Pillager, 6-10-8 ... Ewing 7
0p-0 Winterbourne Lad, 8-10-8 ... Bosley 7
4-00 Gordon's Lad, 7-10-6 Mrs Rees 7
p-23 Aroncore, 9-10-0 ... Stephenson 7
33-3 Money For Jam, 8-10-0 Sharp 7
p3p- Sunday Evening, 10-10-0 ... Nicholls 7
400 No Retreat, 9-10-0 ... Pitchard 4

11-4 Ballyspillane, 4-1 Rapallo, 5-1 Money For Jam, 7-1 Rambling Artist.

**4.45 BEHRENS HURDLE, Div 2 (Novices: £1,105: 2m)**

u00- Another Dragon, 5-11-5 ... Scudamore
Behroid, 7-11-5 ... Mr Pritchard 4
0/p- Bright Fury, 6-11-5 Mr Morgan 7
0-24 Britannicus, 5-11-5 ... Francome
4- *Gandouge Boy, 6-11-5 ... —
Golden Solo, 5-11-5 R F Davies
0 John Silver, 5-11-5 ... Hyett
0 Kerry Jack, 5-11-5 ... W Smith
0/0 King Sculfrith, 6-11-5 M Williams
0 Miss Leprechaun, 7-11-5 Newth 7
000- My Bonnie Prince, 6-11-5 ... Webber
0p- Red Slate, 7-11-5 Worthington 7
-0-33 Runwick Prospect, 5-11-5 ... McNally
042 Skehoems, 6-11-5 ... Blacker
Sonny May, 5-11-5 ... Champion
The Reverend Owen, 5-11-5 ... Barton
Walchtel, 5-11-5 ... Knight
000- Celtic Laughter, 4-11-0 Morshead
Do Or Die, 4-11-0 ... Gobble 4
0u0- Gitaline, 4-11-0 ... Turnell
Laureppa, 4-11-0 ... Linley
Leo The Lion, 4-11-0 ... Haynes
202- Miss Jubilee, 4-11-0 ... Suthern
Morning Line, 4-11-0 Keightley 4
Svalbard, 4-11-0 ... Smith-Eccles

5-2 *Kerry Jack*, 7-2 Gandouge Boy, 5-1 Svalbard, 13-2 Britannicus.

CHELTENHAM SELECTIONS (By John Karter): 2.0, Dasman. 2.30, Sweeping Along. 3.5, Going for Gold. 3.40, Pay Related. 4.15, Pillager. 4.45, Sonny May.

## Hexham NH

**2.15 SUNNISIDE OPPORTUNITY HURDLE (Handicap: £620: 2m)**

203 Highfield Jet, 6-11-13 ... Bell
4f1 Mr Snow, 6-11-10 ... —
000- Grange Spring, 5-11-6 Johnston
2f0- Star Of Tycoon, 6-10-13 Stephens
220 Top Sword, 4-10-11 ... Adshead 4
700 Good Job, 9-10-10 ... Wilkinson 4
00-0 French Art, 9-10-8 ... Gray
000 Lotte Lehmann, 5-10-8 ... Pepper
100- Wardsoff, 4-10-0 Macwilliams 4

15-8 Mr Snow, 7-2 Top Sword, 4-1 Highfield Jet, 6-1 Star of Tycoon.

**2.45 LANGLEY CHASE (Handicap: £958: 3m)**

31p- Sparkle's Choice, 8-12-7 Hawkins
1-f0 The Engineer, 9-11-6 ... Holmes
12-0 Cumbria, 11-10-10 ... Lamb
1-03 Stay Quiet, 8-10-6 ... Doughty
0-30 Sandwith Castle, 9-10-0 Barnes
03u- Estate Agent, 8-10-0 ... Tuck
u3-0 Fursena, 8-10-0 ... Miss Hargreaves 7

5-2 Stay Quiet, 4-1 The Engineer, 6-1 Cumbria, 6-1 Sparkle's Choice.

**3.15 HAIG WHISKY HURDLE (Novices: qualifier: £1,009: 2m)**

010 Dawn At Eight, 6-11-6 Goulding
404- Gay Lucky, 6-11-0 ... Redfern
00-0 Green Meneick, 5-11-0 ... Atkins
00-0 *Historic House*, 6-11-0 ... Tuck
1-00 Marine Cadet, 5-11-0 ... Pimlott
0-43 Mr Pongee, 6-11-0 Mr Storey 7
-000 Profiteer, 5-11-0 ... Rutland 7
00-0 Rosemary Tile, 6-11-0 Mr Wilson
Silken Touch, 5-11-0 ... Mr McIntyre 4
-405 Sir Marcus, 5-11-0 ... Mr Reed 7
000- Swift Embrace, 5-11-0 Pepper 7
Gay Galliard, 4-10-10 Mr Walton
00-0 Lucky Bill, 4-10-10 ... Crank
0 Vimys Pet, 4-10-10 ... Barnes
f0- Westwood Deal, 4-10-10 Lamb

11-4 Vimys Pet, 7-2 Mr Pongee, 11-2 Sir Marcus, 7-1 Dawn At Eight.

**3.45 PERCY BEWICKE CHASE (Handicap: £791: 2m)**

30-0 Netherton, 9-12-2 ... Pimlott
23-2 Ice Plant, 9-12-0 ... Hawkins
p1p- Percipient, 7-10-13 ... Barry
u33 Remrod, 9-10-13 ... Coogan
-032 Roman King, 10-10-4 ... Lamb
-3p2 Pampered Sovereign, 10-10-0 ... Mr Walton

13-8 *Ice Plant*, 3-1 Remrod, 11-2 Pampered Sovereign, 7-1 Roman King.

**4.15 THREEPWOOD CHASE (Div I: novices: £793: 2½m)**

3-10 Palace Royal, 8-11-13 ... Mr Tate
000- Cocked Hat Trader, 6-11-2 ... Hawkins
00-f Hewlett, 9-11-0 ... Mr Shiels 7
43-0 Islander, 9-11-2 ... Holmes
000- Langdale Chase, 8-11-3 ... P Charlton
0p-p St. George's Day, 6-11-2 Dickman
0-32 Wave Goodbye, 7-11-2 S Charlton
133 Barbeque Night, 5-11-0 ... Barnes
f00- Darth Vader, 5-11-0 ... Mr Dund
25p- His Reverence, 5-11-0 Stringer 4

2-1 Wave Goodbye, 7-2 Barbeque Night, 4-1 Islander, 6-1 Palace Royal.

**4.45 THREEPWOOD CHASE (Div II: novices: £786: 3½m)**

20-3 Gold Shoveler, 6-11-2 ... Tinkler
00/ Hummerbeck, 6-11-2 ... —
/up- Jetharts Here, 7-11-3 ... Atkins
3-f0 Rusnds Bar, 9-11-2 ... Mr Dun
300- Vascar, 6-11-2 ... Hansen 7
222- Willow Burn, 7-11-2 ... Pimlott
0 Daily Serenade, 5-11-0 ... Lamb
120- Final Argument, 6-11-0 ... Barry
110- Richdee, 5-11-0 ... Hawkins

7-4 Richdee, 5-1 Willow Burn, 4-1 Final Argument, 6-1 Daily Serenade.

**5.15 BEACON HURDLE (3-y-o novices: £540: 2m)**

31 Audit, 11-10 ... Doughty
Backcheise, 11-0 ... Lamb
Be Patient, 11-0 ... Dickman
Burst Of Song, 11-0 ... Holmes
Campton, 11-0 ... Tuck
Cape Farewell, 11-0 ... Pimlott
Cottage Star, 11-0 ... Whyte
Countess Lordane, 11-0 Hancock
Crockatteer, 11-0 ... Swift 4
Deep Dig, 11-0 ... Atkins
22 French Lord, 11-0 ... Barry
Geordie Lad, 11-0 ... Stringer 4
f Joint Mercy, 11-0 ... C Bell 7
*King Billy, 11-0 ... —
King Of Straus, 11-0 S Charlton
Lorrensimo, 11-0 ... Wilkinson
0 Saint Rose, 11-0 ... Allen
Satinanda, 11-0 ... Mr Walton
Shallot Boy, 11-0 ... Gray
Victory Boy, 11-0 ... P Charlton
Ziparib, 11-0 ... Flint

5-1 French Lord, 4-1 Campton, 9-2 Geordie Lad, 6-1 Audit.
*Doubtful runner

HEXHAM SELECTIONS (By Our Racing Staff): 2.15, Good Job. 2.45, Sparkle's Choice. 3.15, Silken Touch. 3.45, Ice Plant. 4.15, Islander. 4.45, Richdee. 5.15, Campton.

## Riding plans

*Tomorrow*

NEWBURY: L Piggott, S Cauthen, B Jago, I Jenkinson, R Street, G Ramshaw, R Fox, A C Rawlinson, S Salmon, I Johnson, G Baxter, J Reid, J Mercer, B Raymond, T Rogers, J Matthias, P Waldron, B Procter.

WOLVERHAMPTON: S Payne, M Rimmer, R Street, A Bond, G Sexton, B Rouse, D McKay, M Hills, E Johnson, W Newnes, R Curant, R Hills.

REDCAR: R Cochrane, J Seagrave, E Hide, *G Duffield*, G Starkey, M Wigham, T Ives, A McKay, N Carlisle, J Lowe, M Birch, J Skilling, L Charnock, C Dwyer, S Webster, M Fry.

**Friday**

NEWBURY: B Jago, R Cochrane, S Cauthen, S Payne, R Street, A Bond, R Fox, A C Rawlinson, S Salmon, I Jenkinson, D McKay, B Rouse, J Mercer, J Reid, J Matthias, E Johnson, T Rogers, P Waldron.

DONCASTER: G Starkey, G Duffield, L Piggott, A Clarke, E Hide, M Rimmer, R Cochrane, R Street, R Curant, G Sexton, J Seagrave, B Raymond, M Hills, G Baxter, C Dwyer, M Wigham, N Carlisle, L Charnock, J Lowe, M Birch, S Webster.

## Hamilton Park results

2.15 (2.17) BIRNIEHILL STAKES (Div I: 2-y-o maidens: £770: 6f)
PUESDOWN, ch f, by Gay Fandango—Pewsey, 8-11 ... M Miller (9-1) 1
Montroan ... M Birch (11-2) 2
Bernard Sunley ... E Hide (15-8 fav) 3
TOTE: Win: £1.48; places: 17p, 57p, 10p. Dual F: £5.93. CSF: £6.20. W Guest at Newmarket. 2½l, hd. Stags Horn (25-1) 4th. 13 ran.

2.45 (2.48) BIRNIEHILL STAKES (Div II: 2-y-o maidens: £754: 6f)
NO CONTEST, ch c by Nonoalco—Never So Lovely, 9-0 ... E Hide (6-4 fav) 1
Shileen ... B Raymond (5-1) 2
Teejay ... J Seagrave (20-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 37p; places: 15p, 18p, 39p. Dual F: 37p. CSF: 65p. F Durr at Newmarket. 2l, 4l. Rancho (4-1) 4th. 10 ran.

3.15 (3.17) WHITEMOSS NURSERY HANDICAP (2-y-o: £1,573: 1m 40yd)
TOWERING, br c, by Tower Walk—Up And At It, 8-8 ... G Duffield (5-1) 1
Time Wind ... J Lowe (12-1) 2
Blandor ... E Hide (5-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 52p; places, 34p, 34p, 46p. Dual F: £5.98. CSF: £6.69. M Prescott, at Newmarket. 2l, nk. Lady Bounty 7-4 fav. News Baron (10-1) 4th. 9 ran.

3.45 (3.50) RIGHEAD HANDICAP (Selling: £737: 1m 40yd)
GOOD ON YOU, br f, by Virginia Boy—Mini Skirt, 4-8-7 ... B Raymond (6-1) 1
Allied Cardiff ... G Duffield (7-1) 2
Black Pirate ... N Vaughan (8-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 55p; places, 12p, 18p, 25p. Dual F: 66p. CSF: £2.86. R Johnson, at Crook. 1½l, 5l. Millfield Royal 11-8 fav. Great Myth (25-1) 4th. 10 ran. NR: Pasadina Lad.

4.15 (4.18) MURRAY STAKES (Maidens: £877: 1m 1f 10yd)
BATTALION, br c, by Bustino—True Love, 3-8-13 ... J Bleasdale (11-2) 1
Frogtown ... B Raymond (2-1 fav) 2
Winterreise ... R Guest (12-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 36p; places, 12p, 51p, 90p. Dual F: 49p. CSF: £1.86. C Thornton at Middleham. ½l, 1l. Knighthall (8-1) 4th. 14 ran.

4.45 (4.48) WHIRLIES HANDICAP (£1,773: 1½m)
STAR BURST, b g, by Busted—Pearl Song, 4-8-7 ... N Vaughan (5-2 jt fav) 1
Tudorville ... J Lowe (12-1) 2
The Small Miracle J Seagrave (7-3) 3
TOTE: Win, 25p; places, 10p, 31p, 22p. Dual F: £7.73. CSF: £3.52. W D Francis, at Malpas. Sh hd, 1l. Royal Vulcan (5-2 jt fav) 4th. 9 ran.
PLACEPOT: £4.90.

## Sedgefield NH

2.0: 1, Go Lissavo (10-1); 2, Edward's-Corner (16-1); 3, Mercurial (10-1). Sylvia's Secret 2-1 fav. 14 ran.

2.30: 1, Systems Analysis (11-4); 2, Ballygora (6-1); 3, Palm Cross (6-1). Copper Watch 5-2 fav. 17 ran.

3.0: 1, Parklands (10-1); 2, Gill Beck (5-4 fav); 3, Kikori (20-1). 13 ran.

3.30: 1, Midnight Love (9-2); 2, Phone Boy (9-2); 3, Sweet Millie (8-1). Churchill Peak 6-4 fav. 7 ran. NR: Crisp Return.

4.0: 1, Beau Brigg (12-1); 2, Preeminence (4-1); 3, Salute The Law (16-1). Ingham 9-4 fav. 15 ran. NR: Gay Troop.

4.30: 1, Polepop (13-2); 2, Master Seal (2-1 fav); 3, Cleartt (10-1). 16 ran.

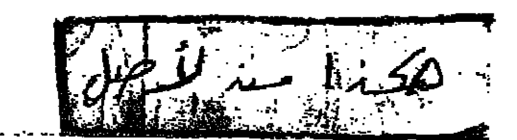
Kempton Park and Leicester were cancelled because of waterlogging.

□ Richard Dennis, who suffered severe head injuries in a fall at Devon last month, is out of hospital, recovering well and should be race riding again before Christmas, according to Les Kennard, the trainer by whom he is retained.

STATE OF GOING (official): Kempton: Heavy. Precautionary inspection 7 am. Cheltenham: Good to soft. Hexham: Good. Thursday: Newbury: Flat course: Heavy. Chase and hurdles course: Good to soft. Wolverhampton: Heavy. Redcar: Good.

## First time blinkers

KEMPTON PARK: 4.30, Caprill.





# La creme de la creme

## Personal Secretary

**£8,600**

Our Client, a large international organisation based in the West End of London, is seeking someone of exceptional ability to act as a Personal Secretary to their President.

The post principally involves dealing with the President's personal affairs, therefore a high degree of integrity is essential plus the initiative, charm and the commitment needed for this type of position.

You will need to have a first class secretarial background, with excellent shorthand and typing speeds (minimum 120/60 words per minute) and have previous experience at board level. *Preferred age late 20's – early 30's.*

Please write, enclosing full c.v., naming companies to which we should not forward your application, quoting Ref. no. RPS32 to Sandra Wren, Royds Personnel Services, Royds House, Mandeville Place, London W1M 6AE.

RPS

Royds Personnel Services London Limited

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## AUDIO SECRETARY to Secretary-General

Sir Roy Shaw seeks an audio secretary to work with his personal assistant, carrying out full secretarial duties including correspondence, visitors, filing, etc.

Fast, accurate audio typing and a good educational background are essential. Shorthand useful. This post would ideally suit a well-qualified young secretary *looking for excellent experience in a first or second* job, but older candidates are welcome to apply.

Starting salary between £5,458 and £6,016 on a scale rising to £6,375. Additional allowances may be obtained after testing for certain speeds.

Job description and application form from the Personnel Department, Arts Council of Great Britain, 105 Piccadilly, London W1V 0AU. Tel: (01) 629 9495, Ext. 31. Completed application forms to be returned by 30 October 1981.

Arts Council OF GREAT BRITAIN

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## SECRETARY

### ENTERTAINMENT INDUSTRY

A Secretary (S/H and Audio) is required for the Director of Legal and Business affairs of the PolyGram Group of companies. *Dealing* with the record, film, television and video, direct marketing and music publishing divisions of the Group, as well as the legal and *business affairs function and industry associations.* The successful applicant must be able to work under pressure and with initiative.

A *salary commensurate with the importance of this* position will be offered. Benefits include LVs and 5 weeks' holiday. Please write to Sally Ivil, PolyGram Leisure Ltd, 15 St George St, London W1. 01-499 0422.

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## P.A./RESEARCH ASSISTANT

**£6,000 + P.A.**

The Director of the Technical Change Centre requires a P.A./Research Assistant to join him as soon as possible.— Candidates must be able to type and, more importantly, to conduct library searches for information and to produce statistical and other appraisals.

In addition to a starting salary of at least £6,000 p.a., the other benefits offered will be in line with good modern practice.

Applications, giving full details of qualifications and experience should be sent to:

The Secretary, Technical Change Centre, 114 Cromwell Rd., London S.W.7.

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## SECRETARY

### INDEPENDENT LOCAL RADIO

The Independent Broadcasting Authority which is responsible for running independent local radio in the United Kingdom, requires a Senior Secretary to work for the Deputy Director of Radio.

The successful applicant, as well as undertaking the full range of secretarial duties will be required to deal with radio company staff, outside organisations and enquiries from the public.

The post calls for someone with a good educational background, good shorthand and typing speeds and previous experience at a senior secretarial level. The successful candidate will also have discretion, will be capable of using initiative, of accepting responsibility, will have a keen interest in radio and a willingness to work under pressure.

Conditions of service are good and include a salary in the range of £6,274-£7,554; subsidised staff restaurant; 4 weeks annual holiday; pension scheme, travel loan scheme.

To obtain an application form, please telephone 01-584 7011 extension 390, Independent Broadcasting Authority, 70 Brompton Road, London SW3 1EY.

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## THE SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY OF MEDICAL ETHICS

TAVISTOCK HOUSE NORTH
TAVISTOCK SQUARE
LONDON WC1H 9LG
Tel. 387 8132

The Director of The Society for the Study of Medical Ethics requires a well educated assistant secretary to help with the work of the Society, which arranges, through the London Medical Group, a programme of lectures and symposia in the 12 London teaching hospitals; publishes the quarterly "Journal of Medical Ethics" and exists to promote the *multidisciplinary* study of medico-moral questions. Interesting work with members and students of the medical and allied professions. Educational *charity, pleasant offices, small staff, 5 weeks holiday. Salary on* University of London scale from £5,387 to £6,509 (including London allowance).

Applications with curriculum vitae to the above address.
Closing date 6th November 1981.

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## The National Heart & Chest Hospitals Brompton Hospital

### Personal Secretary/ Assistant

**£5,978-£7,543 p.a. inclusive (starting salary according to experience).**

Are you interested in the world of finance? If so, we require an experienced secretary to work for the Treasurer of this leading postgraduate hospital. The applicant must have first class secretarial skills, the ability to work on own initiative and a liking for figures. Application form available from Miss J. A. Jenks, Personnel Manager, Brompton Hospital, Fulham Road, London SW3 6HP. Tel: 01-352 8121 Ext. 4357.

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## SET UP—S.W.1

**£7,000**

This well established international company is opening a consultancy office and needs a self motivated Secretary willing to learn all aspects of their business (German would be useful). Speeds 100/60. Age 25-35.

**TRILINGUAL c £7,000**

The Director of the Overseas Group within this prestigious, professional, City based firm, needs a Secretary/PA with fluent French (+ French shorthand), good spoken Spanish and Arabic (or willingness to learn the latter). English speeds 100/60. Age 23-35.

ANGELA MORTIMER LTD.
Recruitment Consultants
629 9686
166 Piccadilly

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## SENIOR SECRETARY

### for Group Managing Director with advertising experience

Aged between 35-40. Must be able to drive and prepared to travel. Poise and confidence to entertain clients essential. *Excellent salary and car parking available.*

*Apply in writing to:*

Box No. 1031 G, The Times

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## PA/SECRETARY

Experienced Secretary/PA is required for Managing Director and Investment Manager of well-established Property Management Company.

This is a first class opportunity for someone who is seeking job involvement.

The successful candidate will have a pleasant personality, be *self-motivated and proficient in shorthand/audio typing.*

The job is situated in Mayfair in a pleasant modern working environment. Salary will be according to age and experience with excellent fringe benefits.

For further details candidates should contact Mrs. D. Casson, Hambro Life Property Fund Management Ltd., 7 Old Park Lane, London, W.1. Telephone 499 0031.

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## SECRETARY/P.A.

### FOR MAJOR PUBLISHER

*Required in the Chairman and Joint Managing Directors' office* of a major publisher of provincial newspapers and magazines. Salary not less than £6,500. Age 25+. The office is currently the responsibility of a secretary and PA with long experience of the company and its personnel. She is due to retire in twelve months' time and the intention is to identify her successor now. The office will continue to be staffed by two senior people and the new secretary will have joint responsibility for the current workload and for selecting his/her own successor in about ten months' times. The person we envisage will have a good basic education, excellent typing and shorthand, will be able to work on own initiative as well as deal with filing and routine jobs. The Management is looking to expand their information systems, with particular reference to personnel records, and experience in this field would be preferred. There is a contributory pension scheme and the holiday entitlement is four weeks per annum. *Please write to Mrs E. Postlethwaite, 23-27 Tudor Street, London, EC4Y 0HR.*

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## EDITOR'S SECRETARY

**CIRCA £6,250 P.A.**

An experienced secretary aged 25+ with good secretarial (100/50 wpm) and administrative skills is currently required by The *Financial Times Business Publishing Ltd., to work for the Editor* of one of its magazines. Previous experience in an editorial/publishing environment would be an asset. Please write to:

The Personnel Officer,
The *Financial Times* Business Publishing Ltd.,
Greystoke Place, Fetter Lane,
EC4A 1ND
or ring:
Jennifer Davies on 405 6969
for an application form

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## PUBLISHING £6,500-£7,000

**W.1.** A paragon with superb secretarial skills and the education and experience to match, is needed by this brilliant editor who offers one of the most interesting jobs in town.

**W.C.2.** Self confident editorial assistant with secretarial skills *and possibly a European* language is offered a job with scope and career potential in this expanding U.S. company.

Tel: 01-730 5148 (24hrs)



JAYGAR Recruitment Consultants

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## PRESTIGE MERCHANT BANK SEC/P.A.

**Circa £6,200 PLUS MORTGAGE**

Leading City Bank Investment and International Divisions are seeking 2 Sec/P.A.s with good shorthand and typing. *would possibly suit second* jobber. Good telephone manner essential for client liaison and arranging meetings and luncheons.

Excellent benefits include mortgage facilities, profit share, and I.F.S.T.L.

Please ring Maggie Gale
Business People
Recruitment Consultants
629 6541

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## Secretarial and Non-secretarial Appointments

### UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON

## SECRETARIES

REQUIRED by senior academic and administrative staff concerned with teaching, research and managing this large multi-faculty college. Work is responsible and varied. Applicants should be able to work with minimal supervision, be well organised, of good general education and enjoy people contact. Vacancies as follows:

Registrar's (shorthand), some audio. School of Library (shorthand). Age over 25. Salaries on scale to £6,509 per annum inclusive.

College Secretary's Office (shorthand). English (shorthand), Training Evaluation Group (shorthand). Architecture (shorthand) and part-time vacancies in Political Economy (typing—17½ hours p.w. salary pro rata) and Spanish (shorthand—"A" level Spanish—35 hours p.w. term-time only, salary pro rata). Age over 21. Salaries on scale to £5,636 per annum inclusive.

Access to University facilities of all kinds: Health Centre, Season Ticket Loan Scheme Generous holidays. For further particulars telephone or write to: Elisabeth Ridley, Personnel Officer, University College London, Gower Street, London WC1E 6BT. Tel: 01-387 7050, ext. 209.

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## ADVERTISING ACUMEN?

*We are a large International Advertising Agency in Mayfair and* are seeking a P.A./Secretary to assist our Managing Director in the efficient organisation of this busy and professional agency. This is a challenging opportunity for someone wishing to work within an advertising environment and could appeal to a young, well-educated and intelligent person with a sound senior secretarial background who has the ability to liaise with both our staff and clients using tact and initiative when dealing with the day to day administration. The salary is negotiable but would reflect the responsibilities involved. We have a subsidised restaurant, wine bar and company shop. For further details please telephone Helen Briant on

629 9496

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## RECEPTIONIST WC1

**£7,000**

Receptionist with personality required to join our team who will slot into the lively design office of our International Printing Company.

*Duties include secretarial, some shorthand, book*keeping and telephone. Four weeks holiday. Age 21-35. Salary £7,000.

LONDON PRINT & DESIGN
Ring TESSA on 242 6051

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## PERFECT TYPE-CASTING

**£7,000**

Int. Co. in W1 need a first class Sec./P.A. with *good speeds to assist an* Executive. It is essential the person has a technical background, can cope in a very busy environment and work on own initiative. Good perks.

**SCOPE £6,500**

Senior partner of Co. in the City needs a Sec./P.A. *with good working record to* assist him with some secretarial, admin., and the general running of his busy dept. Good perks.

Call Christine Watson



Profile Appointments Limited
114 New Bond Street London W1Y 9AB
Telephone 01-409 0085

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## DIRECTORS' SECRETARY

**£7,500 neg.**

An interesting secretarial position has arisen in a small but substantial public company situated in the West End whereby an experienced, well educated Secretary is required to work for one *of their key directors. Whilst* the emphasis is very much on administration and organisation of both his business and private life, good secretarial skills are still a requirement. This vacancy will *appeal to those who enjoy* responsibility and using their own initiative. Age is immaterial up to 30 years but applicants must have had proven experience. Fringe benefits are excellent.

01-408 1611

MacBlain NASH
Recruitment Consultants

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## INSEAD

EUROPEAN INSTITUTE OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
FONTAINEBLEAU—FRANCE
(60kms south of Paris)
seeks:

## BILINGUAL SECRETARY

ENGLISH/FRENCH
SUBSTANTIAL
EXPERIENCE

Location on edge of Forest—international university environment.

Please send detailed CV, Business reference, photo to personnel department, Bd de Constance 77300-Fontainebleau, France.

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## Graduate Sec/College Leaver

For busy Academic Affairs Department Head. Your strong skills (90/50) and admin flair will ensure team success. £5,800 p.a.

### Publicity Secretary

for well known charity. Cheerful approach and good skills (90/50) for busy press/function participation. £5,800.

LONDON TOWN STAFF BUREAU
836 1994

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## YOUNG SECRETARY c.£5,000 W1

Major Oil Company. Good speeds + O levels. Career prospects.

01-581 5101
K. P. PERSONNEL

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## COLLEGE LEAVER SECRETARY

£4,500

Blue Chip Group with prestige W1 offices have career opening for 'A' level background secretary with 100/50 skills. For further details of this exciting post please ring us today.

COVENT GARDEN BUREAU
53 Fleet St., EC4
01-353 7696

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## P.A./SECRETARY TO CHIEF EXECUTIVE

**£7,800**

Large Printing company in North West London requires a PA/Secretary to the Chief Executive. At least 2 years experience as Secretary to a Director or Senior Executive and speeds of 120/60 are essential, as is the ability to act independently and flexibly. Age 25-40, 5 weeks holiday.

Ring K J McMahon on 01-965 6131 ext. 66

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## £8,000 ADVERTISING

The Chairman of a well established advertising agency needs a personal secretary. There is tremendous involvement in the business, a great deal of contact with clients, and many functions to arrange and attend. A knowledge of German would be an advantage.

Directors' Secretaries
Tel: 01-629 9323

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## EXPERIENCED AUDIO-SECRETARY REQUIRED

By Chemical Partner in busy *London patent practice.* Experience of handling all phases of patent applications in the United Kingdom and under E.P.C. and P.C.T. desirable. Ability to work on own initiative and responsibility appreciated. Working hours 9-5 but can be adjusted to suit individual wishes. Four weeks annual leave, luncheon vouchers, annual season ticket loans available, plus contributory pension and private medical insurance schemes.

Telephone: 01-594 0393, Mr Moss.

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## FRENCH PROMOTIONAL ORGANISATION

Experienced bookkeeper required with fluent French. The position also involves office administration and organising participation *in international exhibitions. Age* 25+. Salary around £7,500. Five weeks' holiday. LVs. Start 1.12.81. Write with cv and photo to:

SOPEXA,
41-46 Piccadilly,
London, W1V 9AJ

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## SECRETARY for MANAGING DIRECTOR NW2

**c £6,300**

We have an interesting vacancy for a Secretary to our Managing Director.

This is a highly confidential post and secretarial experience, a pleasant telephone manner and organising ability are essential. Benefits include 24 days annual holiday, contributory pension scheme and sick pay scheme.

Please telephone for an application form (452 8020 Ext 311) *or write to Personnel Officer* (Recruitment), Remploy Limited, 415 Edgware Road, Cricklewood, London NW2.

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## SENIOR SECRETARY WITH EDP EXPERIENCE TO £7,000 + BANK BENEFITS

Unusual opportunity for a skilled shorthand secretary (mid 20s) in the Project Finance Department of a prestigious City bank.

Please telephone Louise Voisey
01-248 7421 or 8877
ANDERSON SQUIRES
Bank Recruitment Specialists
Regina House,
1/5 Queen Street, E.C.4

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## SEC/ADMINISTRATOR

**£7,000**

Sec/P.A. with good speeds, a flexible attitude and an outgoing personality needed to join a friendly informal team of oil brokers and help run their expanding Mayfair office. Lots of variety and a chance to get really involved in this exciting field.

*01-499 6566*

THE GROSVENOR BUREAU
Staff Consultants

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## ADMIN. SEC

*£6,000* (langs. useful) Secretary, age 25+ for international organisation in Central London. Good sec. skills & the ability to organise and communicate at all level, e.g. diplomats. Would also *suit mature sec. age 40+.* For full details call Steve Mills, 499 9274 (Rec. Cons).

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**PORTUGUESE** speaking secretary PA £6,500 plus mortgage. City Bank wishes to recruit a super secretary (min 50/90) for their super young director of International Marketing and Finance. Excellent career prospects. Contact 01-606 4711 or 01-701 3465 (eves) Deja VV, Banking Recruitment Consultants.

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**INTERVIEWER** for Consultancy. Employment Agency experience an advantage although not essential if hard working with good commercial background. Age 22 years +. Phone Mrs Warrington of Ann Warrington's Career Girl Secretaries on 236 1221.

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## NON-SECRETARIAL

### S.R.N.

### for office duties, W.C.1.

S.R.N., preferable London teaching hospital trained, needed to join small professional team involved in the recruitment and placement of nurses in the N.H.S. and private sector. Some administrative work is also involved. Many opportunities to meet people within the profession as personal contact with our clients is essential. Phone Miss K. Harrison, Reliance Nursing Service, 01-404 3133.

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**PICCADILLY** Art Gallery offers varied work. See Rec. Ops.

**GALLERY W.1.** requires assistant, 24+, lively. Interest 20th century art: typing, driving licence. Box No. 0556 G, The Times.

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## ADMINISTRATION PLUS BLACKFRIARS

**AGE 24-45**
**£6,000 NEG.**

Work with young highly qualified people in pleasant surroundings. Professional office-consultancy group need intelligent, quick all-rounder to look after production of literature and to provide general office back-up. Impeccable typing necessary, word-processing knowledge useful.

Talk to Elaine
01-353 9961

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## ALL DRIED UP?

If so, get into some hot *water helping an interior* designer and a Bathroom expert set up a new shop in Belgravia.

You'll need 'typing', hot and cold running intelligence, smart exterior and a willingness to work flexible hours. And as we deal with the French people a rudimentary grasp of the language won't *hurt either.*

We want someone good, so we're willing to splash out and if you're successful you could end up running the whole shop.

So if you're about to throw in the towel at your 9-5 job, phone 720 9183 or write to Bathroom Shop, 16 West Central Street, WC1A 1JJ, *enclosing your c.v. and we'll* tell you what it is all about.

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## PERSONNEL/ADVERTISING

This large International Agency need a 2nd Assistant in their *Personnel Department. If you* are 20-24 with shorthand/typing, an outgoing, unflappable temperament and enthusiastic this position offers everything. Although a junior post, it is confidential, there*fore a minimum of 2 years'* secretarial experience is essential. You will be part of a young, progressive team who are a vital link, therefore integrity and commitment are key requirements. Salary c£5,000. *Please call Michele* Zadek for further details.

ZADEK WEBB RECRUITMENT LTD.
3 Henrietta St. London WC2
TEL 01-836 0594

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## TOP P.A.

**c. £7,000 — E.C.3**

*Can you cope with an* ambitious, charming entrepreneur who is Financial Controller for the Overseas Group of this well-known company? If so, he will involve you in his fascinating and confidential work which includes the acquisition of companies and international liaison with a wide variety of companies within the Group. Excellent secretarial skills combined with a bright per*sonality* and good educational background essential. Good company benefits plus free lunch. Age 24-35.

Ring 628 4835

Crone Corkill
Recruitment Consultants

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## PRIVATE SECRETARY

**To £6,700**

Cheerful, extrovert *Partner* in one of London's leading Chartered Surveyors, needs a resilient top class secretary to organise both his business and private life. Luxurious new offices and a young and happy team. Age preferably 25-30 (must be able to drive).

SENIOR SECRETARIES
Recruitment Consultants
3/6 Trump Street EC2V 8DA
01-606 1611

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## Secretarial Selection

**COSMETICS £6,250**

Well-known cosmetics house needs Secretary/PA for a 50-50 admin/secretarial post.

**PERSONNEL £6,000**

Fascinating opportunity in industrial relations. Total involvement—good skills.

**MANAGEMENT £6,500**

*Firm of* Consultants needs secretary/PA. Lots of client contact—some research.

01-493 8960

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## MAYFAIR ESTATE AGENTS

Require a well-spoken secretary/assistant for busy practice. The successful applicant will have accurate typing and shorthand and preferably some word-processing experience. Age 22+. Salary £6,000 p.a. Season ticket loan.

Please telephone Mr A Lassman.

954 6711
(pref. mornings)

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**DIALING** any one of the following telephone numbers will put you in touch with the staff agency where the standards match your own. 734 2664 (W1), 836 2875 (WC2), 937 6525 (W8). Centacom Personnel Consultants.

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**MAYFAIR.**—Charming young Executive with prestigious Merchant Bank seeks a young sh/secretary, 20+, to assist him in his new appointment. £5,500. 408 0414 Berkeley Appointments.

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***AUDIO*** *secretary £5,500 for manager* of Property Group, Kensington, W8. Age 25+ excellent prospects. Fitzroy Staff Bureau 437 5551.

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**PUTNEY:** German speaking secretary (25-35), numerate and with English shorthand. £6,000. Multilingual Services, (rec cons) 01-836 3794.

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**EXECUTIVE FLOOR RECEPTION.** Fleet St area. Small switchboard, no typing, suit a mature well groomed and spoken 30-35-year-old. 9.30-5 p.m. £5,500. New Horizons Rec. Con. 499 9192.

***MEDICAL SECRETARY.***—£6,000+. 9.30 start, non-smoker. Private Practice, Harley St. Debby Coleshill on 734 9781, Rand Medical Secretariat.

**EXPERIENCED INTERVIEWER** (Secretarial) for Consultants, S.W.7. Ann Collett Appointments (Recruitment Consultants) 209 2058 and 221 5173.

**MARKETING** to £6,500.—Our clients, an international company manufacturing fast-moving consumer products, seek an Administrator/Secretary with an aptitude for statistical analysis. Age 21+ 100/50 skills. Please telephone 499 2721/491 8868 Elizabeth Hunt Recruitment Consultants.

**SECRETARIES FOR ARCHITECTS** and Designers. Permanent/temporary positions. AMSA Specialist Agency. 01-734 0532.

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## PART-TIME VACANCY

**IF YOU ARE** interested in a part-time career run from your own home in Interior Decorating (full training given) then Colour Counsellors are selecting their next intake to complete their network of representatives throughout the country. Apply to Virginia Stourton, 187 New Kings Rd., London, S.W.6. Tel 01-736 6370.

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**BATTERSEA**: French-speaking PA/secretary (25-35) with good business background. English shorthand. £6,500-£7,000. Multilingual Services (rec. cons), 01-836 3794.

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**RECEPTIONIST/TELEPHONIST** required for busy Sloane Street Estate Agents. Apply: Marler & Marler 01-235 9641.

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**PA TO PRESIDENT** of American Co, based Knightsbridge £7,000 p.a. Colloquial French or Italian, together with exc sec + skills and social awareness, will enable you to fulfil this important role. Generous fringe benefits. C. J. Staff Selection 499 2601.

**FREE** furnished flat, Chelsea, for experienced Sec Typist to manager of large Co., £4,000 p.a. *Personal Services Ltd. (Recruitment Consultants),* 01-370 5050.

**INSTITUTE OF DIRECTORS, SW1.** —Admin. Secretary with good typing to assist Education Director with the running of our programme of short courses for directors. Willing to learn audio and on occasion to type figures. Fluency on telephone essential. Lots of contact at director level. Suit organised person with sound secretarial training, either graduate beginner or "second jobber". Personnel Officer, 01-839 1233. Please, no agencies.

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## DOMESTIC AND CATERING SITUATIONS

## CORDON BLEU STANDARD COOK/ HOUSE KEEPER

Single, aged 23-50 required *for young Managing Director* living in penthouse in new block in Central London. Must be well presented and have excellent references. Own luxury flat, 2 rooms, k & b & balcony, 1 floor beneath penthouse. Good free time and majority of weekends free. Free BUPA and non-contributory pension scheme *and excellent fringe benefits.* Salary £5,750 negotiable.

Box 0728 G, The Times.

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## GOVERNESS FOR DIPLOMAT

Diplomat requires experienced, qualified, responsible, kind, pleasant Governess for 5-year-old son. Residential position. Mayfair home. Non-smoker. References essential.

Tel.: 499 2567
9 am-5 pm

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**PUBLIC SCHOOL HEADMASTER** requires Housekeeper/Cook starting in January. Further details from The Bursar, Ellesmere College, Ellesmere, Shropshire, SY12 9AB.

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**AU PAIR BUREAU** Piccadilly Ltd World's *largest au pair agency* offers best jobs London or abroad at 87 Regent St., W.1. 930 4757.

**USA FAMILY** of 6 need mature baby sitter housekeeper, for one year or more. Full private quarters. Must drive and be non-smoker. Write with photo to D Nebors, PO Box 710, Clyde, NC 28721.

**£40 P.W. CLEAR.**—Nanny/Housekeeper off New Kings Rd., S.W.6., full charge daytime for *working mum of child, f. driver,* weekends off. Call Selectron Staff, 01-730 8122, 35 Kings Rd., S.W.3.

**CANONBURY** N.1. Garden flat, elderly lady requires resident companion. Nursing experience advantage. No cleaning. Close shops, transport. Salary negotiable. 439 9751

**AU PAIR**—Non-smoker—Housekeeping. Child care. Send phone no. & info to M. Jacobs, 21 Clover *Ln, Roslyn Hts., NY, 11577 USA.*

**GORDAN.**—£100 weekly for Nanny. 2 children. Fry Consultants, Aldershot. Tel 0252 315369.

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## ADMIN/ORGANISER

This responsible post involves plenty of admin, *organising* and *ever-active* team of Consultants in the City. A Level Education, 50 wpm typing, 25-35. £6,000. Call 283 8033

**TRAVEL SEC.**

Accomplished and experienced Sec (no sh); 20's, to be trained as Travel Assistant in thriving W1 Co. *Thorough training given to* public school ed self-starter. Call 408 1631

MIDDLETON JEFFERS

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## W1 CHARITY

***£6,600***

This world-wide Charitable organisation is looking for Secretary to their Regional Director. Become involved in project research, co-ordinate *the flow of information* to their various offices world-wide and develop and maintain up-to-date documentation systems. 100/50 skills essential

Elizabeth Hunt
RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS
18 Grosvenor Street London W1
Telephone 01-499 2921

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## £8,500 + CAR LANCASHIRE

Chairman of important group needs PA/Secretary. Must be a good organiser, a car driver and free to travel. Age 30-40.

DIRECTORS' SECRETARIES
01-629 9323

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## CONFERENCE ORGANISERS W.1

Need well-educated P.A./Sec. for the M.D. Should have an unflappable nature and organisational flair to assist in running conferences. Good telephone manner and sec. skills essential. Aged 22 +. *Sal. negotiable.*

Telephone 01-734 5247.

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## Can a Temp earn £6,000+ per annum?

Yes, if the Temp is a St Paul's

## TEMPORARY EXECUTIVE SECRETARY!

If you have speeds of 100/50 wpm, join us; we can promise you regular work, varied assignments, paid holidays, paid Bank *Holiday scheme and a new* caring team behind you.

Who else will give you the security of a permanent job plus the benefits of being a temp?

CALL ST PAUL'S (AGY),
01-405 6182, West End;
01-600 8091, City

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## BUSINESS MINDED P.A.

**£7,000 neg.**

Utilize your knowledge of stocks and shares assisting the Manager of this successful organization. The company deals in money and stock markets, insurance products — *and* — investments. Handle all administration pertaining to the above, maintain systems, keep up to date records, deal with markets, provide information to clients and utilize your secretarial skills. *A career position for someone* who is highly motivated and can function well under pressure.

Phone Jackie Mills on 588 3497.

DRAKE PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS
SOMEONE TO BELIEVE IN.
6426

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## PERSONALITY PLUS!

Young lady preferably with public school education, required to organize membership to exclusive travel club. P.R. background would *be an advantage.* 25-30. Salary £7,000-£8,000 including commission.

Phone: 226 5821
Mrs. Elliot for appointment.

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## £5,000 RECEPTIONIST/ AUDIO TYPIST

19+ with at least 1 year's office experience to join small progressive American company, W1. Happy working atmosphere. Top client contact. Phone

MILLER & McNISH
(Rec Cons)
320 Regent Street
01-637 7888

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## SECRETARY/P.A. FOR ARCHITECTS

*Busy but friendly practice* requires experienced secretary with excellent skills. Salary c. £6,000.

Ring:
370 3120 (No agencies)

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## BUSY ARCHITECT'S STUDIO

Requires Bookkeeper/ Administrator

To be directly responsible to the business partner for all basic financial aspects—experience to trial balance essential—and the general *day to day running of the* practice. Salary negotiable according to experience. For interview ring Mr. K. Hawkins on

*01-242 2263 or 01-405 3050*

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## AN OPPORTUNITY TO LIVE RENT FREE

For sale at £17,500: Lease of 18th century house and shop, being presently used as bookshop: 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, impressive drawing room, kitchen/dining room. Walled garden, patio, barn, in listed Georgian village of Woburn, 40 miles London.

TELEPHONE
WOBURN (052525) 677

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## An Administrative Secretary

23-30, is required by the Geological Society to assist with the running of scientific meetings, membership and production of the Society's newsletter.

Good typing speeds and an ability to work under pres*sure on own initiative are* important qualities for the post. Please call 01-734 5356 for further details.

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## MICHAEL RICE NEEDS A SECRETARY

Intelligent, good, speeds, methodical and agreeable, with initiative to work with him on corporate P.R., publishing, museum design, films and T.V. projects. Write with C.V., salary required and availability, to:

*1 Lowther Gardens,*
Prince Consort Road, SW7 2AA

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## EXPERIENCED MANAGERESS/MANAGER

Required to run new small and exciting neckwear retail outlets in central London. Good salary and excellent commission on all sales.

Phone Miss Beecham on 584 8129/8120.

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## SECRETARY PA

Wanted for Senior Director of a small friendly Lloyds Reinsurance Brokers in Holborn. Must have sense of humour together with excellent shorthand and typing skills, preferably aged between 24-30. Salary negotiable plus BUPA, non-contributory pension scheme and annual bonus. For further details please ring Anne on

242 1577

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## SECRETARY/ PA

to 3 main Directors of young successful Advertising Agency. We require someone who is both *dedicated and committed and will not* shrink from the prospect of demanding work and occasional long hours. Salary £6,000+ and usual benefits.

Telephone 278 6904

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## INTERNATIONAL LAWYER

requires for his West End office P.A./Executive Secretary aged 23-30, friendly environment. Small office. Applicant will have varied duties and liaise with clients. Excellent shorthand and typing required. Salary circa £6,500.

Telephone: 491 4818

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## EXPEDITIONS CENTRE

Administrative Secretary required to join small team planning expedition training and advice. Good typing. £5,000 with generous holidays.

Apply at once for details.
Young Explorers' Trust,
Royal Geographical Society,
1 Kensington Gore,
*SW7 2AR, or ring*
SHANE on 01-581-2057

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## RECEPTIONIST/ TELEPHONIST

Required for prestigious Mayfair offices. Applicant must be experienced. Good appearance and pleasant speaking voice essential. £5,000 p.a. + bonus scheme. Four weeks holiday.

Ring DIANA LEGG on
493 8424

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## Recession Rubbish!

Just one of forty jobs of this calibre taken so far this week.

**P.A. S/H AUDIO SEC.**

£7,000 season ticket loan after 3 months, LVs., for (old school) must be flexible and able to hold the fort as this is a very varied and demanding position within the litigation field. Lovely offices situated W.C.1. For further details please contact prestige appointments, 30 Chancery Lane, London W.C.2.

Tel 405 4975.

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## MD's SECRETARY TO £6,500

The Company, based in W1, *has leisure interests through*out Britain and you will need first class skills and experience for this fascinating job. Age 25+.

Call Ruth on 836 4232

Blue Arrow Staff Service
50 Bedford Street, Strand, W.C.2

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## AUDIO SEC

required 25-35 for Director of friendly property company in W1. Hours 9.30-5.30: Salary £5,500 per annum, for interview please phone 636 5333.

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## INTERNATIONAL TRADING PA/SEC £7,500 + +

Newly formed company in Mayfair seeks accomplished *PA to organise the office.* Lots of responsibility setting up systems and dealing with an enviable international client base. Good conversational Spanish and an abundance of charm and patience necessary.

City 377 8600
West End 439 7001

Secretaries Plus
The Secretarial Consultants

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## FASHION PLUS

**£5,500**

Help organise fashion shows and exhibitions when you join this friendly marketing company. Career prospects for someone with good sh/typing and audio skills.

01-629 6132

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# Overseas, Residential and Holiday Homes

READERS ARE STRONGLY ADVISED TO SEEK LEGAL ADVICE BEFORE PARTING WITH ANY MONEY OR SIGNING ANY AGREEMENT TO ACQUIRE LAND OR PROPERTY OVERSEAS.

Holiday homes abroad

## Building castles in Spain and other things

One of the few rays of sunshine to pierce the recessional gloom in Britain is, somewhat perversely, the sales of holiday homes abroad.

Since the Chancellor abolished exchange controls there has been a flood of people seeking homes abroad.

Strangely Greece, although a popular destination, is less so when it comes to buying a home on the Mediterranean. Spain is the most popular place for a holiday home.

Tomorrow another international property exhibition opens at London's Cumberland Hotel. The show runs for three days and is open from 11.00 am until 8.00 pm except Saturday when the hours are 10.00 am to 4.00 pm. Organized and promoted by Domus Publications the exhibition contains a wide cross-section of properties for sale in a variety of locations throughout Britain, Europe and North America.

Since exchange controls were lifted there has been an increased interest in buying abroad. Partly this was due to the abolition of the punitive Dollar Premium, partly because many people had come to realize how cheap a property can be, and also because there was a real desire by Britons to diversify their assets.

The advent of cheap flights and a strong pound has encouraged many potential buyers to seek more exotic locations in the Caribbean and Florida in particular.

Unfortunately in recent months sterling has fallen and the future of some cheap flights has become uncertain.

Property abroad really divides into two distinct categories—outright ownership (which some people will call "whole time") and time-sharing.

As a buyer you must decide how much time you are going to spend at your home. If it is for as much as six months of the year then outright ownership is probably preferable. But if the retreat is only going to be used for annual holidays then time sharing is probably better.

Prices for holiday homes vary considerably. An apartment in Torremolinos, for example, could be bought for as little as £4,000. Alternatively, a villa in the south of France can be much more expensive.

Price, as with anything else, depends on size, location and facilities provided. Still probably one of the cheapest areas for either time sharing or outright ownership is Spain and the most popular area continues to be the Costa del Sol.

Scattered along the coastline which runs roughly from Marbella to Gibraltar are a number of high-quality developments. One of the *longest-established* developers in the area is the Atlantic Group of Companies, run by an American, Mr Bob Rose, which emphasizes quality and solid management.

Atlantic try to give purchasers a wide choice and at the Marbesa scheme near Marbella there are three types of holiday home to choose from: an apartment, beach cottages or an individual villa. Facilities on the development include supermarkets, wind surfing, restaurants and sailing while a short distance away there are numerous tennis courts and a riding school for the more energetic. For keen golfers there are 14 courses within a 20-minute drive.

Choosing the right type of development can be difficult but, when you have narrowed down the field, an inspection flight is essential before finally making your choice. Virtually all developers or agents organize these trips and if they do not then you should probably avoid the scheme.

Decide what you want from your place in the sun. If it is peace and quiet with plenty of opportunity to relax then you should take a look at El Capistrano at Nerja which is being marketed by Asset International in Britain. The same company is offering time sharing schemes close to championship golf courses.

But if sailing is your particular love then look at *Puerto de la Duquesa*. Run by a Swiss company it has been developed around a marina 20km east of Gibraltar, and has been designated by the Spanish Government as an all-year-round harbour.

When you have bought into a time sharing development *you own your weeks* and can do exactly what you like with them: sell them, use them or swap them—the choice is yours.

With most developments there comes membership of Resorts Condominium International, or another international swapping system. For a small fee you can literally swap your weeks in one development for a similar period in another resort in a totally different country.

Time sharing represents an investment too. Property and land prices in Spain, for example, are increasing at roughly 15 per cent a year, and at the same time construction costs are rising. Thus the value of your weeks are increasing by around 15 per cent a year.



































































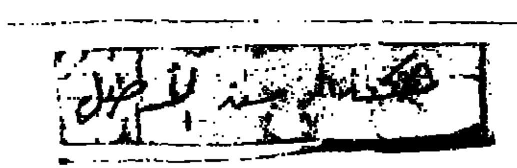
















COUNTRY PROPERTY



LONDON AND SUBURBAN





# Residential Property by Baron Phillips

## Time to buy — but shop around first

If you are seriously considering taking the plunge into the property pool, now is the time to do it. There has probably never been a better time for a house or flat buyer. Property and the money to finance it, is available in abundance.

Although there were screams of anguish from homeowners, builders and estate agents a few weeks ago when mortgage interest rates returned to 15 per cent, shopping around by prospective buyers can take some of the sting out of buying a new property. In fact the best advice anyone can be given in the present unsettled market is to shop around both for your mortgage and your home.

It is probably the easiest time for more than a decade to get a mortgage. Competition between banks and building societies has changed the latter's attitude to lending. One of the big five societies, the Woolwich, has stopped charging higher interest on loans above £15,000. That threshold is now £37,500.

The provincial and Alliance have also restructured interest rates. Today the largest building society, the Halifax, decides whether to follow the lead. At the same time, most High Street banks are offering loans from £10,000 to £100,000 at a straight 15 per cent.

While money is plentiful so are properties — especially new houses and flats. Since the rise in interest rates, housebuilders have been scrambling to offer tempting deals to housebuyers.

Most offers consist of mortgage subsidies, which give the buyer a breathing space and ease the impact of higher rates. For example, the housebuilding arm of the Trafalgar Group — which controls companies like New Ideal, Northern Ideal and Willett — is pegging the mortgage rate at 10 per cent over the next year for loans up to £25,000.

Ideal will pay the difference between the 10 per cent and the Building Societies Association recommended standard mortgage rate, less tax at 30 per cent. The rebate will be paid in two instalments, at completion and six months later.

Barratt is extending its old offer while Wates will keep mortgage rates at 9.75 per cent for 18 months for anyone who can exchange contracts within five weeks. Less favourable rates apply to buyers who take longer to exchange contracts but even the 11.5 per cent is a lot better than the rate through building societies or banks.

Just about every major housebuilder is offering some kind of incentive to prospective purchasers and most are making mortgage subsidies their main marketing ploy.

Schemes right across the country from small starter units to larger detached houses are available with an incentive. It is worth checking your area to find which builders have developments and what subsidies they are offering.

It is clearly a buyer's market and if you have the cash you can call the tune. This applies not only to new houses but also to second-hand homes.

☐ House prices generally continue to be depressed, according to the survey covering the three months to September by the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors. Agents reported increasing evidence of a downward tilt in a quarter of transactions with the other 75 per cent showing prices were static.

Most agents reported that houses were still being overpriced and reductions were necessary to sell. The market is slowing in many areas and people wishing to move are hampered by being unable to sell and causing problems in purchase chains.

Although pre-1919 terraced houses are still in demand — especially from first buyers, — only 16 per cent were sold at higher prices compared with almost half in the previous three months. The RICS reports that demand continues to be good for quality houses with character.

Mr John Thomas, the RICS spokesman on house prices said it was unlikely that the market will improve as winter approaches.

"The mortgage rate alone will not affect house prices", he said. "When the rate was 15 per cent in 1979-80 prices rose by an average of 16 per cent. But the worrying position concerning unemployment and the lack of industrial growth is bound to affect the house market to some degree throughout the winter."

The market never suits everyone all the time, but at least there is plenty of choice for properties and finance, which is something we have not seen for a long time.

☐ Humberts, together with Knight Frank & Rutley, have sold the five-bedroom Dower House, in Roydon, Kent for about £250,000. The property stands in 22.25 acres and the grounds include a stream and small lake.

☐ Rylands & Co are selling a luxury country house standing in around 13 acres for about £175,000. Gydes Farm, near Painswick, in the Cotswolds, was modernized in 1969 providing three reception rooms, four bedrooms and a self-contained flat.

☐ The fourth and final phase of a luxury development in Tedworth Square, Chelsea, London SW3 has been completed. Jackson-Stops & Staff are offering a selection of flats and maisonettes at prices ranging from £75,000 for a one-bedroom flat to £265,000 for a three-bedroom maisonette.



The Banbury office of Lane Fox & Partners are selling Dean Mill, near Charlbury, a seventeenth-century mill house for more than £100,000. It has been restored and modernized and consists of two reception, five bedrooms and two bathrooms.



LONDON AND SUBURBAN



LONDON AND SUBURBAN



COUNTRY PROPERTY



PROPERTY UNDER £35,000



## Recruitment Opportunities



CONTRACTS AND TENDERS

REPUBLIC OF TRINIDAD & TOBAGO
WEST INDIES

CENTRAL TENDERS BOARD

INTERNATIONAL NOTICE OF PREQUALIFICATION OF CONTRACTORS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF SCHOOLS UNDER THE THIRD EDUCATION PROJECT—IBRD LOAN AGREEMENT 1722R.

The Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago with the assistance from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development has commenced the Third Education Project. This Project includes —

(i) Construction of one (1) New Junior Secondary School (960 pupils) having a gross area of approximately 6,000 square metres and a New Composite School (1,200 pupils) with a gross area of approximately 7,600 square metres and
(ii) Construction of a National Curriculum and Teacher Development Centre having a gross area of approximately 5,280 square metres and a New Regional Teacher Development Centre with a gross area of approximately 1,100 square metres.

Project drawings and documents are being prepared progressively and it is anticipated that tenders will be invited individually for each school during the last quarter of 1981.

The Central Tenders Board hereby invites applications from firms of Member Countries of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development wishing to prequalify for inclusion in the list of contractors who will be invited to tender for these contracts.

Further information and prequalification Questionnaires may be obtained on application to:

The Project Unit Manager,
Educational Facilities Management Unit,
Ministry of Education & Culture,
4a Nelson Street,
Port of Spain
Republic of Trinidad & Tobago, West Indies.
Telephone Nos.: 62-54856 or 62-52562.

The completed form in DUPLICATE, enclosed in a sealed envelope clearly marked:— "Prequalification of Contractors for the Building Works—Third Education Project—IBRD Loan Agreement 1722R", must be addressed to —

The Ag. Director of Contracts,
Central Tenders Board,
48-50, Sackville Street,
Port of Spain,
Republic of Trinidad & Tobago, West Indies.
Telephone Nos.: 62-53363 or 62-54597

to reach him not later than 12.00 Hours (NOON) on Wednesday 11th November, 1981.

G ROLINGSON, Ag. Director of Contracts

EDUCATIONAL

A & O LEVELS. Graduate tutors. All boards. Knightsbridge Tutors. 01-584 1619.

LEARN TO COOK. 11 week certificate. Jan., April, Sept. 1 Ewert Place, Oxford OX2 7XD. Tel: (0865) 514719.

MRS THOMSETT'S Secretarial One or two terms. Six in class. 1 Ewert Place, Oxford OX2 7XD. Tel: (0865) 514713.

FOR DETAILS of advertising in The Times' new Thursday page "Educational and re-training courses" (with fortnightly editorial) or one of the sub-headings Business and Management Courses; GCE Level: Educational Courses and Studentships. Awards and Scholarships, please telephone Stella Scrivener on 01-278 9351.

PUBLIC NOTICES

PASTORAL MEASURE 1968
The Church Commissioners have prepared a draft redundancy scheme providing for appropriating the church of Saint Mary the Virgin, Tunstall (Lichfield diocese) to use for warehousing purposes.
Copies of the draft scheme may be obtained from the Church Commissioners, 1 Millbank, London SW1P 3JZ, to whom any representations should be sent within 28 days of the publication of this notice.

FINANCE & INVESTMENT

FINANCE available to realize manufacturing/commercial ideas. — Write Box 0969 G The Times.

COMMERCIAL SERVICES

ACCOUNTANT BOOKKEEPER will deal with company books, wages, invoicing, credit control every week.—404 0055.

BADGES IN CLOTH for workwear or sports, 2 to 8 days despatch on most orders. Hurst & Jones Ltd. 051 366 9615.

PERSONAL

SITUATIONS WANTED

WELL-EDUCATED FEMALE with H.N.D., Business Studies, Languages & six years accounting & admin. experience seeks responsible post in London. C.V., Box No. 1007 G, The Times.

MOTOR CARS

BMW SPORTS SALOON
W REGISTERED

BMW 535 I (1981), sapphire blue with midnight blue interior. Electric sun roof, electric windows, Pioneer stereo. Under 4,000 miles. Immaculate condition.
£12,935
Telephone: Daytime Holme Lacey (Hereford) 307; evenings Hereford 63660.

(continued on page 30)

"... THEN I SAW that wisdom excelleth folly, as far as light excelleth darkness."—Ecclesiastes 2:13.

## BIRTHS

## BIRTHDAY

HENDERSON, DONALD.—Birthday greetings from all at 121.

## DEATHS

### MEMORIAL SERVICES

BLACKIE.—A service of thanksgiving for the life and work of Dr Margery Grace Blackie, CVO, will be held at St James's Church, Piccadilly, W.1, at 3.45 p.m. on Wednesday, November 25th, 1981.

EVANS.—A service of thanksgiving for Mr Bryan Evans, Banqueting Manager of The Savoy from 1961-1977 and known to his clients as Evangelo Brioni, will be held at The Queen's Chapel Of The Savoy on Monday, 23rd November, at 10.30 a.m. All friends and associates will be welcome.

### IN MEMORIAM

GOLDMAN, PHYLLIS, who died October 21st, 1978 — with happy memories from her son David Seymour Gray, Kathleen Taylor and many others.

### ANNOUNCEMENTS

**THE RED CROSS IS CARE IN ACTION**

Red Cross volunteers all over Britain are working every day for the welfare of the community, in hundreds of different ways. Bringing help and comfort to the sick, the handicapped, the frail elderly. Please show that you care too. Help us to go on helping, with a donation or a legacy. We can put your Care into action.

THE BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY, DEPT. 881, 9 GROSVENOR CRESCENT, LONDON SW1X 7EJ.

**UNWANTED — LOST**

Daily they arrive, the strays and abandoned, the sick and the injured. THE WOOD GREEN ANIMAL SHELTER, 601 Lordship Lane, London, N22 5LG (Hon. Treasurer, Dr Margaret Young) has cared for these animals since 1924. It has a Free Clinic for the sick, a Cat Sanctuary at Lordship Lane and a Home for Stray and Unwanted Animals at Heydon, near Royston, Herts. Please help to keep the work going by sending a donation. Visitors welcomed.

**L'ARCHE**

DID YOU HEAR this week's good cause BBC Broadcast by Dr Therese Vanier on behalf of new workshops for mentally handicapped people in the community? If you missed it, or the address for your contribution to our work: Please send to L'Arche Ltd., c/o Lloyds Bank, Beccles, Suffolk.

BAGWORTH, Winnifred Theodora Bagworth otherwise Winifred Theodora Bagworth otherwise Winifred Theo Bagworth spinster, late of Palmers Croft, Bromford Road, Birmingham, died at Solihull West Midlands, on 16 August 1980 (Estate about £10,300).

DUNN, Enid Jessie Dunn otherwise Enid Dunn spinster, late of Gwendolen Sim Home 22 Broadlands Road, Highgate, London N6 died there on 24 January, 1981 (Estate about £6,440).

HERBERT, James Herbert, late of Brookwood Hospital, Knaphill, Woking, Surrey died at Woking on 23 July, 1980 (Estate about £4,700).

MARDELL, Albert William Mardell, late of 58 Bounces Road, Edmonton, London N9, died there on or about 10 February, 1981 (Estate about £35,000).

PEFFERS otherwise PEFFER, George Stanley Peffers otherwise George Peffer late of 9 Raikeswood Drive, Skipton, North Yorkshire, died at Eastburn, Nr Keighley, West Yorkshire, on 5 April, 1981 (Estate about £27,000).

SCANLON, Annie Helen Josephine Scanlon spinster, late of 506 East Water Street, North Baltimore, Ohio, USA, died in Toledo, Ohio, on 1 July 1963 (Estate in England about £8,000).

The kin of the above-named are requested to apply to the Treasury Solicitor (B.V.), 12 Buckingham Gate, London SW1E 6LJ, failing which the Treasury Solicitor may take steps to administer the estate.

MARIE CURIE.—A living tribute. Please support generously by donation, "In Memoriam" gift, interest free loan or bequest, the humanitarian cancer nursing, welfare and research of the Marie Curie Memorial Foundation, now in its 34th year of service to those in need.—124 Sloane Street, London, SW1X 9BP.

TREAT YOUR HOME to a Resista carpet. See For Sale.

WOMEN DRIVERS Special Lloyd's insurance. Northways 883 1210.

CARPET repairs.—See Services Today.

TURKEY, plum pudding, mince pies . . . all part of the tradition of Christmas. Don't miss this opportunity to advertise your fine Christmas fare in The Times' "Countdown to Christmas" this year. How can you reach 1,000,000 discerning palates at highly competitive rates?—simply ring 01-278 9359.

EUROCAMP need French speaking young people. See Sits. Vac.

SRN for office duties. See Non Secretarial Times today.

ENTERPRISING young man or woman to investigate religious cult, Vauxhall area. Reply Box No 1092 G, The Times.

ALL DRIED UP? If so see Crème de la crème today.

CATHOLIC PRIESTHOOD. Young men, aged 17-26 (R.C.) who want the opportunity to think about the Priesthood or religious life, are invited without obligation, to spend the New Year, December 28-January 1, in a relaxed, friendly retreat atmosphere. Details: Allington Castle (AVC), Maidstone, Kent.

PAY NO TAX on export orders of cameras and accessories. No overseas visitor should leave London before seeing our superlative choice. Call in at Dixons, 64 New Bond Street or call Mr Wagner on 01-629 1711.

CORDON BLEU cook/housekeeper. See Domestic Sits.

MICHAEL RICE needs a secretary. See Creme de la Creme today.

FUR in Knightsbridge. See Services.

### CLUB ANNOUNCEMENTS

**PINSTRIPE CLUB**

An intimate mock Victorian-style elegant club. Frequented by businessmen. Lunch and dinner served by our team of beautiful international maids. Membership available (not required for out-of-town or overseas visitors). Monday to Friday 12-3 p.m., 6 p.m.-1.30 a.m. 21 Beak Street, London, W.1. Tel 01-437 5143 or 437 4294.

THE GASLIGHT of St James's London's more interesting businessman's night club. 2 bars, restaurant, dancing, cabaret spots. Happy Hour 8-9 pm with all bar drinks at half price. No membership required. Open Mon-Fri. 8 pm-2 am. Sat. 9 pm-2 am.—4 Duke of York Street, SW1. Tel.: 01-930 1648/4950.

ROYAL OVER-SEAS LEAGUE, Park Place, St. James's and also at 100 Princes St., Edinburgh. The elegant conference and banquet venues. Contact Banqueting Manager, 01-493 5051.

### ANNOUNCEMENTS

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The Poppy Appeal also helps ex-Service veterans by giving them food, fuel and clothing. Without more money this help is at risk.

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EAST GRINSTEAD. Beautiful fully furnished detached house close to town centre. 4 bedrooms, L-shaped recept., study, kit./breakfast room, bathroom, shower/cloakroom, dble. garage, gardens, etc. Minimum let 1 year, family preferred. £350 p.c.m. J Trevor & Sons. 01-629 8151.

PUTNEY HEATH. Luxury 2-bed. mais. Recept., k. & b./w.c. All new furniture. Co. let. £85 p.w. inc. Hugh Henry. 789 7077.

MOTSPUR PARK, Surrey. Attractive fully furnished house, 3 bedrooms, recept., kit./dining area, bathroom, etc., min. let 1 year. £280 p.c.m. J. Trevor & Sons. 01-629 8151.

CLAPHAM COMMON (facing).—Charming redecorated furn. flat. Large lounge, double bed, spacious kitchen, bathroom. Suit couple. £65 p.w. Tel. 01-228 1210.

BROMLEY.—25 mins West End/City. Modern detached 4 bedroomed fully furnished house, garage, c.h. £110 p.w. No sharers. 01-658 6402.

PIMLICO, SW1.—Attractive open plan garden flat. £80 p.w. 834 7330.

EPSOM.—Well furnished house, near racecourse, 3 beds, 2 baths, garage, large garden. £80 p.w. Oxshott 2816.

WELL KNOWN flautist seeks 2/3 rooms, kit & bath, preferably fairly central/west. William Bennett 735 5807.

CENTRAL luxury flats. £175-£500 p.w. 289 1369.

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Luxurious flats and houses to rent from £60 to £600 + p.w. Company lets only. Do ring 589 8122

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This excellent block opposite Hyde Park has a selection of furnished flats available. Accommodation varies from one to five bedrooms, 1/2/3 reception rooms and kitchen. Facilities include C.H. & C.H.W. at inclusive rentals from £115 per week. HOLIDAY LETS fully serviced, from £25 per day + VAT. Min. 22 nts.

**PORTMAN MANSIONS, W1**

Furnished flat represents value for money. Two double bedrooms, double reception, bathroom, kitchen, breakfast room. Has been redecorated in part. Gas C.H., 24hr. porterage. £150 per week.

**PRINCES COURT, SW3**

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Spacious beautifully furnished luxury flat with lounge/diner, double bedroom, bathroom, kitchen, C.H. £110 p.w. Call 435 6152.

**CORNWALL GARDENS, S.W.7.**

For a perfectionist, immaculate second floor flat. One double bedroom, reception room, kitchen/breakfast room and bathroom. Overlooking this quiet - leafy square garden. Osborne and Little Wallpapers. Colefax and Fowler Chintzes—in fact a dream flat for one professional person or couple. Company let preferred.

Avail 1st November, £120 p.w. Please phone 01-373 8958 Mornings

**GEORGE KNIGHT & PARTNERS**

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9 Heath Street, N.W.3. 01-794 1125

BELGRAVIA, SW1. — Beautifully decorated elegant house close to Wilton Crescent, 2 dble and 1 single beds, dble drawing room, dining room, sitting room, large fully fitted kit, 3 baths (2 en suite), 2 cloaks, roof terrace and garden. Maid. Access to Belgrave Sq. Available for 6 months, £400 p.w. Clayton Bennett Heycock. 584 6863.

SW10. Exceptional luxury garden flat with small patio. Newly decorated and well furnished. 1 dble bed with fitted cupboards ...

Helen Watson & Co. 580 6375.

UNFURNISHED.—Brand new mews-style house with garage. Central location, near Regents Park. 2 beds, large recep., 2 baths., kitchen with all machines, plus curtains and carpets. Avail. now. £160 p.w. Buchanans. 589 7779/9936.

IBM SYSTEM 34 Computer Wanted. Phone Alan Smith 0533 703311.

HAMMERSMITH.—Two tastefully furnished flats with small patio. Avail now for 6 months +. 3 rooms, k & b. £80 pw. 2 rooms, k & b. £60 pw. Buchanans 589 7779/9936.

WIMBLEDON. 4 bedroomed terrace house, CH, garden, long let pref. £100 p.w. Home From Home 947 7211.

ST JOHN'S WOOD, well furnished 3/4 beds, 2 bath, 2 reception. £240 p.w. 499 9981, Crouch & Lees.

WANTED. High ranking diplomat requires part furn/unf. 3/4 bedrooms, good reception for entertaining. Pref SW1, 3, 7. Britton Poole and Burns 581 2987.

ELVASTON Place, SW7, luxury 2 bed flat. £175 p.w. Co let only. Styles & Pimrs 435 7601.

W8. Ground floor flat, 2 beds, recept, kit and bath, dining hall. £150 p.w. Hunters 837 7365.

SWISS Cottage, selection of 1 bed, 1 recept, k & b, self contained flats. £80 p.w. excl. Co let only. Styles & Pimrs 435 7601.

SURREY. Family house. 20 mins London. Room, all meals, prof lady/student. £140 p.c.m. incl. Tel 771 2928, after 6 p.m. or 930 8226 (Renate Jones) days.

LANDLORDS. We urgently require properties for rental. £100-£500 p.w. Gateway Management Ltd. 01-794 8739/451 0414.

CHELSEA VILLAGE.—Luxury flat of character. Double beds recept, lifts porters. 622 5835.

SUSSEX ST., S.W.1. — Pretty 2 bed., mod. flat. Ideal Co./Embassy long let. £90 p.w. Buchanans. 589 7779/9936.

CHELSEA, S.W.3.—Delightful mod. studio flat + k. & b. overlooking gardens. Co./Embassy long let. £65 p.w. Buchanans. 589 7779/9936.

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**Chestertons**

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**Anscombe & Ringland**

FULHAM, S.W.6. Attractive, spacious, well furn. hse., overlooking park, 4 double beds, 2 baths, 3 recepts. (ideal entertaining), gge, gdn, C.H. £260 p.w.

PRIMROSE HILL. Luxury part furn. town house, opp. park. 4 beds, 2 baths, 2 recep., fully equipped kit., gdn, gge, C.H. £290 p.w.

435 7122

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MAIDA VALE, N.W.6.—Superbly decorated single studio with 2 beds, sep. kit./diner. Serviced once a week. Co. let. £65 p.w. inc. elec. & gas. Only phone to pay. Globe Apartments 935 9512/0755.

CHELSEA, KNIGHTSBRIDGE, Belgravia. — Luxury houses and flats available for long or short lets. Please ring for current list. Cootes, 828 8251, 69 Buckingham Palace Road SW1.

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KENSINGTON.—Attractive spacious furn flat, 1 dble, 1 single bed, recpt/diner, kit & bath. £130 pw. Ring 722 7003, daytime, 228 3590, eves.

CLOSE KNIGHTSBRIDGE. Three bedroom, and small studio, furnished flats. £185 and £56 p.w. inclusive. Maid's service. Company lets only.—Tel: 01-584 2692 office hours.

SLOANE ST. Elegant 1 bed flat in superb block, porter, col. TV, phone, parking. £140 pw. Capital. 486 4891.

SW1 most attractive beautifully decorated unfurnished house, 4 beds, 2 baths, 2 reception, kit, patio, ch., all machines. £325 pw.—JCH. 828 0040.

W1 STUDIO flats avail, all with sep k & b, 1 wk plus rent from £75 pw.—Allen Bates and Co., 499 1665.

KINGSTON. 4 bedroom town house close Norbiton Stn., 2 recept, fitted kit, 2 bath (one), gdn, CH, suit 4 sharers, £120 p.w. Home From Home. 947 7211.

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AURIOL MANSIONS, W.14.—Newly refurbished family flat comprising 2 dble., 1 sgle. bed., recept., dining hall, fully fitted kit., 2 baths. Avail. now Co./Emb. let. £150 p.w. Call Marsh & Parsons, 937 6091.

### FLAT SHARING

FLATMATES.—313 Brompton Rd. Selective sharing. 589 5491.

FLATSHARE. 213 Piccadilly. 734 0318. Professional people sharing.

GENTLEMAN.—Ideally seeking own room in mixed flat in Central London. £25-£35 p.w. Ring 025-672 2859.

### FLAT SHARING

W.14.—Prof. M/F own room in flat, £133 p.c.m. excl. ...

GRAY'S INN ROAD. Single room, prof. person, luxury flat. £35 per week. Call 01-628 4361 ...

S.W.2.—M/F, own room, large house. £100 p.c.m. ...

ST JOHN'S WOOD.—Quiet bedsit, nr. Tube. £30 p.w. ...

TREGUNTER ROAD.—Prof. girl, 25-35, to share decorated luxury flat with own room. £45 p.w. ...

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SHARE-A-FLAT (est 1958) for professionals. 175 Piccadilly ...

BEDSIT.—Mon-Fri, Chelsea family house. £28 p.w. ...

HIGHGATE.—Rooms for non-smoker, own kitchen ... Phone 444 7252.

CHISWICK.—2nd person ... luxury garden flat ... (washing machine) ...

FULHAM PARSONS GREEN. Fully furn. 2 bedroomed ... requires 2nd person ... £45 p.w. ...

HIGHBURY.—Super house ... people, own room ...

MAIDA VALE.—Extra close ... and tube. prof. female ... room in luxury 3 bed ...

W. EALING.—2nd person ... room ... £25 p.w. ...

TWICKENHAM.—2nd Girl ... room, share small ... £110 p.c.m. ...

PROF. person share ... house in Hampton ...

PUTNEY.—Woman, 25 ... room in flat. £130 p.c.m. ...

BALHAM.—2nd person, share mod. flat, £130 p.c.m. ... 670 0936 eves.

WIMBLEDON PARK.— ... room in 3 bed flat. £24 ...

S.W.7.—2nd prof. M/F ... room. £150 p.c.m. ...

FULHAM.—Female ... room in comfortable ... £30 p.w. excl. ...

SOUTHFIELDS.—Prof ... 25+ to share house ... £25 pw ...

S.W.11.—F own room ... 223 0573.

### SITUATIONS WANTED

HONOURS GRADUATE, Econ. & Languages (French & German) 1981—also knowledge of Spanish and Dutch—seeks employment in marketing or sales field or as management trainee. Has some selling experience. Ambitious, enthusiastic and mobile. Box No 1091 G, The Times.

(continued on page 29)

### ANNOUNCEMENTS

**David Austin is incurable.**



**He enjoys a pint and a flutter.**

David Austin is paralysed from the chest down following a motor cycle accident in 1976. But with the aid of skilled physiotherapy, he is able to get out and about in his wheelchair. Sometimes a friend calls for him and takes him to the local for a pint, and he looks forward immensely to going out, especially to race meetings.

We have over 270 incurable patients like David to care for. We cannot cure them. But we can help them. Skilled care can help them surmount their disabilities as much as possible, and can help them lead as full a life as possible. But we, too, need help. We are not part of the Health Service and we rely a lot on the generosity of the compassionate.

Please help us with a donation, a deed of covenant or a bequest.

THE ROYAL HOSPITAL AND HOME FOR INCURABLES (Putney and Brighton), Dept. T4, West Hill, Putney, London SW15 3SW.

Patrons: HM The Queen and HM The Queen Mother. Director of Appeals and Publicity: Air Commodore D.F. Rixson, OBE, DFC, AFC.

# Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

## BBC 1

**6.40am Open University:** Linear Maths: *Review*; **7.05** The New Forest; **7.30** Circles; **7.55** Closedown; **9.05 For Schools, Colleges:** Engineering Craft Studies; **9.38** Science Workshop: Fabrics; **10.00 You and Me.** (not Schools) (r); **10.15** Fractions; **10.38** Trigonometry; **11.00** Words and Pictures; **11.17** Read On!; **11.40** Exams and All That; **12.05** French conversation; **12.30 News After Noon** with Richard Whitmore and Moira Stuart; **1.00 Pebble Mill at One.** In the Star Chef spot this afternoon is Clement Freud who prepares quinelles of cod and a hangover cure; **1.45 Postman Pat.** A See-Saw programme for the very *young*; **2.01** *For Schools, Colleges: The Asian* Festival of Light; **2.18** Hitler's Germany; **2.40** At the Dentist's **3.00** Closedown **3.15 Songs of Praise** from St Giles' Church, West Bridgford (r).

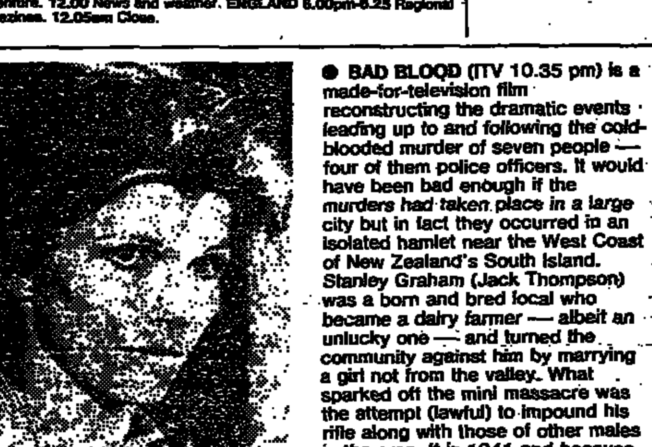
**3.55 Play School.** (shown earlier on BBC 2).
**4.20 Cartoon:** Mighty Mouse in Hero for a Day.
**4.25 Jackanory.** Philip Madoc reads part three of The Black Horn.
**4.40 The Record Breakers** Presented by Roy *Castle and Norris McWhirter. The first in a new series.*
**5.05 John Craven's Newsround.** Up-to-the-minute news from around the world.
**5.10 God's Wonderful Railway.** Part two of the serial about the building of the GWR (r).
**5.40 News** with Richard Baker; **6.00** Regional news magazines; **6.25** Nationwide.
**6.55 Film: Banjo Hackett** (1976) The adventures of a horse trader in the American West during the 1880s. He is forced to sell a horse belonging to his sister when she dies to pay *off her debts. He is determined to re-possess* it and give it to his orphaned nephew.
**8.30 Fighter Pilot.** Then there were two. Only a brace of aspirants survive to go to the *Advanced Flying School in Anglesey.*

**9.00 Party Political Broadcast** on behalf of the Conservative Party.
**9.05 News** read by John Humphrys.
**9.30 All Those Hard Luck Stories.** The first of a four-part series about the real-life dramas of a Social Services department in Nottingham.
**10.05 Sportsnight** introduced by Harry Carpenter. Highlights from one of the European trophy matches featuring one of the eight remaining British clubs.
**10.58 News** headlines.
**11.00 Parkinson.** His *guests tonight are* Nell Dunn, Patrick Lichfield, Haley Mills and George Shearing.
**12.00 Weather.**

**BBC1 VARIATIONS: CYMRU/WALES** 11.17am-11.40 I Ysgolion: Ffenestri. 11.40-12.05 I Ysgolion: Daearyddiaeth. Japan (5). 12.57-1.00 News of Wales. 2.18-2.40 I Ysgolion: Hyn o Fyd. 6.00-6.25 Wales Today. 6.55-7.15 Heddiw. 7.15-7.40 O Dro i Dro. 7.40-8.05 Angels. 8.05-8.30 Tecl. 12.00 News and weather. **SCOTLAND** 11.40am-12.05pm For Schools: Geography. 12.55-1.00 The Scottish News. 2.40-3.00 For Schools: Around Scotland. The River Tay. 6.00-6.25 Reporting Scotland. 9.00-9.05 Party Political Broadcast (Scottish Conservatives). 10.05-10.58 Sportscene. 12.00 News and weather. **NORTHERN IRELAND** 12.57pm-1.00 Northern Ireland News. 3.53-3.55 Northern Ireland News. 6.00-6.25 Scene Around Six. 6.25-6.55 The Spirit of Adventure. 12.00 News and weather. **ENGLAND** 6.00pm-6.25 Regional Magazines. 12.05am Close.

## BBC 2

*10.20 am Gharbar. A magazine* programme with advice for Asian women. **10.45** Closedown. **11.00 Play School.** Carol Chell and Chris Bramwell *are the presenters and the story is* Orange Boats and Apple Waves by Phyllis Jowitt. **11.25** Closedown.



Anne Louise Lambert as Lucrezia Borgia (BBC 2 9.25pm)

**4.50 Open University:** History of Mathematics. **5.15** IATA: Tel Aviv Negotiations. **5.40** Education in Portugal: 2. **6.05** "The Island" Language and Drama. **6.30** New Tyres from Old?
**6.55 Paint!** In the last of 10 programmes John FitzMaurice Mills discusses Abstract Painting.
**7.20** Tancho. The story of the Crane narrated by Derek Jones.
**7.25 News** with a sub-titled synopsis for the hard-of-hearing.
**7.30 Games People Played.** Michael Dean with David Brown talks about Table Games.
**7.40 Collecting Now.** A visit to the Great Japan Exhibition; the Brighton Engineerium and 40 years of Blue and White transfer patterns.
**8.10 The Body in Question.** Jonathan Miller traces the development of the human head (r).

**9.00 M*A*S*H.** Korean War comedy featuring the staff of a hospital unit. This week Hotlips is accused of being a communist sympathizer by an officious officer.
**9.25 The Borgias.** Part two of the 10-episode series about one of the *most notorious European families* of the late fifteenth century. The King of France invades northern Italy on his way to capture the *Kingdom of Naples. Rome is on* his way. Will the Vatican, with the recently elected Borgia Pope, resist?
**10.15** *Out of Court* with Nick Ross and Jane Walmsley. The latest rulings — some comic, some sad — in courts of law.
**10.50** *Party Political Broadcast* on behalf of the Conservative Party.
**10.55 Newsnight.** The latest news from around the world. The *programme ends at 11.45.*

## ITV/LONDON

**9.30 For Schools:** The Olympics; **9.47** A tall animal; **10.04** Working in a police station; **10.16** A day trip to Boulogne; **10.38** Relationships; **11.02** The computers role in medicine; **11.20** Elementary science; **11.39** How we used to live; **12.00 The Munch Bunch.** Animated adventures of talking vegetables; **12.10 Rainbow.** Educational puppets; **12.30 Turning Point.** Colin Morris talks to a man whose life has been saved by the Gamblers' Anonymous organisation; **1.00 News; 1.20 Thames News; 1.30 Armchair Thriller.** Part four of Dying Day. The day Skipling believes he is going to be killed arrives but it does not turn out as expected; **2.00 After Noon Plus.** Kay Avila talks to the new Secretary of State for Employment, Norman Tebbit; **2.25 International Jockeys' Championship** from Kempton Park introduced by Brough Scott with Willie Carson. Five jockeys from America and five representing the UK compete for the Chivas Regal Trophy. The races are the 2.45, 3.20 and 3.55.

**4.15 Cartoon:** Daffy Duck in His Bitter Half.
**4.20 Country Camera.** The work of 18-year old wildlife cameraman Simon King.
**4.45 Cartoon:** Dangermouse versus laughing gas.
**4.55 Stig of the Dump.** Adventures of a young boy and his caveboy chum.
**5.15 The Brady Bunch.** Millie catches mumps after kissing Bobby.
**5.45 News**
**6.00** Thames News
**6.25** Help! Viv Taylor Gee with a Welfare rights round-up.
**6.35 Crossroads.** Ron Brownlow hears some disheartening news.
**7.00 This Is Your Life.** Eamonn Andrews surprises another victim and reveals the secrets of their life to all and sundry.
**7.30 Coronation Street.** Fred is caught with his hair down in Audrey's salon.
**8.00 Starburst.** Variety show with nine acts including singers Chas and Dave.

**9.00 Diamonds.** Episode seven of the drama series about a family firm of Hatton Garden gem dealers. The acting head of the company, Frank Coleman, has everybody against him *when he proposes to remake a large antique* diamond. He turns to his brother Barry for advice but he is missing.
**10.00. Party Political Broadcast** on behalf of the *Conservative Party.*
**10.05 News.**
**10.35 Film: Bad Blood.** A made-for-television film based on the true story of Stanley Graham who, during the Second World War, ran amok in a small hamlet on New Zealand's South Island and shot dead several policemen. Starring Jack Thompson as Stanley Graham and Carol Burns *as his wife, Dorothy.*
**12.20 Close** with David Steel reading a favourite *piece of literature.*

## Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing.
6.10 *Farming Today.*
6.30 Today.
8.35 Yesterday in Parliament.
9.00 News.
9.05 Mid-Week: Mavis Nicholson.
10.00 News.
10.02 Gardener's Question Time from the Hexham Horticultural Society, Northumberland.
10.30 Daily Service.
10.45 Morning Story: "Lesson One" by Alan Broad.
11.00 News.
11.05 Baker's Dozen.
12.00 News.
12.02 You and Yours.
12.27 Transatlantic Quiz. (Round 2.)
12.55 Weather.
1.00 The World at One.
1.35 A Party Political Broadcast by the Conservative Party.
1.40 The Archers.
2.00 News.
2.02 *Woman's Hour.*
3.00 News.
3.02 Play The Chairman's Statement: Rationalization of Resources" by Don Webb.†
3.50 Abroad Thoughts from Home (series). Reflections on life beyond our shores. Dr Rob Buckman on South Africa.
4.00 Priestland's *Progress* (5). "Jesus Saves — Or Does He".†
4.45 Story Time "King Charles II" by Antonia Fraser (8).
5.55 Weather.
6.00 News.
6.30 The Senior Partner (series) Andrew Cruickshank in "The Knockout".
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Checkpoint (new series).
7.45 A Stone, A Plant, A Star. In 1936 James Agee, a journalist, and Walker Evans, photographer, were sent to investigate the plight of white tenant farmers in the south of the United States. This programme is based on Agee's record of their findings, "Let Us Now Praise Famous Men". With Stuart Milligan as Agee, Peter Marinker as Evans.†
8.45 Analysis.
9.30 Kaleidoscope.
9.59 Weather.
10.00 The World Tonight.
10.30 Lord Peter Wimsey (new series). "Had his Carcase" by Dorothy L. Sayers, adapted in six episodes. With Ian Carmichael as Lord Peter. Part 1: "The *Evidence of the Corpse"*.
11.00 A Book at Bedtime: "The Edible Woman" by Margaret Atwood (final part).
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
*11.30 Today in Parliament.*
12.00 News and Weather.
VHF 6.25 Weather. 10.00 For Schools. 10.30 Listen with Mother. 11.00 For Schools. 2.00 For Schools. 5.50 PM (continued). 11.00 Study on 4.

## Radio 3

6.55 Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Your Midweek Choice Record requests: Elgar, Chopin, Berlioz; records.†
8.00 News.
8.05 Your Midweek Choice (continued) Mozart, Schumann, *Brahms.*
9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composer Rachmaninov; records, including mono.†
10.00 Organ Music at Holbrook, Suffolk Recital at the Royal Hospital School.†
10.40 Vesiyak Kammerensemble *Chamber music recital: Martinu,* Nielsen, Britten.†



Andrew Cruickshank is The Senior Partner (Radio 4 6.30pm)

11.40 BBC Northern Symphony Orchestra Concert: Haydn, Rachmaninov (Piano Concerto No 1 — John Bingham, piano), Kodaly.
1.00 News
1.05 Concert Hall recital for Soprano, Clarinet and Piano, direct from Broadcasting House, London: *Webern, Faure, Stanford,* Joseph Horovitz, Turina.†
2.00 Music Weekly.†
2.50 Dohanyi Piano and Chamber music recital.†
4.00 Choral Evensong from Guildford Cathedral.
4.55 News
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure with Roger *Nichols.*†
7.00 Arnold at 60 Illustrated talk by Arthur Peacock on work of composer Malcolm Arnold, born October 21st, 1921.†
7.30 Britten: War Requiem direct from the Royal Albert Hall, London.
9.05 Six Continents.†
9.25 Andras Schiff Mozart: Piano Sonata in D, K.311; record †
9.45 Scientifically Speaking. Professor Noam Chomsky dicusses his work and its implications with John Maddox.
10.40 One Pair of Ears.
10.55 33 and Counting Six comic playlets by Colin McLaren (4) "Food of Love".†
11.00 News.



Baroness Serota is Guest of the Week (Radio 4 2.02pm)

11.05 *Frank Bridge on record.*†
(No Open University on Radio 3 today.)

## Radio 2

5.00 Ray Moore.† 7.30 Terry Wogan.† 10.00 Jimmy Young.† 12.00 John Dunn.† 2.00 Ed Stewart.† 4.00 David Hamilton† 6.00 David Symonds † 8.00 European Soccer Special. 9.30 The Boston Pops (joining vhf) † 10.00 Get the Most Out of your Body: the Giblets. *10.30 Hubert Gregg.* 11.00 Brian Matthew: from midnight † 1.00 Truckers' Hour.† 2.00-5.00 Tero's Company.†

## Radio 1

5.00am As Radio 2. 7.00 Mike Read 9.00 Simon Bates 11.30 Dave Lee Travis. 2.00 Paul Burnett 3.30 Steve Wright. 5.00 Peter Powell. 7.00 Radio 1 Mailbag: Phone in on 01-580 4411. 8.00 David Jensen. 10.00 John Peel. 12.00 Close.
VHF RADIOS 1 & 2—5am With Radio 2. 8.00 Alan Dell. 8.30 The Mitchell Singers † 9.00 The Boston Pops † 9.30 With Radio 2. 10.00 With Radio 1. 12.00-5.00am With Radio 2.

## World service

6.00am Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 7.30 Letter from London. 7.40 [illegible] 7.45 [illegible] on Religion. 8.00 World News. 8.09 [illegible] 8.15 Operetta. 8.30 [illegible] 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 [illegible] Time. 10.15 Classical Record Review. 10.30 Wuthering Heights. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News about Britain. 11.15 Listening Post. 11.30 [illegible] 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15pm Nature Notebook. 12.25 The Farming World. 12.45 Sports Roundup. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 1.30 Radio Theatre. 2.15 Report on Religion. 2.30 Three Centuries of Italian Opera. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 The Big Band Music. 4.45 The World Today. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Listening Post. 5.25 Operetta. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty Four Hours: News Summary. 8.15 Music for Strings. 9.00 Jazz for the Asking. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Paperback Choice. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Singing the Past to Life. 11.30 Top Twenty. 12.00 World News. 12.00am News About Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.45 [illegible] 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 *The Art of [illegible]*. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Network UK. 2.30 [illegible] 3.00 World News. 3.09 News about Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 [illegible] 4.00 Newsdesk. 5.45 The World Today.

FREQUENCIES. Radio 1 MF 1053kHz/285m or 1089kHz/275m Radio 2 MF 693kHz/433m or 909kHz/330m Radio 1/2 VHF 88-91MHz Radio 3 VHF 9 0-92 5MHz, MF 1215kHz/247m Radio 4 LF 200kHz/1500m and VHF 92-95MHz. Greater London Area MF 720kHz/417m LBC MF 1152khz/261m. VHF 97.3MHz. Capital MF 1548kHz/194m, VHF 95 8MHz BBC Radio London MF 1458kHz/206m and VHF 94 9MHz World Service MF 648kHz/463m.



Jennifer Warren in Banjo Hackett (BBC 1 6.55pm)

## CHOICE

● **BAD BLOOD** (ITV 10.35 pm) is a made-for-television film reconstructing the dramatic events *leading up to and following the cold-blooded murder* of seven people — four of them police officers. It would have been bad enough if the *murders had taken place in a large* city but in fact they occurred in an isolated hamlet near the West Coast of New Zealand's South Island. Stanley Graham (Jack Thompson) was a born and bred local who became a dairy farmer — albeit an unlucky one — and turned the community against him by marrying a girl not from the valley. What sparked off the mini massacre was the attempt (lawful) to impound his rifle along with those of other males in the area. It is 1941 and because of the World War the authorities decided to confiscate the weapons in case of an invasion. His shrewish wife goads him *into keeping the rifle* and when the police arrive with a warrant he goes out of his mind. Although beautifully photographed, *the action takes a long time* a-coming and the film could easily have been a half-an-hour shorter.

● **COUNTRY CAMERA** (ITV 4.20 *pm*) is a nice little series about the work of eighteen-year-old Simon King, an already established wildlife photographer. He was encouraged to follow his profession by his film producer father who stimulated his son's interest by presenting him with a camera. Simon himself does most of the narration and his matter-of-fact *style* is very easy to listen to. In fact, he could easily become a biology teacher if he ever tires of photography.

● **A STONE, A PLANT, A STAR** (Radio 4 7.45 pm) is an adaptation by Elizabeth Troop of James Agee's sympathetic *book Let Us Now* Praise Famous Men. It was in 1936 that Agee, a journalist and Walker Evans, a photographer, were *commissioned to investigate* the plight of the poor white tenant farmer in the Southern States of the United States. For a month they lived with three families, sharing their poverty and frustration and during this time cultivated a genuine rapport with the exploited people. Agee's brilliant descriptive powers really brings home the hardships endured by these unfortunate farm folk. Stuart Milligan plays Agee and Peter Marinker, the photographer Walker Evans.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: † STEREO ★ BLACK AND WHITE: (r) REPEAT

## REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

### CHANNEL
As Thames except: Starts 12.00-12.30 pm Closedown. *1.20 News. 5.15-5.45* How's Your Father. 6.00-6.35 Channel Report. 10.00-10.05 Life in France. 12.20 am Epilogue.

### SOUTHERN
As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.00-2.25 Houseparty. 5.15 Dick Tracy. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Day by Day. 6.35-7.00 Scene Midweek. 12.20 am Weather followed by Marriage or not.

### SCOTTISH
As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 5.15 Teatime Tales. *5.20-5.45* Crossroads. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.20 Action Line. 6.30-7.00 Report. 12.40 am Late Call. 12.45 Closedown.

### GRAMPIAN
As Thames except: Starts 9.25am-9.30 *First Thing* 1.20pm-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Batman. 6.00-6.35 North Tonight. 12.40am News. 12.45 Closedown.

### BORDER
As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Mickey, Donald and Friends. 6.00-6.35 Lookaround. 12.40 am News. 12.43 Closedown.

### TYNE TEES
As Thames except: Starts 9.20 am Good Word. *9.25-9.30 News. 1.20pm* News. 1.25-1.30 Where the jobs are. 5.15-5.45 Here's Boomer. 6.00 News. 6.02 Crossroads. 6.25-7.00 Northern Life with Tom Coyne. 12.20am Week of Prayer for World Peace. 12.25 Closedown.

### WESTWARD
As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 How's Your Father. 6.00-6.35 Westward Diary. 12.20 am Faith For Life. 12.26 Closedown.

### ULSTER
As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 *Lunchtime. 5.15 Cartoon.* 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00-7.00 Good Evening Ulster. 12.40 am Bedtime, Closedown.

### ANGLIA
As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Here's Boomer. 6.00-6.35 About Anglia with Graham Bell and Christine Webber. 12.20 am News. 12.25 Big Question.

Jack Thompson and Carol Burns in Bad Blood (ITV 10.35pm)

### YORKSHIRE
As Thames except. 1.20 pm-1.30 News 5.15-5.45 *Mork and Mindy.* 6.00-6.35 Calendar. 12.20 am Closedown.

### GRANADA
As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 Granada Reports. 2.00-2.25 Live from Two. 5.15-5.45 Mickey, Donald and Friends. 6.00 Granada Reports. 6.25 This is Your Right: Michael Winstanley talks about fat and sugar in processed food. 6.30-7.00 Crossroads. 12.20 am Closedown.

### HTV
As Thames except 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 5.15 Ask Oscar! 5.20-5.45 *Crossroads. 6.00 Report West. 6.30-*7.00 Benson. 12.20 am Closedown.

### HTV CYMRU/WALES
As HTV West except: 12.00-12.10 pm Ffalabalam. 4.45-5.15 Sion Blu. 5.15-5.20. Dick Tracy. 6.00-6.15 Y Dydd. 6.15-6.30 Report Wales. 6.30-7.00 Taff Acre.

### ATV
As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Survival. *6.00 News* 6.05 Crossroads. 6.30-7.00 ATV Today: Including Police Five with Shaw Taylor. 12.40 am Closedown.

# Entertainments Guide

## ENTERTAINMENTS

CC Most credit cards accepted for telephone bookings or at the box office. [illegible]

## OPERA & BALLET

[illegible]

## CONCERTS

[illegible]

## THEATRES

AMBASSADORS 01 836 1171 'S' CC. THERE'S A LITTLE DEVIL IN EACH OF US . . . HARVEST a new play by Ellen Dryden. "EXQUISITE" Daily Telegraph [illegible]

DUKE OF YORK'S 836 5122: Credit Cards 836 9837: Grp Sales 379 6061 Evgs. 8. Half price mat. Thurs 3.00: Sat. 5 & 8.15 sharp. SIMON CALLOW & PATRICK RYECART in J. P. DONLEAVY'S "BOOZY, BAWDY, SENSUOUS, ANARCHIC AND FUNNY" [illegible]

LYRIC S cc 437 3686 Grp Bkgs 01-379 6061 RICHARD BRIERS PETER EGAN Richard Pearson, Pat Heywood Alice Krige [illegible]

QUEEN'S. CC 01-734 1166. Evgs 8.0. Wed 3.0. Sats 5.15 & 8.30. EDWARD FOX ROBIN BAILEY - JAMES GROUT and PRUNELLA SCALES in QUARTERMAINE'S TERMS A new play by SIMON GRAY. Directed by HAROLD PINTER [illegible]

VICTORIA PALACE cc 01-828 4735/6. 01-834 1317. Evgs 7.30. Wednesday & Saturday 2.45. *Group sales 01-379 6061.* ANNIE "UNBEATABLE FAMILY ENTERTAINMENT" Observer [illegible]

## CINEMAS

GATE BLOOMSBURY CINEMAS 1 & 2. 837 8402/1177. Russell Sq. Tb 1. OUT OF THE BLUE (X). 1.00, 3.00, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00. 2. THE CONSTANT FACTOR (A) 1.15, 3.15, 5.15, 7.15, 9.15, LAST DAY. LOLITA (X) 11.00pm also 11.00pm [illegible]

## EXHIBITIONS

[illegible]

## ART GALLERIES

[illegible]

# Classified Guide

# Nuclear protest breaking law says Denning

By Craig Seton

Mr John Alderson, Chief Constable of Devon and Cornwall, who has refused to clear demonstrators from the potential site of a nuclear power station for six months, was told by the Court of Appeal yesterday that he did have the power to remove them. Although the court refused to order Mr Alderson to do so, Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, said the protesters were guilty of a criminal conspiracy.

Lord Denning, presiding, said the demonstrators who had stopped survey work being carried out by the Central Electricity Generating Board at Luxulyan, near St Austell, were interlopers whose conduct was a breach of the peace. He hoped the judgment, the "definitive legal mandate" would enable Mr Alderson to reconsider his position.

An appeal by the CEGB against the refusal of a High Court judge to order Mr Alderson to act against the demonstrators was dismissed, but the court refused to make an order for costs in favour of the police.

Lord Denning urged the CEGB to put up a fence, barbed wire if need be, to keep the protesters off the site.

The demonstrators were still occupying the site, on a farm owned by Mr and Mrs Rex Searle, yesterday and they will meet today to consider their position. Mr Alderson said in a statement his position appeared to have been upheld. It was of considerable importance to the public that the police did not exceed their powers.

The CEGB said it would consider the judgment before deciding what action to take.

Mrs Searle, who owns the land at Lower Menedew Farm with her husband and against whom the CEGB successfully sought injunctions to stop them obstructing the work, said last night that they would not ask the protesters to leave "not unless the hand of the law comes down on us".

The CEGB, which has five power stations to supply Devon and Cornwall, originally planned to examine five potential sites, including Luxulyan, to build a power station which would replace them and serve the whole of the south west. When work started at Luxulyan it was stopped by protesters in May, in spite of the board taking out injunctions against more than 30 people. It eventually appealed, unsuccessfully, to the local police to remove the demonstrators.

Lord Denning said he could not share the view taken by the police. "By wilfully obstructing the operations of the board, they are deliberately breaking the law".

Every time they lay down in front of a rig or put their foot or umbrella to stop a hole being drilled, they were guilty of an offence.

"If I was wrong on this point, if there was here no breach of the peace nor apprehension of it, it would give a licence to every obstructor and every passive resister in the land. He would be able to cock a snook at the law as these groups have done. Public works of the greatest national importance could be held up indefinitely. This cannot be.

Lord Denning said: "The decision of the Chief Constable not to intervene in this case was a policy decision with which I think the courts should not interfere. All that I have done in this judgment is to give the definitive legal mandate which he sought. It should enable him to reconsider his position. I hope he will decide to use his men to clear the obstructors off the site or at any rate help the CEGB to do so."

Leading article, page 13
Law report, page 8

# Gas strike risk averted

By Our Labour Editor

The risk of a gas strike this winter was averted yesterday as a result of talks between unions and Mr Nigel Lawson, Secretary of State for Energy.

Gas union leaders emerged from talks with the minister last night, saying: "We are now optimistic that a gas strike will be avoided." However, they voiced strong opposition to the Cabinet's plan to sell the oil interests of British Gas and to abolish the state corporation's monopoly of gas supplies.

The unions added that Mr Lawson had promised that no action would be taken to force British Gas to sell its high street showrooms "until 1983 at the earliest."

Mr Roy Grantham, general secretary of the Association of Professional, Executive, Clerical and Computer Staff, said yesterday that the privitization of the assets of British Gas and the British National Oil Corporation would be vigorously opposed.

# BMA attack on legal 'hounding' of doctors

From John Hiscock
San Diego, Oct 20

Dr John Havard, Secretary of the British Medical Association, today attacked the British legal system, and claimed that the law was allowing "fanatical" pressure groups to prevent doctors carrying out their duties.

Courts were hounding doctors who were merely trying to do their job to the best of their ability, Dr Havard, who is also a barrister, told 700 doctors attending the association's annual conference here.

"The medical profession would feel a lot easier about the extent to which the courts of law are now writing the medical textbooks if it believed that the courts understood the consequences

"The threat of legal action is deflecting doctors from their primary task of relieving the suffering associated with disease."

Recently there had been an increasing tendency for doctors to become the victims of legal action "as these fanatical and moralistic groups realized the potential which the law provides for publicizing and enforcing their particular point of view".

It was not the black sheep of the medical profession who were falling foul of the law. "Almost without exception the doctors involved are held in the highest professional repute

"Those of us who believe that patients should be made as comfortable as possible during the terminal stages of a fatal illness also realize that many of the drugs we use, such as morphine, can accelerate death through side effects. The time may not be far off when the law will require a court order before such relief can be afforded to a patient."

The courts could also question doctors who performed operations to make terminal patients more comfortable because there was always a risk that the patient might die on the operating table.

Doctor Havard said later: "Doctors have to make spot decisions and once you start involving courts of law or bringing in other people it becomes quite unsatisfactory".

He also criticized the legal system for allowing doctors to give conflicting evidence as expert witnesses in trials. Too often doctors appearing as experts had failed to show the most essential characteristics of an expert witness—impartiality and independence.

☐ The Association's hospital junior staff committee, which represents all NHS junior hospital doctors, has called on the Government to cut junior doctors' working week to a maximum of 80 hours



Lee Townsend, aged 7, helps to prepare a Rolls-Royce for today's opening of Motorfair at Earls Court, London. The De Lorean sports car will be on view. Motorfair will alternate with the Motor Show in Birmingham (Photograph by John Manning).

# Censure motion on jobless tabled by Foot

Continued from page 1

last night indicated that they would be attempting to speak in the debate, but the chances of any Conservative abstentions are considered to be negligible, given the fact that they will be facing a motion of no confidence.

Indeed, some Tory MPs feel that Mr Michael Foot Labour leader, has made a tactical error in tabling such a motion. A motion other than one of censure, which attacked particular aspects of Government economic policy, might have prompted several of them to consider abstaining.

Mr Foot, describing the jobless figures as terrible and shameful, announced the censure move during Prime Minister's question time in the Commons.

☐ More than half of Britain's workforce would accept a pay cut to keep their jobs, according to an opinion poll published yesterday.

The survey, by NOP Market Research, found that 56 per cent of those interviewed who were in full-time employment answered "yes" to the question: "If your company were in difficulty, would you be prepared to take a cut in your wages?"

☐ Members of the Young Communist League were ejected from the public gallery of the House of Commons last night amid brief scuffles. Gallery attendants moved in while the Opposition was condemning the unemployment figures when the protesters stood on their seats and chanted: "We want jobs. Jobs not bombs."

# Freight sale that nearly fell through

Continued from page 1

"We are talking about nuances. But the difference between a good company and a pedestrian one might be only 3 per cent. W eexpect a sharper cutting edge: a driver advising his manager that we are not picking up all the parcels from a particular

location an dif we get there a bit earlier we could. Clerks might say 'Why the hell are we filling in all these forms; it's a waste of time and money'."

The 1 0top managers are expected to contribute an average of £25,000 each, which some will have to borrow. The next 100 senior managers are expected to put up £6,000 to £8,000 each, ind about 2,000 middle managers £1,500 to £1,600 each. "Profit has not been a dirty word in our business", Mr Thompson said, "because managers have been on a profitability bonus and drivers on a productivity bonus."

Mr John Farrant, managing director of Southern BRS, shares the enthusiasm of his chief executive. "The business should really benefit. A lot depends on our customers, and they have been absolutely splendid about it. They seem to think it is going to wean us away from this label of a state enterprise which has been something of an inhibition. You are thought to be slow on the uptake, ponderous in response. Peopjle with their tails up will do better then those inhibited by such thoughts and by such thoughts and by systems."

The same idea is shared by Mr Len Harley, aged 42, a warehouseman: "We might have been folded up. Now we are an up and coming company. It will give people more confidence to be part of a going concern. They'll be the owners, won't they?"

The sale plan nearly fell through on a legal technicality two months before this week's announcement. The Companies Act, 1948, forbids companies to help in the financing of the purchase of their own shares, which effectively torpedoed the initial proposal.

Lawyers had to pick their way through a maze of legal provisions before coming up with the alternative financing schemes now announced. One gives the staff consortium a 60 per cent share of the equity for £3m; the other, the preferred one, gives 82½ per cent for £4¼m, but necessitates changes in the new Companies Bill that is expected to receive the Royal Assent next month.

Leading article, page 13

## Frank Johnson in Croydon

# Blue chips run amok in territory once impregnable

With two days to go, the Croydon North West constituency was alive with politicians, if that is not a contradiction in terms. There were Mr Michael Foot, Mr David Steel, Mr William Whitelaw and Mrs Shirley Williams. They were the big guns. There were six of the 14 members of the "Blue Chip" group of Conservative backbenchers. They were the little guns.

These latter, it may be remembered, recently published a pampler critical of Government economic policy. Yesterday they went canvassing—it is to be assumed—for the Conservative candidate.

At Tory campaign headquarters, it was explained that Mr Whitelaw had come to meet privately some people referred to as "the minorities". After Mr Heath on Monday, and the Blue Chips yesterday, this could only have been a reference to the Thatcherite Conservatives. Mr Whitelaw has never gone down well with them.

It was explained, however, that it was the "leaders of the ethnic communities". The Home Secretary is said to be very good with them. There is no doubt that this is true, for Mr Whitelaw is good with everyone except certain recalcitrant Conservatives.

Cloistered with the ethnic minorities, his good will no doubt swirled and heaved uncontrollably. Conservatives are for an independent Cyprus, he would probably be assuring the baffled, but still courteous Sikh representatives.

As for the Rastafarians, he had had the honour of commanding some of them in the war; marvellous little men who absolutely terrified the Japanese; the Labour Government should never have disbanded the Rastafarian Regiment.

The youthful Blue Chips ran amok in a residential area considered, at least before their arrival, to be impregnable Tory territory. Their task was to put the frighteners on Conservative voters who had told earlier canvassers that they were defecting to the SDP.

Mr Christopher Patten, the Member for Bath, was the Blue Chip ringleader. He wrote that pamphlet, it is believed. In front of the press, he did all the talking yesterday. An experienced probation officer would have concluded that the others were led on by this boy's strong personality. He claimed that just because the pamphlet was critical of certain Government policies, this did not mean to say it was critical of the Government as such. That is what they all say.

Mr Butterfill, the Conservative candidate, brandished a trophy in the form of an SDP-Liberal poster which he said had been taken down and replaced by two Conservative posters as a result of persuasion by an earlier visiting MP. Who was this member with the persuasive touch, we inquired. It turned out to be Sir Ian Percival, the Solicitor General.

The voter had perhaps recognized Sir Ian and assured him that it was a fair cop, guv'nor.

The day saw a general quickening of the pace in what has been, by all accounts, a disappointingly sluggish campaign. Mr David Steel told us that a Liberal-SDP victory was "a near certainty". Just before nightfall, Mr Michael Foot arrived with his wife and his dog for some canvassing and told us, apropos Mr Heath's visit, "he intended to say nothing and nothing was what he said".

☐ Mr. Heath was quoted in this space yesterday as having had no alternative but to reply, to a woman voter of Croydon who said she would vote Conservative if they got rid of Mrs Thatcher, that though he had his disagreements with the Prime Minister, he could not possibly agree she should be got rid of.

There originally followed a sentence to the effect that this may have been what he had no alternative to reply, but reply it he did not. For he simply remained silent. Under the First Law of Journalism, this was the sentence which was inadvertently lost somewhere in transmission.

So the passage, as published, was a serious allegation against Mr Heath of loyalty to Mrs Thatcher, which allegation I unreservedly withdraw. I apologize to Mr Heath for the distress it must have caused him.

Poll warning, page 2

# THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

## Today's events

The Queen and Duke of Edinburgh pay a state visit to Sri Lanka.

Princess Margaret opens Luton antiques fair and presents prizes to the winner of children's art exhibition, Chiltern Hotel, Luton, 12.

Prince Michael of Kent performs opening ceremony of Motorfair, Earls Court, 11.

Commonwealth fair, crafts, food and other produce in aid of Commonwealth charity, Commonwealth Institute, Kensington High Street, 11 to 4.

### Poetry

"The Property Manager" by Vladimir Dirsh, and "An Evening at Holmes", by Stewart Quintin Holmes, dramatized readings with discussion, Last Chance Centre, 87 Masbro Road, Hammersmith, 7.30.

Royal ghosts and palaces, poems, stories and slides, Queen's Hall, Shorrolds Road, Fulham, 2.15.

### Talks, lectures

"Sex, love and death in Victorian paintings, by Simon Wilson, Tate Gallery, 1. Goya's prints and their reception in England, by Colin Wiggins, National Gallery, 1. Verdi and his librettists with special reference to Otello, by Benedict Samaker, The Centre, Adelaide Street, 6. Dunamis at home—how to use democracy, by Ted Knight, St. James's, Piccadilly, 6.15. Sportsmanship, St Lawrence Jewry, next Guildhall, 1. British sculptures and the human figure, by Timothy Hyman, Whitechapel Art Gallery, Whitechapel High Street, 1. Eminent Victorians, Christopher's Dresser, by Shirley Bury, Victoria and Albert Museum, 1.15.

### Exhibitions

International show of woodworking, tools, demonstrations, Royal Horticultural Society's New Hall, Greycoat Street, Westminster, 10 to 7. European illustrations 1981-82, National Theatre, South Bank, 10 to 10.

Mass-Observation, the worktown project: an exhibition of photographs of Bolton and Blackpool 1937-38, by Humphrey Spender, Camerawork, 121 Roman Road, 12 to 6.

"The Art of *Radio Times*". 1923-1981, Victoria and Albert Museum, 10 to 5.50. Guy Vandenbranden, The Morley Gallery, 61 Westminster Bridge Road, 10 to 9. The Legal Scene and other paintings, B. H. Corner Gallery, 34 Cathedral Place, Paternoster Square, 10.30 to 5.

National Honey Show, Caxton Hall, 2 to 8.30.

Women's Debate: Polly Toynbee chairs discussion on Now we are thirty, with Ann Oakley, Michelene Wandor, Angela Neustatter, Mary Ingham, Mary Kenny, Battersea Arts Centre, Lavender Hill, 6.30.

### Music

Barbican Ensemble, St James's Church, Piccadilly, 7.45. Simon Nicholls, piano, St Olave, 1.05. Philip Matthias, organ, St Bride's, 1.15. Marlborough Wind Quintet, St Martin-within-Ludgate, 1.15.

### Memorial service

Lord Bradford, St Peter's Eaton Square, 11.30.

## Sporting fixtures

Football: European Cup-Winners' Cup, Dundalk (Eire) v Tottenham Hotspur (8.0); Uefa Cup, Aberdeen v Arges Pitesti (7.30); Southampton v Sporting Lisbon (7.30); five league matches (see page 25).

Rugby Union: Oxford University v Australians, at Oxford (2.45); seven county championship matches and limited club programme (see page 25).

Rugby League: first division, Widnes v Leigh (7.30).

Racing: Flat meeting at Kempton Park (1.45); National Hunt at Cheltenham (2.0) and Hexham (2.15).

Badminton: England v Sweden, at Bradford.

Tennis: Daihatsu Challenge tournament, at Brighton.

### Sport on TV

BBC 1: 10.5 Sportsnight.

ITV: 2.25 International jockeys' championship.

## Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Lords amendments to various Bills. Lords (2.30): Debates on EEC committee reports on employee consultation and on cereal substitutes.

## The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,659

ACROSS

1 Never heard of Stonehenge? Such ignorance! (10).
6 Chap a ruse wrongly deprived of right (4).
10 Plant one bean variety without success (7).
11 Weavers' initial deception is so complicated (7).
12 Minor? Shakespeare almost was, said Jonson (9).
13 Girl found among American thieves? (5).
14 King has it, rather than bishop, on board (5).
15 Heavyweight sailor, oddly, applied to clipper (9).
17 Do, perhaps, daily correspondents use it? (9).
20 Essence of Nobel's inventive skill (5).
21 Relatively late in life of Good Queen Bess (5).
23 One of these soldiers is disciplined (9).
25 Act violently (even if a member withdraws) (7).
26 Articles at odd intervals here about Birmingham (7).
27 Rob with no difficulty (4).
28 Day dragging on and on without companionship (10).

DOWN

1 Girl married one of the most original of men (5).
2 Late transport to bathing resort (5-4).
3 Play with chess piece — and a fine one it is (3,3,8).
4 Pole moves, in earnest, extremely close (7).
5 Skilled worker removes head of old spear (7).
7 Wise legislator not quite so prolix (5).
8 Lower bit of ground of secondary importance to players (9).
9 Reckon first five digits, then thus contrariwise (2,3,5,4).
14 Crowd of 100 at races (9).
16 One girl, one husband — how dull! (9).
18 One central to start of project? That's right (7).
19 Formalities encountered by some gold medallists in Moscow? (3,4).
22 Name of the French scholars or writers (5).
24 Beastly party members (5).

Solution of Puzzle No 15,658

## The Times list of best-selling books

Hardback

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Day Job | Terry Wogan | MacDonald | £5.25 |
| Go Slowly, Come Back Quickly | David Niven | Hamish Hamilton | £6.50 |
| Winston Churchill: Wilderness Years | Martin Gilbert | Macmillan | £8.95 |
| Champion's Story | Bob Champion | Gollancz | £5.95 |
| Fighter Pilot | Colin Strong and Duff Hart-Davis | MacDonald | £8.95 |
| Illustrated Natural History of Selborne | Gilbert White | Webb & Bower | £12.50 |
| Miller's Antiques Price Guide 1982 | | Mitchell Beazley | £9.95 |
| Mrs Hurst Dancing | Diana Spurling | Gollancz | £8.50 |
| Twice Shy | Dick Francis | Michael Joseph | £6.95 |
| Where Do I Go From Here | George Best | MacDonald | £6.95 |

Paperback

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| French Lieutenant's Woman | John Fowles | Panther | £1.95 |
| Unreliable Memoirs | Clive James | Picador | £1.50 |
| Brideshead Revisited | Evelyn Waugh | Penguin | £2.50 |
| 101 Uses of a Dead Cat | Simon Bond | Methuen | £2.25 |
| Dunction Wood | William Horwood | Hamlyn Paperbacks | £1.95 |
| Sins of the Fathers | Susan Howatch | Pan | £2.50 |
| Flame Trees of Thika | Elspeth Huxley | Penguin | £1.50 |
| Eavesdroppings | Nigel Rees | Allen & Unwin | £1.25 |
| Athabasca | Alistair Maclean | Fontana | £1.35 |
| Road to Oxiana | Robert Byron | Picador | £2.50 |

The Times list is based on trade sales through Hammick's to 400 bookshops and *verified retail sales through eight Hammick's bookshops and 20 others.*

The Kent Literature Festival opens at Folkestone Arts Centre tomorrow and lasts until Saturday evening. Brian Aldiss will give the festival lecture, Science fiction since H. G. Wells, at 7.30 on Saturday. Among the authors appearing at the festival will be Margaret Drabble, Roger McGough and John Braine.

Susan Hampshire, Barry Norman and Nickolai Tolstoy will speak at a literary lunch tomorrow in the Haworth Room, Manchester University.

## Auctions today

Bonhams, Montpelier Street: watercolours and drawings. Christie's, South Kensington: old and modern jewelry, 10.30; carpets, rugs and objects of art, 10.30; English and Continental pictures, 10.30 and 2; furniture, 1; arms and armour, 2. Christie's, King Street: English and foreign coins, 10.30 and 2; fine Victorian and early 19th century silver, 11. Phillips, Blenheim Street: English and Continental ceramics and glass, 11; pot lids, noon; miniatures, silhouettes, icons, fans, 2. Sotheby's, New Bond Street: glass, 11; Sotheby's, Belgravia: furniture, 11.

### Viewing today

Bonhams, Montpelier Street: European oil paintings, 9 to 3; English and Continental furniture, 9 to 3; fine Japanese works of art, 9 to 5. Christie's, King Street: Victorian pictures; Continental furniture; Rhine wine and moselle, champagne and Burgundy (public tasting of Burgundy), 12 to 1. Phillips, Blenheim Street: Postage stamps, silver and plate. Sotheby's: Japanese works of art; silver; clocks and watches; antiquities; watercolours.

## The Pound

| | Bank buys | Bank sells |
|---|---|---|
| Australia $ | 1.66 | 1.59 |
| Austria Sch | 30.30 | 28.20 |
| Belgium Fr | 77.50 | 73.50 |
| Canada $ | 2.28 | 2.19 |
| Denmark Kr | 13.70 | 13.00 |
| Finland Mkk | 8.45 | 8.00 |
| France Fr | 10.60 | 10.10 |
| Germany DM | 4.27 | 4.03 |
| Greece Dr | 109.00 | 103.00 |
| Hongkong $ | 11.35 | 10.75 |
| Ireland Pt | 1.21 | 1.15 |
| Italy Lir | 2240.00 | 2140.00 |
| Japan Yn | 451.00 | 425.00 |
| Netherlands Gld | 4.69 | 4.45 |
| Norway Kr | 11.34 | 10.74 |
| Portugal Esc | 125.00 | 118.00 |
| South Africa Rd | 1.82 | 1.65 |
| Spain Pta | 180.50 | 172.50 |
| Sweden Kr | 10.54 | 10.00 |
| Switzerland Fr | 3.58 | 3.36 |
| USA $ | 1.89 | 1.82 |
| Yugoslavia Dnr | 83.00 | 78.00 |

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

London: The FT Index rose 9.0 to 473.3.

New York: The Dow Jones industrial index closed up 4.75 at 851.88.

## Roads

London and South-East: M10 northbound carriageway will be closed tonight from 8 pm until 6 am. Diversion via M1 and A405. A102(M) Blackwall Tunnel, outside lane of the southbound bore is closed. M2 all London-bound traffic using hard shoulder from junction 3 (Maidstone) to start of motorway.

Wales and the West: Severn Bridge lane closures: M4: two-way traffic eastbound between junction 21 (A403 Avonmouth) and junction 22 (A466 Chepstow). M5: only hard shoulder between Cheltenham/Gloucester exits (Junctions 11 and 12).

Midlands: M6: lane closures north and southbound between junction 2 (A46 Coventry/M69 Leicester) and junction 4 (M42 National Exhibition Centre). two-way working on north and southbound carriageway from Keele services to junction 15 (A5006 Stoke).

North: M1: north and southbound traffic on same carriageway between junction 34 (A630 Rotherham) and (A61 Sheffield/Barnsley).

Scotland: M73/M74: lane closures at junction 6. M74: two-way traffic on one carriageway between junction 4 (A723 Hamilton/Motherwell) and junction 3 (A72 Lanark and Larkhall).

## The papers

President Reagan has done more for the nuclear disarmers in one clumsy, ham-fisted and flat-footed sentence than 20 years campaigning by CND, the Daily Mirror says.

"The blunder is a gift to the Russians. It will revive the jibe of past wars—that the United States is ready to fight to the last European. And, inevitably, that will revive another old slogan: "Yanks go home".

The Morning Telegraph Sheffield says there are grave dangers in boosting public spending but there are capital projects, railway electrification is one, that would benefit the nation. It is these to which he Government must now give priority consideration.

# Weather forecast

The general situation: A cold N airstream covers the country.

Forecasts from 6 am to midnight.

London, SE, SW, Central S England, Midlands (E), Channel Islands: Showers, sunny intervals; wind NW, veering N, fresh to strong; max temp 10 to 11C (50 to 52F).

East Anglia, E England: Showers, some heavy, sunny intervals; wind NW, veering N, fresh to strong; max temp 9 to 10C (48 to 50F).

Midlands (W), Wales, NW, Central N England, Lake District, Isle of Man, Glasgow, Argyll, SW, NW Scotland, N Ireland: Showers, sunny intervals; wind N, fresh to strong; max temp 8 to 10C (46 to 50F).

NE England, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, Central Highlands, Moray Firth: *Showers, some heavy, cloudy, few sunny intervals*; wind N, strong, gale near coasts max temp 7 to 8C (45 to 46F).

NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Showers, occasionally heavy, few sunny intervals; wind NE, strong; max temp 6 to 7C (43 to 45F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Friday: Continuing cold with showers but also sunny intervals. More general rain will spread from NW.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Straits of Dover: Wind NW, backing W, fresh or strong; sea, rough. English Channel (E): Wind NW, moderate or fresh; sea, rough becoming moderate. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind N, fresh or strong, locally gale in N Irish Sea; sea, rough or very rough.

Sun rises: 7.35 am — Sun sets: 5.55 pm
Moon rises: 12.1 am — Moon sets: 3.50 pm
New moon: October 27.

## Lighting up time

London 6.25 pm to 7.6 am
Bristol 6.35 pm to 7.16 am
Edinburgh 6.28 pm to 7.28 am
Manchester 6.30 pm to 7.19 am
Penzance 6.49 pm to 7.25 am

## Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; s, sun; sh, showers.

| | | C | F | | | C | F |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Belfast | c | 7 | 45 | Inverness | c | 7 | 45 |
| Birmingham | s | 8 | 46 | Jersey | c | 11 | 52 |
| Blackpool | c | 8 | 46 | London | c | 11 | 52 |
| Bristol | s | 11 | 52 | Manchester | sh | 7 | 45 |
| Cardiff | s | 9 | 48 | Newcastle | s | 9 | 48 |
| Edinburgh | f | 10 | 50 | Perth | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Glasgow | f | 8 | 46 | Ronaldsway | c | 9 | 48 |
| Guernsey | c | 11 | 52 | | | | |

## London

Temp: max, 7 am to 7 pm, 13C (55F); min, 7 pm to 7 am, 6C (43F). Humidity: 7 pm, 74 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 7 pm, .72in. Sun: 24hr to 7 pm, 4hr. Bar, mean sea level, 7 pm, 1,007.4 millibars, rising. 1,000 millibars = 29.53in.

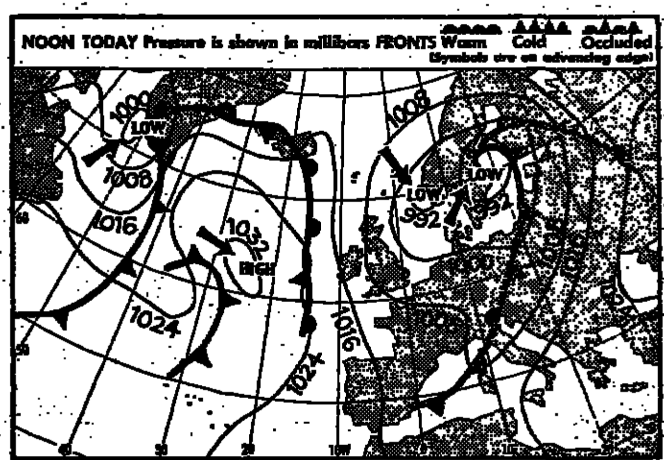
## Satellite predictions

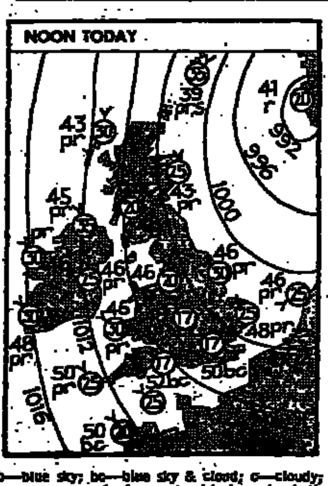
Figures give time of visibility, where rising, maximum elevation, and direction of setting. Asterisk denotes entering or leaving eclipse.

LONDON: Cosmos 296R: 19.10-19.15; WNW; 60NNW; E*. Cosmos 1220: (Oct 22) 5.41-5.45; SW*; 50SW; SSE. Intercosmos 14R: 20.11-20.13; WNW; 15W; SW*.

MANCHESTER: Cosmos 296R: 19.10-19.15; WNW; 70WNW; ESE*. Cosmos 1220: (Oct 22) 5.41-5.44; SSW*; 40SSW; SSE. Intercosmos 14R: 20.10-20.13; WNW; 20WSW; SW.

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b—blue sky; bc—blue sky & cloud; c—cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; d—drizzle; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—snow th—thunderstorm; p—showers; prs—periodical rain with snow. Wind speed in mph

## High tides

| | AM | HT | PM | HT |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| London Bridge | 8.28 | 6.0 | 9.06 | 6.2 |
| Aberdeen | 8.52 | 3.6 | 9.15 | 3.5 |
| Avonmouth | 1.46 | 10.2 | 2.22 | 10.1 |
| Belfast | 6.13 | 3.0 | 6.34 | 3.5 |
| Cardiff | 1.30 | 9.5 | 2.07 | 9.5 |
| Devonport | 12.19 | 4.4 | 12.48 | 4.6 |
| Dover | 5.42 | 5.5 | 6.32 | 5.4 |
| Falmouth | | | 12.18 | 4.4 |
| Glasgow | 7.21 | 4.2 | 7.34 | 4.3 |
| Harwich | 6.21 | 3.4 | 7.03 | 3.6 |
| Holyhead | 5.31 | 4.6 | 6.09 | 4.8 |
| Hull | 12.37 | 6.2 | 1.41 | 6.0 |
| Ilfracombe | 12.32 | 7.2 | 1.10 | 7.2 |
| Leith | 9.52 | 4.8 | 10.35 | 4.7 |
| Liverpool | 6.15 | 7.6 | 6.49 | 7.6 |
| Lowestoft | 4.05 | 2.2 | 5.20 | 2.3 |
| Margate | 6.33 | 4.1 | 7.19 | 4.2 |
| Milford Haven | 12.44 | 5.5 | 1.24 | 5.5 |
| Newquay | | | 12.24 | 5.6 |
| Oban | 1.29 | 2.9 | 2.27 | 3.1 |
| Penzance | | | 12.08 | 4.6 |
| Portland | 1.18 | 1.5 | 1.59 | 1.6 |
| Portsmouth | 6.37 | 4.0 | 7.05 | 3.8 |
| Shoreham | 5.58 | 5.2 | 6.41 | 4.9 |
| Southampton | 6.13 | 3.9 | 6.42 | 3.8 |
| Swansea | 12.54 | 7.5 | 1.34 | 7.5 |
| Tees | 11.09 | 4.5 | 11.37 | 4.4 |
| Walton-on-the-Naze | 6.15 | 3.5 | 7.01 | 3.7 |

Tide measurement in metres: 1m = 3.2808ft.

## Around Britain

| | Sun hrs | Rain in | Max C | F | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Scarborough | 5.4 | .09 | 11 | 52 | Sun pds |
| Bridlington | 5.8 | .20 | 11 | 52 | Sun pds |
| Cromer | 3.1 | 1.03 | 9 | 48 | Rain am |
| Lowestoft | 3.2 | .97 | 9 | 48 | Rain |
| Clacton | 5.0 | .72 | 11 | 52 | Rain am |
| Margate | 4.8 | .33 | 11 | 52 | Rain am |
| Folkestone | 6.4 | .55 | 12 | 54 | Rain am |
| Hastings | 6.4 | .04 | 12 | 54 | Rain am |
| Eastbourne | 7.0 | .57 | 12 | 54 | Rain |
| Worthing | 6.1 | .48 | 11 | 52 | Rain am |
| Littlehampton | 6.1 | .39 | 12 | 54 | Sun pds |
| Bognor Regis | 5.3 | .35 | 12 | 54 | Shwrs pm |
| Shanklin | 6.2 | .37 | 12 | 54 | Sun pds |
| Bournemouth | 8.3 | .24 | 12 | 54 | Sunny |
| Poole | 8.4 | .09 | 12 | 54 | Sunny |
| Swanage | 7.8 | .26 | 12 | 54 | Sunny |
| Weymouth | 7.5 | .15 | 13 | 55 | Sunny |
| Exmouth | 8.4 | .18 | 12 | 54 | Showers |
| Teignmouth | 9.2 | .16 | 12 | 54 | Showers |
| Torquay | 7.4 | .17 | 12 | 54 | Showers |
| Falmouth | 8.0 | .46 | 12 | 54 | Hail pm |
| Penzance | 8.4 | .55 | 12 | 54 | Showers |
| Jersey | 5.1 | .61 | 12 | 54 | Sun pds |
| Guernsey | 7.0 | .23 | 13 | 55 | Sun pds |
| Scilly Isles | 7.0 | .22 | 12 | 54 | Shwrs pm |
| Ilfracombe | 5.2 | .83 | 11 | 52 | Sun ints |
| Tenby | 9.2 | .76 | 10 | 50 | Shwrs pm |
| Anglesey | 5.4 | .45 | 11 | 52 | Showers |
| Colwyn Bay | 3.1 | .74 | 10 | 50 | Rain pm |
| Southport | 1.0 | .86 | 9 | 48 | Rain |
| Blackpool | 1.9 | .63 | 10 | 50 | Showers |
| Morecambe | 7.3 | .11 | 10 | 50 | Sun pds |
| Douglas | 3.0 | .13 | 8 | 46 | Hail pm |
| Aldergrove | 5.8 | .08 | 9 | 48 | Showers |
| Eskdalemuir | 5.4 | .40 | 8 | 46 | Shwrs pm |
| Prestwick | 3.8 | .13 | 9 | 48 | Showers |
| Abbotsinch | 6.4 | .04 | 10 | 50 | Shwrs pm |
| Tiree | 2.7 | .12 | 9 | 48 | Hail am |
| Stornoway | 2.9 | .28 | 7 | 45 | Hail pm |
| Lerwick | 0.7 | .20 | 6 | 43 | Hail pm |
| Wick | 2.3 | .16 | 7 | 45 | Hail |
| Kinloss | 1.9 | .05 | 7 | 45 | Hail pm |
| Dyce | 6.6 | .04 | 7 | 45 | Snow pm |
| Leuchars | 8.0 | — | 9 | 48 | Shwrs pm |

## Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

| | | C | F |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ajaccio | f | 20 | 68 |
| Akrotiri | c | 27 | 81 |
| Alexandria | | | |
| Algiers | f | 27 | 81 |
| Amsterdam | r | 9 | 48 |
| Athens | c | 24 | 75 |
| Bahrain | f | 31 | 88 |
| Barbados | s | 29 | 84 |
| Barcelona | f | 22 | 72 |
| Beirut | s | 27 | 81 |
| Belgrade | s | 21 | 70 |
| Berlin | r | 13 | 55 |
| Bermuda | c | 21 | 70 |
| Biarritz | f | 16 | 61 |
| Bordeaux | c | 8 | 46 |
| Boulogne | c | 16 | 61 |
| Boston | s | 13 | 55 |
| Brussels | r | 13 | 55 |
| Budapest | s | 18 | 64 |
| Cairo | s | 31 | 88 |
| Capetown | s | 30 | 86 |
| Casablanca | f | 25 | 77 |
| Chicago | f | 17 | 63 |
| Cologne | c | 12 | 54 |
| Copenhagen | r | 9 | 48 |
| Corfu | s | 25 | 77 |
| Dallas | f | 21 | 70 |
| Dublin | f | 9 | 48 |
| Dubrovnik | s | 22 | 72 |
| Faro | f | 26 | 79 |
| Florence | c | 20 | 68 |
| Frankfurt | r | 11 | 52 |
| Funchal | | | |
| Geneva | c | 15 | 59 |
| Gibraltar | f | 22 | 72 |
| Helsinki | r | 4 | 39 |
| Hongkong | c | 25 | 77 |
| Innsbruck | s | 16 | 61 |
| Istanbul | f | 20 | 68 |
| Jeddah | s | 35 | 95 |
| Johannesburg | f | 18 | 64 |
| Las Palmas | c | 23 | 73 |
| Lisbon | s | 24 | 75 |
| Locarno | c | 15 | 59 |
| Los Angeles | s | 24 | 75 |
| Luxembourg | c | 20 | 68 |
| Madrid | s | 21 | 70 |
| Majorca | c | 22 | 72 |
| Malaga | c | 24 | 75 |
| Malta | f | 26 | 79 |
| Melbourne | c | 19 | 66 |
| Mexico City | f | 16 | 61 |
| Miami | f | 27 | 81 |
| Milan | f | 17 | 63 |
| Montreal | f | 10 | 50 |
| Moscow | c | 4 | 39 |
| Munich | s | 15 | 59 |
| Naples | f | 23 | 73 |
| New York | s | 13 | 55 |
| Nice | c | 20 | 68 |
| Oslo | | | |
| Ottawa | | | |
| Paris | c | 14 | 57 |
| Prague | c | 14 | 57 |
| Reykjavik | s | 1 | 34 |
| Rhodes | s | 23 | 73 |
| Riyadh | s | 32 | 90 |
| Rio de Janeiro | s | 25 | 77 |
| Rome | f | 22 | 72 |
| Salzburg | s | 17 | 63 |
| Sao Paulo | c | 21 | 70 |
| San Francisco | | | |
| Santiago | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Seoul | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Singapore | | | |
| Stockholm | c | 8 | 46 |
| Strasbourg | c | 13 | 55 |
| Sydney | f | 19 | 66 |
| Tangier | f | 25 | 77 |
| Tenerife | | | |
| Tokyo | c | 19 | 66 |
| Toronto | f | 14 | 57 |
| Tunis | s | 27 | 81 |
| Valencia | f | 22 | 72 |
| Vancouver | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Venice | | | |
| Vienna | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Warsaw | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Washington | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Zurich | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |